The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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Western merchants desiring to visit the New York market this season will be advised of arrangements [illegible] reduced passenger rates by addressing the [illegible] Travelers' Union, 297 Broadway, New York [illegible] Box 586. Applicants should furnish name [illegible] New York houses with which they have heretofore [illegible] and the name of the buyer who will visit New [illegible]
E. B. MANTZ, Agent,
[illegible] Fifth-av., Chicago.

Notice of United States Custom-House.
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF REPAIRS, UNITED STATES CUSTOM-HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 23, 1884.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until [illegible] the 8th of September, 1884, for all the labor [illegible] required for the repairs of the United States Custom-House building at Chicago, Ill., in accordance with specifications for same, which may be [illegible] any additional information had on application at this office. [illegible] be accompanied by a certified check. [illegible] received after the time of opening will not be considered.
G. A. C. SMITH,
Superintendent of Repairs.

Sealed Proposals

[illegible] received by the undersigned until noon Saturday [illegible] 1884, for the entire furnishing of material [illegible] construction of a Presbyterian Church [illegible] in the City of Clinton, Illinois, according to [illegible] specifications which can be seen and examined at the office of Palmer, Fuller & Co., West Twenty-second and Union-sts., where bids will be received. [illegible] Building Committee reserve the right to reject [illegible] bids.
[illegible] LEWIS, Clerk. WM. BISHOP, Chairman.

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Each day the crowd increases, and SATURDAY there's SURE to be a tremendous crush, so

COME FRIDAY!

If you possibly can.

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122 and 124 STATE-ST.

THE CHICAGO CARPET COMP'Y

Invite Special Attention to an UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE Display both in Fine and Medium Grades

CARPETS & RUGS,

In STANDARD make and quality.

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Our Great Bargain Sale of Remnants occurs EVERY SATURDAY. Call if you want a bargain.

Wabash and Monroe.

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60 dozens 3 and 4 button Real Kid Gloves at

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Worth $1.00 and $1.25.

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Worth $2.25.

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MEN'S UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY.

WILSON BROS.,
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Show varieties many times greater than can be found elsewhere, embracing all qualities, and guarantee lowest prices.

WILSON BROS.,
113 & 115 State-st.,

Show by far the Largest Stock of

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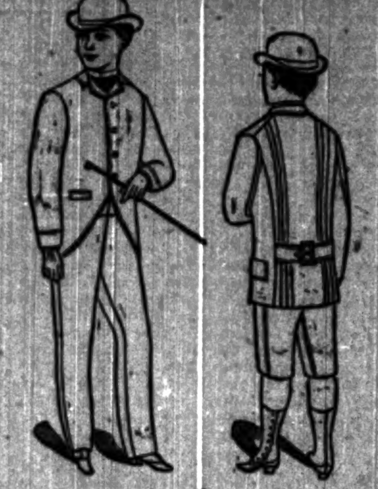

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Children's Outfitting Establishment.

THE NEW FALL GOODS ARE IN!

We Can Dress Your Boy More Becomingly than Ever Before.

Elegant Jersey Suits with Caps and Stockings to match; Beautiful Blouse Suits with Caps to match; Fall Overcoats with or without Silk Facings; Shirt Waists, original, novel, and unique designs; Blue Flannel and other shades in Waists, either faced or plain; Bicycle Shirts and Waists with or without Belts; Kilt Suits, one or two pieces, childish in appearance; Winter Overcoats, Astrachan or Plush trimmed.

We probably clothe more boys than any two houses in Chicago. We have the Newest Styles. For Gentlemen, Wilde's Tailor-Made Suits and Overcoats are a Great Success.

Orders carefully filled. Address

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Cor. State & Madison-sts., Chicago, Ill.
FRANK REED, Manager.

INDIAN CONFERENCE.

What the Friends of the Red Man Think of Recent Legislation.

LAKE MOHAWK, N. Y., Sept. 25.—At the "Indian Conference" nearly all the speakers except Dr. Kendall and Capt. Pratt favored the bill passed by the Senate at the last session and now before the House. The chief objections to the bill were that it recognized the tribal relation, tied up reservations for twenty-five years, and required a two-thirds vote of members of a tribe before lands could be allotted in severalty. All the speakers admitted that the Senate bill was imperfect, but regarded it as a great step forward, and thought its defeat in the House would be a great misfortune. Resolutions were adopted with substantial unanimity earnestly opposing any recognition by the Government of tribal relations, and favoring the allotting of lands in severalty as speedily as possible, the lands to be inalienable for not less than ten nor more than twenty-five years, the right of suffrage to be given all adults by a process analogous to naturalization on evidence presented before the proper court of adequate intellectual and moral qualifications, and, finally, the indorsement of the Senate bill as a great advance in previous legislation. Among the speakers this morning were most of those of yesterday, and Presidents Caldwell of Vassar and Gates of Rutgers College. Five Indian Commissioners were present.

HARVARD.

Opening of the New Year—Changes and Improvements.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The new year at Harvard College opened today and Harvard square resumed its customary activity. A number of changes and improvements have been made in the college buildings during the summer vacation. The old Holmes house in front of the new law school was sold last summer to Mr. Hilton, owner of Hilton's block, who has removed all traces of the venerable mansion, the bricks and timbers of which will be used in the construction of more modern dwellings, and many of the door-knobs, locks, keys, etc., will be retained as relics by admirers of the genial "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." The Jefferson physical laboratory, on Holmes field, has been completed and is ready for occupancy. About $1,000 have been spent in repairing Memorial Hall. But few changes have been made in the force of instructors in the college. Mr. Cohn, a graduate of the Ecole de Chartis of the class of '75, comes to Harvard from Columbia College to take the place of Mr. Scribner as instructor in French. Dr. Kuno Francke will take Assistant Prof. Cook's place as instructor in German. Dr. Francke has been a tutor for some time at the Berlin University, from which he was graduated in '76. Henry Edwards Scott of '81 has been appointed an instructor in history.

PAYING TOLL.

Two Desperadoes Settle Their Bill By Killing the Tollkeeper.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—At a late hour last night, near Shelbyville, D. P. Brown and W. F. Pigg rode up to a toll-gate on the Lewisburg turnpike kept by Wade and wife. They demanded passage through on a family ticket. Mrs. Wade said they were not members of the family, whereupon they cursed her. This brought Wade out, and Brown and Pigg began cursing him. He remonstrated, and as he turned one of them shot him, the ball entering the left side. A second shot entered below the right shoulder, passing through the body and coming out on the left side. A third shot inflicted a flesh-wound in the side of Mrs. Wade. Brown and Pigg claim that Wade advanced on them with a pistol, when they fired. Passing through the gate, they went to the hotel, and were arrested there this morning at the instance of Coroner Black. Brown and Pigg were arraigned and the case continued till Saturday. They were remanded to jail without bond. It is understood that Pigg will turn State's evidence. Wade was very old, and his wife is quite feeble. Whisky was the probable cause of the murder.

CAUGHT A TARTAR.

SENECA CITY, S. C., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Ten years ago a white man named Osborne was riding by the residence of a Mr. Compton, a well-to-do farmer in Oconee County, and as the dog in the yard was barking at him he drew a revolver and fired into Compton's premises. The bullet struck Mrs. Compton and killed her instantly. Osborne was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to four years in the State Penitentiary. He was subsequently leased out with other convicts to work on a railroad. He escaped and went to Georgia. A day or two ago a Georgia officer recognized Osborne, arrested him, brought him to Seneca City yesterday, and started to walk with him to Walhalla, neglecting to handcuff him. Suddenly Osborne picked up a rock and struck his captor on the head, knocking him down. Osborne then beat him unmercifully, robbing him of his pistol, money, and other articles, and leaving him helpless on the roadside. It is feared that the officer's injuries are fatal. A posse is hunting for Osborne.

BLAINE IN NEW YORK.

The Journey from Syracuse to Buffalo an Extremely Eventful One.

Receptions at the Homes of Seward and Folger—The Crowd at Rochester.

One Hundred Thousand People Greet the Plumed Knight in Cleveland's Own Town.

FROM SYRACUSE TO BUFFALO.

THE ENTHUSIASM OF EASTERN NEW YORK DUPLICATED BY THE WESTERN SECTION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Mr. Blaine has gone through a program today that shows he must have a great fund of physical strength, for he has not broken down, and is tonight, after the end of a prolonged day of excitement and fatigue, in as good condition as any member of his party. He did not get to bed last night until midnight. He was obliged to be upon the road at 9 a. m. and attend an Oswego County fair. He went up on a branch road of the New York Central from Syracuse over a very rough bit of track for twenty miles. Upon the fair-ground there were 5,000 people. Mr. Blaine made a hurried tour of the grounds and had a short reception. Then his special came jolting back to Syracuse in great haste so as to leave Syracuse west upon the schedule time of the special under charge of Mr. Depew. Syracuse had worn itself out with last night's fever of excitement, but there were several hundred people at the station to wish Mr. Blaine God-speed when he left for the West.

AT SEWARD'S OLD HOME.

After leaving Syracuse Auburn was the first stop. There a wait of half an hour was made. The Blaine party passed from the train through a freight warehouse to a stand which had been built under the shadow of the wall of the State penitentiary. The rain of the morning had discouraged many from coming out, but fully 5,000 people gathered in front of Mr. Blaine. He paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of Auburn's most distinguished citizen, William A. Seward. During his talk the prisoners upon the side of the prison towards the station came to the bars of the windows and looked out anxiously at what, to them, was a most unusual scene. A Democrat in the crowd made some sneering remark about the penitentiary meeting, when one of the local orators retorted that all the Republicans happened to be outside the walls. Mr. Blaine said more at Auburn than at any other point thus far along the road. When he had finished he retired to the warehouse, where, for twenty minutes, he held a reception. Women and clergymen were prominent among those who took Mr. Blaine by the hand. It was noticeable that every one addressed him as the next President with as much assurance as if the election had already taken place.

IN THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY OF SENECA.

From Auburn a straight run was made to Seneca, the capital of the only Democratic county upon the line of the New York Central west of Albany. Here was found as good a crowd as at any of the Republican counties. Earnest promises were made at this place that Seneca County was to be redeemed this year.

Just beyond Seneca is the station of Waterloo, where a county fair was being held. The day, which had been threatening in the forenoon, had now settled upon pleasant weather. It was arranged to have Mr. Blaine stop here and visit the fair-grounds for a few moments. A strong guard of Blaine Knights waited in double line and escorted him to the grounds, where fully 5,000 people greeted him with the welcome which has followed him since he has left Maine. There has been such a continuity in this happy greeting that it makes one doubt if Mr. Blaine has an enemy in Central and Western New York. When Mr. Blaine came back from the Waterloo fair-grounds he found a bright-faced, black-eyed brunet who had vowed that Mr. Blaine should not return to the car without shaking her by the hand. Several members of the Blaine party had helped her up from the crowd on to the platform of the car. Mr. Blaine smiled when he found this plucky woman on his path. He smiled most pleasantly when she told him how she was working as a missionary to redeem the Democratic county of Seneca. The woman's name was Mrs. Ball. She was lifted down by a dozen willing arms amidst the chorus of the crowd as the train moved on.

A ROAR OF WELCOME.

At Geneva Falls Mr. Blaine's tribute to the memory of Secretary Folger was the feature of the reception.

From Geneva to Canandaigua there were two stops, Phelps and Clifton Springs. At Canandaigua, the most beautiful village upon the New York Central Railroad, there was a lot of small boys in uniform in the foreground of the dense crowd. The firing of cannon at this point was so incessant and so loud as to make it absolutely painful to every member of the Blaine train. The continued uproar of welcome without any rest made one long for a good Democratic town and a freezing reception as a change from the strain of too much prosperity in the way of friendly demonstration.

THE BOOM AT ROCHESTER.

Canandaigua was left forty-five minutes late. The time was made up between that point and Rochester, the train being run at an average speed of sixty miles an hour. Rochester had made great preparation to do Mr. Blaine honor. There were fully 25,000 people in the square and neighborhood of the court-house, where the visiting party was at last formally received. Although a stop of forty-five minutes only was made here, yet the preparations were as elaborate as if the entire day was to be given up to the meeting. There were a hundred different organizations in the line of parade which preceded the Blaine carriages. The new uniforms and the great variety of them made this parade one of the most showy on the line, although it did not have the advantage of darkness and pyrotechnics as a background to set it off. An extra car was taken on to the special at Rochester for the purpose of taking on a Buffalo section of the Boys in Blue. These were a handsome set of clever, vigorous-looking young men, the picked fellows of Buffalo's best people. They occupied their entire time on the way to Buffalo singing campaign songs. These songs would every now and then be caught up at the stations where the flying train slacked, until it seemed as if the entire country was engaged in singing Blaine and Logan songs.

At Rochester Mr. Blaine made his first allusion to politics. His annunciation of the fair principles of the Republican party, by which it must stand or fall, was most acceptable to the great multitude which expected something more than a mere formal acknowledgment of their outpouring. Two incidents at Rochester pleased Mr. Blaine very much. One was the presentation to him of flowers from a delegation of Germans. The other incident was where an enthusiastic Irish-American came up, and, grabbing Mr. Blaine by the hand, said: "My name is Burns; that is enough."

"I should think so," said Mr. Blaine.

BATAVIA.

Batavia was the only stopping-place between Rochester and Buffalo. It was dark when Batavia was reached. Here, stretching from the light of the train back into darkness upon both sides of the track, was a dense crowd, apparently out of proportion to the size of the town. It was at this point that Chauncey Depew in his speech told the story of Cleveland's body servant or valet giving up his post. As the story went, Cleveland asked the valet why he wanted to leave, and the reply was that he was tired of continuing as the valet of the shadow of Death. This made a great laugh.

THE JOURNEY WESTWARD.

AT THE OSWEGO FALLS FAIR.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 25.—This morning at 9:30 o'clock Mr. Blaine left Syracuse on a special train to attend the fair of the Oswego Falls Agricultural Society. A committee from the Fair Association came up on the early train to escort Mr. Blaine and party to the grounds. As usual, he was compelled to hold an informal reception. He was escorted to a carriage and driven around the grounds, so all the people might have a chance to see him. When he got upon the stand he was loudly cheered, and there were shouts of "Clear the stand, Clear the stand." The other occupants of the stand sat down, leaving Mr. Blaine the one conspicuous figure. This seemed to please the crowd greatly, for they cheered again and again. Mr. Merriam, President of the Fair Association, introduced Mr. Blaine as one of America's most eminent and most honored citizens. Mr. Blaine waited for the cheering to subside, and then said: "There is no year of the history of the United States in which, through all its borders, the agriculturist has rejoiced as he does this year. There are no politics in agriculture. [Applause.] The crop for Democrat and for Republican is alike good or alike bad. The need of product is alike to Democrat and to Republican. We meet, therefore, on the agricultural fair-ground, if nowhere else, on the broad plane of American citizenship ["Good! Good!" and cheers], which is a much higher title than Democrat or Republican. [Enthusiastic applause.] It is in that capacity I stand before you this morning, and it is in that capacity I extend to you my congratulations and my very hearty thanks for your generous reception." [Great cheers.]

Short speeches were made by Messrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Martin I. Townsend, Theodore M. Pomeroy of Auburn, and Senator Coggeshall.

At 11 o'clock the party started on their return to Syracuse.

A stop of a few minutes was made at Baldwinsville, where Mr. Blaine was introduced to almost a thousand people, to whom he merely addressed courteous words of acknowledgment for their welcome.

EN ROUTE AGAIN.

The party started for Auburn in the same car in which they came from New York yesterday. The depot and the space along the track were filled with people eager to see Mr. Blaine. As the train moved out he appeared on the rear platform and was cheered.

AT AUBURN.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The preparations in this city were quite elaborate. As the train reached the depot, it exploded torpedoes on the track, and there was a salute with cannon. A platform had been erected outside the depot, to which Mr. Blaine was escorted, bringing him face to face with about 10,000 people. His appearance was the signal for a great outburst of cheering. When it subsided, John T. Fowler, chairman of the Cayuga County Republican Committee, announced that the Hon. D. M. Osborne had been chosen to preside. Mr. Osborne made a brief introductory speech. Mr. Blaine then spoke as follows:

"I thank you, citizens of Cayuga county, for this reception. I confess that I am glad to be here. I am glad to visit the home of William H. Seward. [Great cheering.] If there be among the statesmen of the past one who more deserves the admiration and gratitude of the American people than your great citizen, I do not know his name. ["Good! Good!" and cheers.] If there be a higher statesmanship in the annals of America than was shown by Mr. Seward from 1849 to the close of the Civil War, I know not where it was recorded, and we may all learn great lessons from recalling his history and may well profit by his example. If we are Republicans we shall be quickened in our zeal, and if Democrats we shall learn toleration. [Applause.] If simply American citizens, we shall be warmed and stimulated in our patriotism. [Renewed applause and cries of "Good! Good!"] It is as a humble representative of the great principles which Seward vindicated throughout his illustrious life that I am before you today. [Great cheering.] But I am not here to make a political speech; I am here only to acknowledge with gratitude and thankfulness the great cordiality of your reception, and to wish you abundant prosperity and happiness."

AT SENECA FALLS.

GENEVA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—At Seneca Falls there was a large gathering. Gen. Murray introduced Blaine, who, as usual, was received with cheers. He said:

"I thank you, gentlemen, for this cordial reception. I have almost exhausted my power to give thanks to the numerous assemblages that have greeted me so kindly on my present journey through the State of New York, but I wish to express to you my gratitude for the compliment you pay me, and to say that those of you who have not traveled (if there be now any Americans who have not) have little idea of the country you live in, and you should thank God daily, almost as the Pharisee, that you are not as other men are, for certainly there is not within the limits of the United States a land that seems to smile with greater plenty or with greater beauty than does this western section of New York." [Enthusiastic applause.]

Senator Coggeshall also made a short speech.

AT WATERLOO.

The next stop was at Waterloo, where Blaine left the train to visit the Seneca County Agricultural Fair. He was escorted to the grounds by the Plumed Knights of Waterloo and by a great crowd. The Agricultural Association had arranged to charge 25 cents a head for admission; but, after Blaine's carriage entered the grounds the people followed in a great body and forced their way in regardless of the gate-keepers. Many women were in the assemblage. Mr. Blaine's presence aroused great enthusiasm. When called upon for a speech Mr. Blaine stood up in the carriage and said jocosely that he did not feel qualified to make a suitable speech at an agricultural fair, but he had the good fortune to travel with a practical farmer, Martin I. Townsend, whom he would introduce instead. [Laughter.] Townsend and Tenney having spoken, the Plumed Knights escorted Mr. Blaine back to the train. There were repeated calls for "Blaine," "Blaine" before he left the grounds, but he responded only by bowing.

AT GENEVA.

At 3:10 the train arrived at Geneva. Here at Geneva a salute was fired as the train came into the station and in a few minutes several thousand people were gathered at the rear of the train, among them an enthusiastic body of Plumed Knights. Mr. Blaine was introduced by his namesake, M. F. Blaine of Geneva, and the people cheered vociferously. When order was restored Mr. Blaine briefly thanked the people for their kind reception and then said: "I could not in justice to my feelings pass through your beautiful town without paying a tribute of respect to the late eminent citizen whom you have lost. It was my good fortune to know Judge Folger personally and officially, to know him well, and I feel bound to bear testimony that he was one among the public men of the United States who shortened his life by unselfish devotion to public duty. I am sure that in paying this testimony I am sustained by you who knew him so well and for so many years enjoyed his friendship. [Renewed applause.]"

Senator Lapham joined the party at Geneva.

AT PHELPS.

It was not intended the train should stop at Phelps, but there was a crowd at the depot and Mr. Blaine had to show himself. He was loudly cheered. He merely bowed his thanks.

AT CLIFTON.

At Clifton the train stopped a few minutes, and again Mr. Blaine had to appear on the rear platform. He spoke a few words and was loudly cheered. A bouquet was handed up bearing the inscription: "From the ladies of the Sanitarium at Clifton Springs with the best wishes and earnest hope that he may be the next President of the United States."

AT CANANDAIGUA.

At Canandaigua there was a very large and enthusiastic crowd who cheered Mr. Blaine vociferously when he appeared on the platform. Senator Lapham called the people to order, and said as the train was late he had only time to introduce without comment the man who would be the next President. [Great cheering.] Mr. Blaine said: "I am greatly obliged to my old friend, Judge Lapham, for his kind words. I am still more obliged to this vast assemblage for this compliment they pay me as I am passing through the beautiful town which is famed far beyond its borders, and is looked upon as one of the chief jewels in the expanse of beauty which Western New York presents. [Applause.] No one who journeys through your beautiful country as I have journeyed today can fail to be impressed with the splendid results worked out by the hands of an intelligent people enjoying the blessings of free government; and if there be anywhere on the footstool of God a people more blessed in basket and store than you are, I know not where to locate them. To be received so kindly by a people thus blessed is one of the chief compliments of my life, and I now bid you a cordial and grateful farewell." [Prolonged cheering.]

AT ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 25.—It is impossible to do justice by description to the grand ovation which Mr. Blaine received in Rochester. Its magnitude and enthusiasm seemed to astonish even the gentlemen who had taken part in the preparations for it. Uniformed clubs, some mounted, but most of them on foot, extended in line for about three-quarters of a mile from the depot along the way to the stand erected on the court-house steps. The clubs saluted Mr. Blaine as he passed along and he returned the salutations. The streets were filled with a dense mass of men and women, and every door and window in the houses along the route was occupied. The old Osborne House, a five-story building, formerly the leading hotel in Rochester, but now transformed into a business building, was crowded with people looking out upon the procession and saluting it as it passed. So, too, was the famous Powers Block, and so was every building along the route. It was fortunate that arrangements had been made for Mr. Blaine and his friends to reach the stand via the rear of the court-house, for it would have been almost impossible to make a passage-way through the dense crowd in front. As soon as Mr. Blaine had got upon the stand the colored jubilee singers of Fisk University, Tennessee, sang with great effect one of their stirring songs, which was loudly applauded. Mr. Burritt, Chairman of the Monroe County Central Committee, introduced Mr. Blaine, who was received with tremendous cheering. When order was restored Mr. Blaine spoke a few words slowly and impressively, so that his voice reached nearly every member of the great audience.

AT BATAVIA.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 25.—At Batavia such a crowd gathered that a short stop was made. A delegation from Lockport, headed by W. O. Cobb, editor of the Lockport *Journal*, joined the party. A company with torches was at the station with 1,000 or more people. Mr. Blaine was greeted in the car by a number of German and Irish citizens, who shook his hand warmly and welcomed him. William C. Watson introduced Mr. Blaine from the platform. Mr. Blaine said: "I am profoundly obliged by your generous reception. I have reached almost the western end of your State, and from its great metropolis to this point I have received unmeasured kindness; but it would be sheer vanity if I were to attribute these popular demonstrations to any mere personal motive. I know better; I know these lavish compliments are intended, not for me personally, but as a mark of confidence in the great and for twenty-four years triumphant party which I have been chosen to represent. [Cheers.] The future of that great party is in the hands of the people—in the hands of the people of New York. I trust that it is in safe hands. I bid you good-night." [Enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.]

AT BUFFALO.

At Batavia a delegation of 120 gentlemen from Buffalo came on board the train. When the party arrived in the Buffalo depot at 8 o'clock there was already a great crowd. Mr. Blaine, escorted by Chairman Warren and the local committee, entered a carriage and passed up between rows of uniformed Plumed Knights and other political clubs bearing torches, and for the ensuing three hours he was driven through the principal streets of the city and received an ovation which it would take columns to describe. The people—men, women, and children—were so densely packed together in the streets that the police had all they could do to make a way for the carriages. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed. At a few points along the route there were isolated cheers for Cleveland and shouts of "Cleveland's the man." But nearly all these demonstrations were made by boys and everywhere the greatest good humor prevailed. A few minutes past 11 the procession passed the Tifft House and Blaine and his party went in by the rear entrance, the crowd in front being too great. Almost immediately Mr. Blaine had to show himself on the balcony, and there for the next hour he stood reviewing the procession and bowing his acknowledgments of the enthusiastic demonstrations made by the people in the street. There were more than 10,000 men in line, and the local estimate is that at least 70,000 people were in the streets. The display of fireworks was very fine. It was very near midnight when the end of the procession passed the hotel and Mr. Blaine stepped into the hotel from the balcony. But he had hardly got into his room when the Buffalo Glee Club came to give him a serenade.

AT ROCHESTER.

RECEIVED BY 20,000 PEOPLE—AN IMPORTANT DECLARATION OF REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—James G. Blaine was received in this city today by 20,000 people, who manifested the most intense enthusiasm. On an early train Chairman Burritt of the Republican County Committee and several leading Republicans went to Syracuse, where they met the next President, and rode with him to Rochester. As the train entered the depot Battery A of the Plumed Knights fired a salute from their ten-pounder, and cheer after cheer went up when Mr. Blaine alighted. He was invited to an open carriage drawn by four black horses. The escort was the Lincoln Club and the Boys in Blue, who were handsomely uniformed and well drilled. Along the line of march windows, roofs, and every available spot were black with people who almost fought to get a good place for viewing the great man. At the platform erected for Blaine's appearance in front of the court-house one could stand and see more than 15,000 people all eager to catch the words from his lips.

Leonard Burritt introduced Mr. Blaine, who spoke as follows: "I am sure that no desire to offer a personal compliment to any living man could have brought this vast audience together, and I have not the vanity to accept it as offered to myself individually. It is rather the expression by this great assemblage of the people of Western New York of their confidence in those principles which have brought prosperity to our country and have builded your own beautiful city as one of the exemplars and illustrations of that prosperity. [Applause.] The Republican party embodies in its creed four distinct and important doctrines: First—Peace with the whole world. [Applause.] Second—Commercial expansion in every practicable direction. [Applause.] Third—Encouragement of every form of American industry. [Enthusiastic Applause.] Fourth—Protection to every citizen, native or civilized, at home or abroad. [Renewed applause.] Under these policies the Republican party strives to conduct the Government. Under these principles the Republican party submits itself to the judgment of the American people. On these principles we conquer, or on these we are conquered. I thank you, gentlemen, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for whatever in this splendid ovation is personal to myself. But I ask your attention with especial emphasis to the importance of those positions to which I have so briefly adverted. To the latest hour of my life I never can forget this brilliant scene, nor can I mistake its wide significance." [Enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.]

Chauncey M. Depew and A. W. Tenney followed in brief but pointed addresses, and the party started for the station. On the return march flags and hats were waved as the huge throngs swayed backward and forward and yelled as if wild, so intense had become the enthusiasm. The battery fired another salute when the train moved off. Tonight 1,000 young Republicans went on an extra train to Buffalo to join in the demonstration there.

IN THE WEST.

MR. BLAINE TO VISIT INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—A whirl of excitement was occasioned among Republicans this morning by the announcement that Mr. Blaine had decided to accept the invitation of the State Board of Agriculture to visit Indianapolis next Thursday, Oct. 2, the big day of the fair, and that the Ohio committee had arranged to interrupt the program of his trip in that State so as to permit him to be here that day, coming from Cincinnati and returning that night. An enthusiastic meeting was held this afternoon to take the preliminary steps towards arranging for Mr. Blaine's reception. A Committee on Arrangements was appointed to act in conjunction with the State Board, and a Committee of One Hundred on reception to represent the Republicans of Indiana was named. This is headed by Senator Harrison, Gov. Porter, and the Hon. John C. New, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Every part of the State is represented in the list. Some regret is felt that the plan originally outlined for Mr. Blaine's visit to Indiana after the Ohio election is not to be carried out, as that contemplated several speeches in the State, but the Republicans will endeavor to make up for that by coming to Indianapolis next Thursday in greater numbers than ever before known. The occasion promises to be the most notable in the political history of the State, as, besides Mr. Blaine, Gen. Butler and Gov. St. John will be here, and their admirers will of course be out in force. Arrangements are making looking to a meeting at night to be addressed by Messrs. Butler and St. John from the same stand.

A MICHIGAN DELEGATION.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The Republican County Committee chartered three cars and the Michigan Central Railroad will run special trains from Detroit and Monroe to Toledo next Saturday evening to accommodate those who wish to hear James G. Blaine's speech.

WILL BE AT TOLEDO MONDAY.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The imperative demand for rest on the part of Mr. Blaine has made it necessary to postpone his visit to Toledo from Saturday, the 27th, until Monday, the 29th. He will arrive at Toledo Monday afternoon, when he will address the people, and the parade and program intended for Saturday will be carried out in all their details Monday.

CHANGING THE PROGRAM.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The program laid out by the State Committee for Mr. Blaine's visit at Cleveland and other Northern Ohio towns was abruptly changed tonight by a telegram from Mr. Blaine himself stating that he would insist on remaining in Cleveland over Sunday. It was previously arranged that he should spend Friday here and Sunday in Toledo. But Mr. Blaine is very much exhausted by the continued ovations tendered him, and at the request of Mrs. Garfield, and in consideration of his health, he is compelled to rest at this point. He will be the guest of Mrs. Garfield Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, and enter the demonstration in honor of him and Gen. Logan Friday. He will remain quietly at her residence the following days of his visit here.

AT CLEVELAND'S HOME.

HAILED BY 100,000 PEOPLE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Buffalo was a proper climax for the stupendous demonstrations given in New York. Here in the home of Grover Cleveland over 100,000 people turned out and transformed Buffalo into a second Paris of brilliant lights and uproar. The special train was delayed in reaching the city until half-past 8. When it arrived it was found that at last there was something like police protection, or else the Blaine party would simply have been ingulfed and swallowed up by the throng that pressed against the high fences which surround the station. Although the station was nearly a mile away from the scene of the proposed demonstrations of the evening, the crowd here appeared to be as dense as when the main portion of the town was reached. Mr. Blaine first met a reception committee of fifty business men, and then, after a severe struggle on the part of the police, gained a carriage. Carriages for his company followed him. Nearly an hour was employed in reaching the Tifft House, where Mr. Blaine was to stop. Every street seemed to be blocked for miles, no matter in which direction you would turn. Main street was impassable for a solid mile. This street of 100 feet in width was a dense mass of human beings who waited patiently for over two hours for a sight of Mr. Blaine. The city was illuminated in every direction, while rockets and fireworks shot up from every imaginable quarter. In the line of parade following Mr. Blaine were 10,000 men in bright uniforms bearing torches. There was such a great host in the streets that every feature of the evening parade was delayed fully an hour.

The spectacle in front of the Tifft House, where Mr. Blaine reviewed the procession, was one that will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The character of the men who walked in the procession attracted the attention of the visitors. It was evident from the appearance of the men in the line that they were taken from the very best grade of people in Buffalo. One significant feature of the great demonstration was the very thorough representation of the German societies. The Germans of Buffalo took great pains tonight to show that there is no disaffection with them in this city at least.

MR. BLAINE'S GRATIFICATION.

Mr. Blaine was thoroughly fatigued by the long strain of the day, but he was so cheered and surprised by the gigantic character of Buffalo's greeting that he found in the happiness and excitement of the situation new life and vigor. He will, however, need complete rest at Cleveland before going on. He will, therefore, be a guest at Mrs. Garfield's house Saturday and Sunday next before going further into Ohio. But the people of that section are so anxious to see him that they are merciless in their thoughtless demands. It has only been by the most absolute resolution that Mr. Blaine has been able to maintain the coming Saturday and Sunday free for a brief rest from the pressure upon his physical and intellectual attention.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT—THE GORGEOUS SCENE AT NIGHT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The Republicans of Buffalo and vicinity turned out en masse tonight in honor of the visit of James G. Blaine. The demonstration was one of the grandest the city ever witnessed. The Republicans had ample time to prepare to receive the distinguished gentleman, and the result shows that every step was taken to make the affair a perfect success. Mr. Blaine and party arrived from the East on the Central Road about 8:30 o'clock—half an hour behind schedule time. At Batavia, thirty-seven miles east, the party was met by the Buffalo Reception Committee, which filled two special cars. The cars were attached to the special train. On his arrival here Mr. Blaine was driven to the residence of James H. Warren, Chairman of the State Republican Committee, where refreshments were served. Subsequently the candidate and his friends entered carriages and were quietly set down at the rear entrance of the Tifft House, whence they were conducted to the parlors of the hotel. In the meantime the streets of the city were alive with hurrying men.

All the evening trains brought Republican organizations from the surrounding towns, most of which were accompanied by brass or martial bands. These clubs took up positions in the principal streets and at an early hour lighted their torches. By 7:30 o'clock at least 10,000 torches were shedding their lurid light throughout the city. The general orders required that the column be ready to move by 8 o'clock. It was at least an hour later when the vanguard started. Here is the order of moving and the line of march:

Platoon of mounted police.
Gen. Louis P. Reichert and staff.
FIRST DIVISION.
Col. W. J. Morgan and staff.
Piggsted's band.
First Regiment Plumed Knights, Col. James C. Fullerton commanding.
Second Regiment Plumed Knights, Col. [illegible] commanding.
Visiting companies of Plumed Knights.
SECOND DIVISION.
Gen. A. W. Bishop and staff.
Germania Band.
First Regiment Veterans, Col. Alfred Lyth commanding.
Carriages containing the Hon. James G. Blaine and [illegible]
Second Regiment Veterans, Col. [illegible] commanding.
THIRD DIVISION.
Col. Charles D. [illegible] and staff.
Seventy-fourth Regiment Band.
Young voters, Maj. [illegible] commanding.
Central Club, Capt. [illegible] commanding.
Old Guard, Capt. [illegible] commanding.
FOURTH DIVISION.
Gen. John [illegible] and staff.
[illegible] Band.
[illegible]
[illegible]

Third Ward Clubs.
FIFTH DIVISION.
Col. Robert F. Atkins and Staff.
Miller's Band.
Fourth Ward Clubs.
Fifth Ward Clubs.
Sixth Ward Clubs.
SIXTH DIVISION.
Col. Charles A. Sommer and Staff.
Band.
Seventh Ward Clubs.
Eighth Ward Clubs.
Ninth Ward Clubs.
SEVENTH DIVISION.
Col. James K. McArthur and Staff.
Band.
Tenth Ward Clubs.
Eleventh Ward Clubs.
Twelfth Ward Clubs.
Thirteenth Ward Clubs.
Blaine and Logan Mounted Legion.

The route of march was along Eagle street to Niagara, to Pearl, to Terrace, to Exchange, to Michigan, to Seneca, to Main, to Clinton, to Broadway, to Hickory, to Goodell, to Main.

All along the line of march much enthusiasm was manifested. Many buildings, both public and private, were illuminated, and at regular intervals red, green, and blue lights added their beauty to the brilliant scenes. The route was at least five miles in length. By the time Mr. Blaine reached the Tifft House a vast crowd had gathered in front of the hotel. It finally became so dense that street-cars and all other vehicles were forced to stand still. After much work on the part of the police a pathway was opened for the procession and maintained by means of ropes.

Precisely at fifteen minutes of 11 the head of the procession reached the Tifft House. At the same instant Mr. Blaine, accompanied by the Hon. Sherman S. Rogers, the Hon. Burt Van Horn, J. N. Matthews of the Buffalo Express, and others, stepped on the balcony of the hotel. A great shout went up from the multitude when the Plumed Knight appeared. Mr. Blaine wore a dark suit, a heavy, black chinchilla overcoat, and a high silk hat. He removed his hat as he reached the edge of the balcony and bowed right and left to the multitude. Another outburst followed, and was long continued. For an hour the Republican campaigners marched past the reviewing stand, and for an hour Mr. Blaine was busily occupied in acknowledging their hearty salutations. When the last torch-bearer had passed the balcony the crowd in front surged close and called loudly for a speech.

Mr. Blaine waited until the clamor ceased and then spoke as follows: "My sincere thanks and a cordial good night."

This was all. With the last word the Man from Maine turned on his heel and re-entered the parlors. It was but a step from there to the room assigned to him, and before the crowd which had gathered in the corridors knew what was going on he was safe within its precincts. Subsequently he was prevailed upon to hold an impromptu reception, and for an hour thereafter was busily engaged in shaking the hands of local Republicans. At the present writing the streets are fast being depopulated. Mr. Blaine leaves the city in the morning.

SUBURBAN.

Hyde Park.

At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees a surprise was caused by a resolution offered by Mr. Cowles bearing upon the subject of dividing the town in three parts. It was as follows:

WHEREAS, It having come to the knowledge of this Board of Trustees by petition and otherwise that the citizens of this village are in favor of a division of said village into three parts, and that this is an opportune time to present such a question to the General Assembly of the State soon to convene; and

WHEREAS, This village has now grown to the astounding large population of sixty thousand (60,000) inhabitants, and having in its borders so many diversified pursuits and interests, in that the more northern portion is given up to suburban residents and the more southern portion to manufacturing purposes; and

WHEREAS, This board, realizing that this large and rapidly-increasing population cannot be governed and controlled in a proper manner by a board of six members who are themselves actively engaged in business and cannot give proper time for the consideration of matters coming before them from day to day; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Board of Trustees of the Village of Hyde Park, Ill., in regular assembly, do petition the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Illinois to pass such a bill for the relief of said Village of Hyde Park that it may be enabled at the next village election to present such question to the voters of said village that the will of the people may be granted to them.

Resolved, That this matter be referred to the Judiciary Committee of this board with instructions to frame a bill that will be acceptable to the residents of said village, and that the Clerk be instructed to have said resolution and bill printed and ready for presentation to the Legislature of this State early in its next session; also that the will of the people may be expressed in petition the Clerk be instructed to have blank petitions prepared and distributed in the most thorough and favorable manner, and that said petition accompany the bill when presented by the Legislature of this State.

When the Clerk had finished reading this there was a momentary pause, and then Trustee Tobin of South Chicago arose and said that the matter was entirely new to him, and he would request that its consideration be deferred until the next meeting. There being no objection, it was laid over.

Lake.

At St. Gabriel's Catholic Church yesterday morning Mr. Martin Meehan and Mrs. Anna Scanlan were married in the presence of a large assemblage. The Rev. Father Meehan, brother of the bridegroom, performed the ceremony.

QUADRUPLE LYNCHING.

Four Negroes Taken from a Mississippi Jail and Hanged by a Mob.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The lynching of four negroes at Meadville, Miss., Saturday night, Sept. 20, has been kept so secret that few details have come to light. Meadville is in Franklin County, far from any line of railway or telegraph, and is the county-seat. Stephen Haynes, one of the negroes lynched, was charged with arson, and Cassels, another, was charged with murder. They had been sent to Natchez for safe-keeping but had been taken back to Franklin County for trial. The other two victims—one in jail for rape and another for murder—are not known here. The jail was surrounded about midnight by some forty armed and mounted men, who demanded the keys. No resistance was made, and the four negroes were taken out and hanged and then shot to death. Franklin is the next county but one southeast of Copiah and in the same Congressional district. Four other prisoners were in the jail at the time, one charged with rape and the others with arson, but they were unmolested. The mob left word with the jailer that if the Circuit Judge did not clean out the jail at the present term they would return to make a clean sweep.

MR. EDWIN COWLES VINDICATED.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 25.—Two years ago Bishop Gilmour of the Cleveland Diocese published a communication in his paper, the *Catholic Universe*, and in the *Penny Press*, in which he charged Mr. Edwin Cowles, editor of the *Leader*, with having treated a daughter in a brutal manner—so much so as to cause her to become the invalid she was. Mr. Cowles had the Bishop and the editor of the *Universe* arrested for criminal libel, and also instituted suits in civil damages against the Bishop, the *Universe*, and the *Penny Press*, for $25,000 each. Owing to the continued illness of Mr. Cowles' daughter her deposition could not be taken, and the five cases were continued from time to time. Today the Bishop published a card, making a retraction of the libelous charges he published against Mr. Cowles, and the suits have all been withdrawn.

A WITHERING DROUTH.

PETERSBURG, Va., Sept. 25.—The drouth which prevails in this section of the State is the severest for many years. Great damage is done to corn and tobacco. In many places the ground is so dry that wells are drying up. The reservoir in this city has become so low that the Superintendent of the Water-Works has found it necessary to increase the city's supply of water by turning the water from the canal into the main-pipes of the city, which will be done tomorrow. Seven years ago it became necessary to do this in consequence of a protracted drouth.

THE SCOTT LIQUOR-TAX LAW.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 25.—Motions to take the Scott Liquor-Tax law up out of the regular order were argued in the Supreme Court today. The cases will be pressed for a decision before the October election. Decisions on motions will be announced Tuesday next.

BOILED PEANUTS.

Boiled peanuts are a favorit dish with the Chinese. Long cooking beneath water extracts all the oil and flavoring principle, and leaves a dough that can be used in the same manner as that made from flour.

LAKE VIEW TAX SALES.

Tax sales will be continued in the Town of Lake View today.

THE OCTOBER STATES.

Gen. Logan Speaks to a Magnificent Audience at Wheeling, W. Va.

While at Columbus, O., the Bourbon Mass-Meeting Proves a Partial Failure.

Desperate Attempts to Be Made to Capture Ohio by the Democrats.

GEN. LOGAN.

A GREAT DAY IN WHEELING.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—To West Virginia Republicans who for fourteen years have contended through campaign after campaign against overwhelming odds, and suffered defeat after defeat at the hands of their enthusiastic and confident Democratic opponents, today has been a revelation, and its events have nerved the followers of Blaine and Logan to continue with twofold earnestness the work of redeeming the State from the Solid South. The assembling of 35,000 Republicans on West Virginia soil is a vindication of the assertion that Bourbon supremacy is fast nearing its end, and that the claim that the Electoral vote will be cast for the leaders of the party of progress is entitled to some respect at the hands of overconfident Democrats. The demonstrations in honor of Logan have been a succession of surprises, not alone to Democrats, but to the Republicans themselves, and the enthusiasm of today will undoubtedly crystallize into Republican gains in October and Republican majorities in November. Gen. Logan, throughout his stay in this city, has been under the especial escort of his old comrades of the Army of the Cumberland, and these to the number of 300, bearing their old battle-flags, and many of them wearing their faded and ragged blue uniforms, headed the daylight parade this afternoon.

THE REVIEW AND PARADE.

After partaking of luncheon at Mr. Frew's Gen. Logan, ex-Senator Clayton of Arkansas, Col. T. S. Andrews of Ohio, the Hon. W. D. Kelley of Pennsylvania, the Hon. John W. Mason, member of the Republican National Committee for West Virginia, the Hon. W. J. W. Cowdon, Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, Gen. Nathan Goff Jr., the Hon. H. W. Flick, United States District-Attorney, and a large number of Republicans of lesser note from West Virginia and Ohio took carriages and were driven to Chapline and Fourteenth streets, on the line of march. Here the veterans bearing the battle-flags of the West Virginia regiments passed in review, after which the carriages fell into the line, and, followed by the Americus Club of Pittsburg and twenty or thirty other uniformed organizations from this city and surrounding towns, the march through the city was begun. The streets were everywhere densely crowded, and as Gen. Logan, hat in hand, was driven between the solid walls of humanity he was greeted with almost continuous cheers. On arriving at the river front the carriages fell out and crossed the suspension bridge to the island, while the column passed on to Twelfth street, where a temporary pontoon bridge had been erected for the accommodation of the column and spectators.

THE SPEECH AT THE FAIR GROUNDS.

On arriving at the State-Fair grounds Gen. Logan found an audience of 30,000 awaiting his presence, the multitude breaking into deafening cheers as the distinguished visitor was recognized. The meeting was called to order by Chairman Cowden of the State Committee, who named Col. Andrews of Ohio and the Hon. W. P. Hubbard of West Virginia as Joint Chairmen. The latter gentleman at once introduced Gen. Logan, who spoke to a mass of humanity acres in extent. The General began by eulogizing the veterans under whose escort he was, saying: "To these tattered flags, worn threadbare in the service of our country, I bow in humble reverence." Passing to a contrast of the two great parties he said: "The two great parties that now present themselves before the American people and ask that they be indorsed and sustained have made their history in time past, and are continuing so to do today. So far as the Democratic party is concerned, and I say it without desiring to give offense to any person present, for the last thirty years it has never originated or advocated a solitary measure to which a true American can point with pride. To the young men present today, in such large numbers, allow me to say that the Democracy has nothing in its past history or present promises calculated to command your respect or your votes. If it has done any such act or made any such promise, in God's name give due credit for it, for a Democratic virtue is the rarest thing under the sun. Finish your examination of the Democratic record and then contrast it with that of the Republicans. Prior to 1860 England dictated the policy of America. Under Republican rule we have since that time managed our country to suit ourselves. This has not altogether pleased our cousins across the sea, but it has proved eminently satisfactory to our people, and, above all, to the great cause of American labor."

The General then went into the tariff question, contrasting the condition of the country from 1832 to 1837, and from 1847 to 1857, when free-trade was the policy, with the twenty-four years succeeding 1860, when the Republicans put protective measures into operation. Passing to the cry of the Democrats for a change he said: "In 1860 these statesmen who are advocating a change turned the Government over to the Republicans without a dollar in the Treasury and without sufficient credit to borrow $25,000,000. That was the net result of thirty-seven years of Democracy. Now after twenty-four years of Republican rule our Treasury is in a healthy condition, and our credit is the best in the world." Again, "What are the Democracy clamoring for? What great ideas of Government are they championing? Why, my friends, I can almost repeat every Democratic speech I have heard for the last twenty years. The orators and so-called statesmen are silent as to their own policy, but are very prolific of criticism as regards us. And I tell you here, that a party that seeks to live upon criticism of its opponents without showing its own capacity and statesmanship is, in my humble opinion, taking food on which it is impossible to sustain life."

Alluding to Hendricks' assertion that there was a surplus of $400,000,000 in the Treasury, Gen. Logan said: "If Mr. Hendricks does not know better than that he is not fit to be Vice-President, and if he does know better he is not telling the truth." The General's speech was punctuated with applause, while several allusions to Cleveland were received with dead silence. He was followed by ex-Senator Clayton, and afterwards by Gen. Goff, at the conclusion of whose speech the meeting adjourned.

AT NIGHT.

Tonight a monster torchlight procession passed in review before Gen. Logan, while Judge Kelley talked tariff to a large audience at the opera-house. The city was handsomely illuminated and fireworks were burned on every corner.

WEDNESDAY'S RECEPTIONS IN OHIO.

The General's progress yesterday through Ohio was almost a triumphal march. At Wadsworth, Russell, and Creston crowds gathered and listened to short speeches. At West Salem an organ had been brought to the platform and a large glee club of male and female voices sang campaign songs. At Ashland a large and enthusiastic crowd received the party with three rousing cheers. This welcome was responded to by short speeches. At Mansfield the train was advertised for 10 o'clock, but did not arrive till nearly 12. In consequence of this the crowd was only half what it was at 10 o'clock, yet 2,500 people remained in a drizzling rain to see Gen. Logan. At Lexington, Belleville, and Fredericktown crowds stood patiently in the rain for the special to come up, and when rewarded for their patience a few words from Gen. Logan aroused their enthusiasm and they gave three cheers with a good will. At Mount Vernon several thousand people greeted Gen. Logan, who spoke on the tariff issue for about fifteen minutes. At Utica, in spite of the fact that the train was two hours late and the weather was bad, there was a crowd of at least 5,000 people. Gen. Robinson, candidate for Secretary of State, boarded the train at Utica, and introduced Gens. Logan and Clayton and Judge Kelley of Pennsylvania, who made short and effective speeches. The same enthusiastic receptions were tendered at Newark and Black Band. At Zanesville a crowd of 10,000 people received the train with tumultuous applause. Gen. Logan made a very strong speech which brought out frequent cheers. By 6 o'clock darkness had set in, yet at New Concord, Quaker City, and Barnesville thousands of people gathered, and with bonfires and torches waited the arrival of the train. At Barnesville the crowd was particularly enthusiastic. At Bellaire Gen. Logan consented to be driven to the public square, where Senator Windom was addressing an audience of 15,000 people. When the General went upon the platform such a yell went up as can only be compared with some of the convention noise. The enthusiasm was tremendous, and it was several moments before order could be restored. The General remained but a moment to thank the audience, and again took the train for Wheeling, where he arrived at 9:15 last night after a day of intense excitement.

THE BOURBON MASS-MEETING.

AN OLD-FASHIONED VALLANDIGHAM CROWD.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The great Democratic mass-meeting here today, the first one of any size attempted in the State, has given opportunity to gage the drift of Bourbon sentiment. The gathering has been of what are known in Ohio as "Old Mossbacks." It is the crowd that shouted itself hoarse for Vallandigham and glorified the Democratic National Convention that declared the War a failure. Hendricks and Bayard were the principal speakers, and the old-line Democracy of the State was gathered in force to hear him. The management of affairs was in the hands of John G. Thompson, the old State Committee Chairman in the days when the Mossbacks were supreme in the party councils in the State, and the whole affair was so managed as to give him an individual boom. A Central Cleveland Club was organized, with a member from each Congressional district, to take control of the club organizations in the State and secure the presence of a force at the polls election-day auxiliary to the regular committees. This is to be Thompson's committee. It is to counterbalance the regular committee, of which McLean's crowd secured control just before the National Convention by alleged irregular means. Thurman, Pendleton, Ward, and other Mossback leaders of the State were present to countenance and forward the scheme, and even Senator-elect Payne was obliged to put in an appearance lest his absence should be unfavorably commented upon. But not a "kid" was anywhere to be seen. The appointment of Thompson's committee is likely to create bad blood if the National managers send any funds to Ohio, because John will at once demand a division, and to that the young fellows will never consent. They fought him for ten years before they could oust him from party control, secured possession of the State Government without him, and are not disposed to permit him to have more than an ordinary share in the party management. McLean and his young co-workers have been holding a secret conference at Cincinnati today on this subject.

ABSENCE OF ENTHUSIASM.

There were some very peculiar features of the meeting here. One was the absence of enthusiasm. Coming from the Logan mass-meetings at Youngstown and Akron, where the people were brimful of enthusiasm, and bubbling over with it, the manner and actions of the crowds here seemed very tame. There flags streamed to the breeze, houses were decorated without stint, banners were borne aloft, political mottoes and sentiments met the eye on every hand, and cheers constantly rent the air. Here the decorations have been sparse. The Democratic officials in the State House decorated its interior, a thing never before done in the history of Ohio. There was sporadic cheering on the streets. But as a rule there has been very little shouting. The most remarkable feature, however, has been the absence of any banners with mottoes. As club after club marched through the streets today the writer watched carefully for some emblem that might give a cue to the spirit that animates the organization. On one banner was the legend, "We vote for the man with a pure record." The spotless and immaculate Grover could not have read it without a blush. This one banner was the only approach to a display of political sentiments that was to be seen. Mingling among the visiting Democrats, they were found to be sullenly and doggedly certain that they are going to carry the State. They give no reason for the faith that is in them, but simply assert it stolidly.

IF THEY CAN'T WIN THE ELECTION THEY WILL STEAL IT.

One man was less reticent, the famous Ike Hill of Licking County. "I'll tell ye why we're going to lick ye," said he, "by telling ye Joe Blackburn's story. Blackburn was telling Wintermuth at Washington about a d—d rascal he knew. Then Wintermuth started to tell about a d—d rascal he knew. Before he got half through Blackburn threw up his hand and said he'd heard enough. 'All right, Mr. Blackburn,' says Wintermuth, 'only I just want ye to understand my d—d rascal laps on to your'n.'" Ike is evidently impressed with the idea that there are bad men in both parties and seems to think his party can win by the use of the biggest rascals. A moment later he continued: "It reminds me of an episode that transpired up in Michigan, when I used to gamble. I ran across a crossroads gambler up there, one of your stiff and funny, up and up sort, who wanted to play seven-up at $10 a game. I beat him two games. Then he drew a big pistol, and, laying it on his lap, says, 'If I don't win the next game I'll know why.' 'Take the stakes,' says I; 'you've won.'"

Hill is one of the men who knows whether or not the party managers have decided on a wholesale theft of the ballot-box, and his talk is significant. The silence of the Democrats is ominous. They are either aware in advance that they are beaten, or else they are preparing for a last desperate contest in which every corrupt art and device will be brought into play.

BOURBON SCHEMES.

Among the latest schemes, one discovered here today is especially dangerous. Popular Democrats approach Republican friends and ask them to vote for Newman as a personal favor, because they have bets pending on the size of his vote. At the same time they admit he will be defeated, that Cleveland will also be defeated, and assert their only object to be to save their money. Besides the regular committee of five at every voting poll, the Democrats are providing for an auxiliary committee from local clubs and from the saloonkeepers whose places are all closed that day. They are also preparing to have men at every poll to hold prohibition tickets, in the hope that some Republicans may be run off that way.

WOOL—ESTIMATES OF THE VOTE.

The wool-growing interest, judging from reports received here, will make a big hole in Democratic calculations. The Hon. Columbus Delano, who is at the head of this association, says fully 10,000 Democrats will vote the Republican ticket on this issue. This feeling is especially strong in Licking, Harrison, Guernsey, Belmont, Coshocton, Muskingum, Carroll, Knox, Morgan, Putnam, and Perry Counties. Mr. Sprague, Secretary of the association, estimates the vote at an even larger figure than Mr. Delano. All the evidence agrees that it will be very large. The latest estimates of the total vote that will be polled place it at from 780,000 to 800,000. The enumeration last year showed 786,000 males in the state of voting age. The highest vote ever polled was in 1880, when the total reached 724,000. The Butler party has no Electoral ticket in the field, and the Prohibitionists do not expect over 10,000 votes. The contest will be for a majority on about 780,000 votes between the two old parties. The committees have not wholly completed their respective pollings of the State, but enough is known to indicate a doubtful vote of about 50,000. This vote is large enough to decide the election either way and the struggle of the coming twenty days will be to win this vote. The Democrats hope to buy it. The Republicans expect to secure it by argument. It is a test that involves the stability of Republican institutions.

FURTHER DETAILS FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT—THE AFFAIR A FAILURE.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—From the time consumed and the amount of money that was spent in securing a large mass-meeting of the Cleveland and Hendricks Clubs of this State, the meeting of today can be called a failure. It will not be out of place to give a short history of how this meeting was brought about. It will be remembered that during the late Senatorial fight John G. Thompson was an active supporter of Senator Pendleton, so that when the last State Central and Executive Committees were formed Thompson was entirely ignored, but, having a great head for schemes, he concocted the plan of raising a Cleveland and Hendricks Club in this city. The club was organized, and he was chosen President. He was hardly in that position twenty-four hours when he conceived the idea of having all the clubs of the State meet here. Circulars and letters were at once sent to the officers notifying them of that fact, and today his pet idea has been realized, but not to the extent that he so ardently desired. When this scheme was first contemplated, it did not meet with the approval of the Coal-Oil Committee, but seeing that any attempt to throw cold water on it would hurt them they finally concluded to fall into line. This action on their part made the friends of Pendleton, Thurman, and Ward feel happy, as it was their belief that the coal-oil gang could not succeed without help from them. While the Pendleton order of Democrats are jubilating here John R. McLean, Senator Elmer White, and W. H. Thompson of the Standard Oil Company are in consultation in the City of Cincinnati. It is said that the object of the last-mentioned gentleman's visit to that city is to discover the situation before deciding on putting in money. The outcome of the whole thing will be a thoroughly divided Democracy, as McLean is going East again for his health.

The first thing on the program was a meeting in Comstock's Opera-House, and the attendance was not as large as the Sherman meeting of last night. At 2 o'clock the meeting was called to order by John G. Thompson, who introduced Judge Thurman as the presiding officer. The aged ex-Senator thanked them for the honor conferred and in turn introduced Senator Bayard of Delaware. To Senator Bayard's credit let it be said that he did not use the Billingsgate style of speaking against his political opponents. His address was a short one, during which he did not refer to the tariff or the terrible arraignment of the Democratic party by Senator Sherman last night.

It was expected that the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks would arrive about 2 o'clock, but later it was announced that he had been induced to stop at Springfield for a speech, and that he would not be here until about 4 o'clock, at which hour he arrived and was escorted to the opera-house by the Jackson Club of this city. His entrance caused considerable enthusiasm. He was introduced by Judge Thurman as the next Vice-President. When quiet was restored he made the same kind of a speech that he has been making all this campaign. He finished as soon as possible and returned to the Neil House. The program culminated this evening in a parade, with fireworks and speeches. Speeches were made from four different stands by the following-named gentlemen: Gov. Hendricks, Gov. R. M. McLane, the Hon. George H. Pendleton, the Hon. J. A. McMahon, the Hon. G. H. Bargar, the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, the Hon. J. R. Doolittle, the Hon. Henry B. Payne, Gen. James Craig, the Hon. J. F. Follett, Speaker John G. Carlisle, Gen. Mansur, Gen. Durbin Ward, the Hon. D. S. Gooding, Gen. Finley, the Hon. Patrick A. Collins, James A. McKenzie, Gov. Hoadly, Gen. Denver, and the Hon. P. J. McCarthy.

From a Pendleton standpoint it was a great success, but from the standpoint of Senator Payne and his followers it was not as large a gathering as was expected, but from the position of a disinterested party it was a complete fizzle for the time and money expended, as many of the leading and working Democrats of this city failed to aid in making it a success. The great ovation will be held Friday, Oct. 3, when the Plumed Knight arrives here.

A LETTER FROM CLEVELAND.

The following letter was read:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 23.—*My Dear Sir:* I very much regret that the pressure of official duties will prevent my joining you at the meeting to be held in Columbus Sept. 25. I hope the meeting will be a complete success, and that it will be the means of increasing enthusiasm already aroused for the cause of good government. I believe that the voters of the country are fully alive to the necessity of instaling an administration of public affairs which shall be truly their own—not only because it is the result of their choice, but because its selected instrumentalities are directly from the body of the people, and impressed with the people's thoughts and sentiments. They are tired, I think, of a rule so long continued that it has bred and fostered a class standing between them and their political action, and whose interests in affairs end with partisan zeal and the advancement of personal advantages. Let me remind the people that if they seek to make their public servants feel their direct responsibility to them and careful of their interests their objects will not be accomplished by a blinded adherence to a party which has grown arrogant with long-continued power. Let me impress upon the people that the issue involved in the impending canvass is the establishment of a pure and honest administration of their Government. Let me show them the way to this and warn them against cunningly-designed effort to lead them into other paths of irrelevant discussion. With these discussions before them, and with an earnest presentation of our claims to the confidence of the people and their responsibility, we need not fear the result of their intelligent action. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

To Allen G. Thurman.

One of the platforms broke down during the evening and Gen. J. W. Denver was seriously hurt.

THE SITUATION.

IMPORTANCE OF THE LABOR VOTE.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The labor vote in Ohio is an uncertain quantity and there are no statistics or figures on which to base calculations, and it is safe to say that three-fourths of the workingmen have voted the Republican ticket, and can generally be classed as Republicans. There are 20,700 manufacturing establishments in this State, which use a capital of $188,939,614. These establishments employ over 183,600 working people, of which number 31,490 are females and children. The remaining 150,000 are composed of men and boys over 16 years of age. The boys will not exceed 50,000, and there are, therefore, about 100,000 voters. Ninety per cent of the workingmen are protectionists, no matter which way they vote, but the general feeling among them has always been that the Republicans are for protection and the Democrats for free trade. On this account the Republican ticket has usually received 75,000 working votes. The Democrats are attempting to dodge the tariff question, and maintain that it is not an issue in the present campaign. They say they hold to the "Ohio idea." But while they are evading the question in this State the Republicans will force the issue upon them. What Republican votes are lost in other ways will be counterbalanced by a gain from Democratic workingmen, who are being made to fully understand that a vote for the Democratic ticket means a vote for free trade. The assertion that the Democrats advocate free trade is being strengthened here by the fact of the election of Carlisle as Speaker, the Democratic Congressional vote on the Morrison bill, and the refusal of the Democrats to restore the wool tariff. The vote this fall will undoubtedly be the largest ever polled in the State. At Garfield's election there were 724,967 votes polled. This year they will reach as high as 800,000.

INTERVIEWS.

The Democratic demonstration here today cannot be considered as an evidence of Bourbon enthusiasm. It has been in preparation for weeks, and is not a local affair, but a State effort. A number of Democratic politicians of note have gathered here. Senator Bayard, who has just come into the State, said he knew little of the situation, except that reports in the East were favorable to the Democrats. He considered this the battle-ground of the campaign, and believed the Democrats would carry the state by a small majority, although he was by no means sanguine. Senator Pendleton considered the liquor question the most important issue in the campaign, and said the Scott law would give the German vote to the Democrats. He maintained that the two Congressional districts in Hamilton County would go Democratic.

John G. Thompson, who until this campaign has been for years at the head of the Democratic State Committee, admits that the Republicans have made large gains in the last two weeks.

Maj. Billy Armstrong of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, who has been a Democratic editor since 1854, is here. He said last night that the Republican majority in the Western Reserve will reach 20,000, but that the Democrats would elect their Congressman (Foran). Whichever party was successful, the majority would not be over 6,000 or 7,000.

Senator John Sherman, who spoke here last night, while he did not desire to be interviewed, said that he had canvassed the State pretty thoroughly, and was convinced that the Republicans would be successful. Any majority would be a large Republican gain.

Senator Bruce came in today. He has been making speeches in the southern part of the State and gives very favorable reports.

THE TARIFF ISSUE.

BUSINESS-MEN INDORSE THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Three hundred and thirty-five of the most influential business houses of this city signed an address today indorsing the policy of the Republican party on protection and denouncing the attitude of the Democracy. The address in substance is as follows:

"The undersigned, representing the business and industrial interests of Cleveland and Cuyahoga County, impressed by the conviction that the tariff policy of the country is the most important and the dominating issue of the present political contest, and believing that the attitude of the Democratic party on that subject seriously threatens and imperils these interests, hereby request the business-men of our city and county to organize in resistance. We cannot mistake the intentions of the Democratic party. The equivocal utterances of its National platform are to be interpreted only by the action of the party in Congress (when four-fifths of the Democrats in the House voted for the Morrison bill) and by the undisguised declarations of its leaders. The full accession of the Democratic party to power (whatever feeble and useless resistance might be offered by a score or two of Democratic protectionists in Congress) means the absolute discarding of the principle of protection to American labor. It means low and non-productive duties, large importations, and the consequent closing of many American mills and shops, with all the trouble and distress to our people that would be involved in that. Continued Republican ascendency, with continued assertion and defense of the principles of protection, means the reverse of all this. It means an advantage to the American producer over his foreign rival, with all the prosperity to the individual and the Nation that would be involved in that. To secure that ascendency, therefore, we now invoke the instant and the earnest effort of every man who believes in the true American policy, which from the hour of its birth has been so faithfully defended by the Republican party."

CARL SCHURZ

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 25.—Carl Schurz addressed a large audience at the Highland House pavilion tonight. Mr. Schurz summed up the charges of official corruption against Mr. Blaine by claiming that the correspondence between Warren Fisher and Mr. Blaine clearly proved the transactions therein mentioned to be unworthy of a man holding the position of Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. Schurz's remarks implied that the letters to and from Mr. Blaine were sufficient proof of the accusations that had been brought against him.

GENERAL NOTES.

PROHIBITION AID FOR THE BOURBONS.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The Prohibitionists of this State are about to commence their annual aid to the Democracy. Several speakers have been in the field a short time, among the number being Mrs. Viola E. Lunsford of Kansas. Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge of Ravenna and John B. Finch of Nebraska are about to go on the stump. Ex-Gov. St. John, Prohibition candidate for President, will make four speeches in this State as follows: Springfield, Oct. 3; Delaware, Oct. 4; Akron, Oct. 5; and Oberlin, Oct. 6. Outside of these speakers they intend to scatter temperance literature. All of the places where St. John is announced to speak are Republican strongholds. This alone has hurt the cause with many leading Prohibitionists of this city.

A BIG REPUBLICAN MEETING AT MOUNT VERNON.

MOUNT VERNON, O., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Ex-Secretary Windom, Col. W. S. Furay, and the Hon. A. B. Clarke addressed an immense Republican meeting here tonight. Various clubs in the county were out in full force, headed by the Republican Club, 200 strong, and made a grand parade.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The statements that Horatio Seymour will go to Ohio in Cleveland's behalf are authoritatively denied. He will take no active part in the campaign.

THE FIGHT AGAINST MAJ. M'KINLEY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—A gentleman familiar with the politics of Ohio, who has just returned from that State, says that the Democrats are really playing a game of bluff in claiming to believe that they can carry the State. The whole fight there, he says, is centered in the Twentieth District, where every effort is being put forth to defeat McKinley. Page, McKinley's opponent, has an almost unlimited supply of money, and is using it freely to secure his election. Besides being a member of the National Committee, he holds a place on the Democratic State Committee, and is Chairman of his County Committee. He is also a sort of agent for Senator-elect Payne, and has access to his barrel. It is thought that Maj. McKinley will have to fight more money than was ever before put into one Congressional district, as the Democracy of Ohio are determined to defeat him.

GEN. GIBSON AT VAN WERT.

VAN WERT, O., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Gen. W. H. Gibson was received here tonight by a large crowd of enthusiastic Republicans, and his address was pronounced the most eloquent ever made in this city. Hundreds were turned from the court-house, they being unable to gain admission or get within hearing distance of the orator. The present outlook was never more flattering for the success of the whole Republican ticket.

FINANCIAL.

The Newcomb-Buchanan Failure at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 25.—There has been nothing of a startling nature developed in the Newcomb-Buchanan Company assignment, and the general feeling of anxiety in business circles is giving way to one of quiet resignation or idle speculation. The work of going through the books and checking out stock is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and Manager Halsey promises to give definit information at the earliest possible moment. There is no longer doubt that there have been fraudulent transactions on the part of the Buchanans, but to what extent can be determined only by the slow process of looking up each individual receipt and the corresponding barrels of whisky. A statement is made on good authority that two more receipts were found to be duplicated this morning. They aggregate something over fifty barrels. The original paper is held by the First National and City National Banks, the other claimant being a Chicago gentleman whose name could not be learned. The question as to the whereabouts of the partners has had no light shed upon it today and it remains a mystery.

Other Failures and Business Embarrassments.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The milling firm of Simmons & Sawall of Virden, Ill., made a general assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Shrinkage in values and extensive improvements, including the new roller process, have caused them to suspend. Liabilities, $26,000; assets, about $15,000 to $18,000, consisting of mill and open accounts.

MATTOON, Ill., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Boyd & Gaw, dealers in boots and shoes, made an assignment today. Liabilities, $6,000; assets, $5,000. Judgments amounting to $3,000 have been confessed in favor of L. L. Lehman and Felix Kahn of this city.

ATCHISON, Kas., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—John T. Shoemake, a general dealer at Muscotah, this county, made an assignment today to Seneca Heath, attorney. Liabilities, $16,000; assets, $4,000. The creditors are in St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City, and Cincinnati.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—S. Dallenbach, a well-known jeweler of this city, made an assignment today to Henry M. Beardsley for the benefit alike of all his creditors. The debts aggregate about $5,000 and the assets about half as much.

CHICAGO CONFESSIONS.

In the Superior Court yesterday confessions of judgment were entered against H. G. Purinton, the Madison street tailor who failed about a month ago, in favor of Woods, Lowry & Co., for $2,867; Anton Liebman, the knit-goods dealer, who failed about the same time, for $1,869, in favor of John Kinsey; and Callie Metcalf and Albinus E. Grow, in favor of William H. Lee, for $447.

THE IOWA "PROHIBITORY" LAW.

KEOKUK, Ia., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The Law and Order League at a meeting held tonight appointed a committee of twenty-four persons to wait upon the Mayor and City Marshal to ask them to assist in enforcing the prohibitory liquor law. The members claim that city and other officials hinder or do not lend support to the liquor prosecutions, and threaten to begin proceedings against them.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Six certiorari suits were brought against the Board of Supervisors of Johnson County at Iowa City today. It is claimed that the board granted six permits for the sale of liquor contrary to law.

The Marshal at Madrid, Boone County, today seized under writ of search a keg of whisky and a barrel of bottled beer on the premises of a saloonkeeper of that place. Barrels were shipped from Des Moines under fictitious names and misleading marks.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Arrived—The Adriatic, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Arrived out—The Ems and Wyoming, from New York, and Austrian, from Boston.

NEW YORK.

Irish Nationalists Say Mr. Parnell Has No Opposition in County Mayo.

Suicide of Isaac Newton, Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works.

Arguments in the Telephone Litigation—Mrs. Wetmore Acquitted—Frank Munn Still Missing.

IRISH NATIONALISTS.

THEY DENY THAT THERE IS OPPOSITION TO PARNELL IN COUNTY MAYO.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—[Special.]—A cablegram from London published this morning stated that a formidable political rebellion had been organized by the Nationalists in County Mayo, Ireland, against the leadership of Mr. Parnell, and that it would probably result in the failure to return his candidates, John O'Connor Power and the Rev. Isaac Nelson, to Parliament at the next election. It was further stated that Capt. Boycott was the choice of the opposition. The Irish Nationalists of this city characterize the report as a willful fabrication and sent over in the interest of the British Government to create the impression here that Mr. Parnell is becoming unpopular in one of his strongest constituencies.

"Mr. Parnell was never stronger in Ireland than he is today," said Mr. T. F. Meehan of the *Irish American*, "and the report published this morning shows that the writer is either densely ignorant of Irish politics or is a willful falsifier. Of the two present representatives from County Mayo neither is approved by Mr. Parnell or his followers, and they have already been asked several times to resign by their constituents. John O'Connor Power is a sort of political Carey, and all of Mr. Parnell's influence could not secure him an election to the meanest office in County Mayo. He was elected by the Nationalists and went over to the Government, whose interests he is now advocating at public meetings both in Ireland and England. He keeps out of the way, however. The Rev. Isaac Nelson is a Presbyterian clergyman who was elected in 1880, but has never been able to attend to any of his parliamentary duties. Mr. Parnell favors neither of them, and the statement is just as ridiculous as if one said that John Kelly favored the election of Hubert O. Thompson as Mayor of this city."

SUICIDE OF ISAAC NEWTON.

ILL-HEALTH AND FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES SUPPOSED TO BE THE CAUSE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Isaac Newton, Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works, cut his throat with a razor this morning and died in a few minutes. For a year or more Mr. Newton had been complaining of ill-health, and lately suffered from rheumatism and a pulmonary complaint. Those who knew him well have been grieved to see, also, that he was drinking more than was good for his health. Recently, also, his money matters became entangled, and he became seriously embarrassed financially. These are among the reasons given by his friends as the cause of the act, the news of which has caused universal surprise. He was a member of the Century Club, and had bachelor's apartments in that part of the club-house which is at No. 20 Union square. For ten days he has not been at his office in the Public Works Building, No. 31 Chambers street, giving his ill-health as an excuse for his absence. Yesterday he was sent for from the department, but it was found that he was at his apartments. He had been acting strangely for several days. This morning at 6 o'clock, when his friend, Mr. Lawrence, who also has apartments in the Century Club Building, heard strange sounds coming from Newton's rooms, he was at once filled with dread of the terrible truth. Mr. Lawrence hastily called the janitress, Mrs. Bird, and sent her to Mr. Newton's rooms to see what was the matter, while he dressed himself and followed her in a moment. They found Mr. Newton, covered with blood that streamed from a wide wound in his neck, staggering from a small clothes-closet. They caught him, laid him upon a bed, hurried a messenger off after Dr. Stimson, the surgeon, and did all in their power for the self-wounded man. Before the surgeon arrived, however, he died. In another closet in the apartments everything was found covered and saturated with blood. Mr. Newton's razor-case was found on the floor, but the razor could not be found.

Mr. Newton was a well-known figure about town. He was about 49 years old. By profession he was a mechanical engineer, and his abilities as a civil engineer were not generally known until Hubert O. Thompson appointed him Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct and of the Department of Public Works. As mechanical engineer, Mr. Newton was employed by John Ericsson in the building of the Monitor before the Rebels had first proved the advantage of iron-plated vessels over the old unprotected wooden ones by their disastrous work with the Merrimac. He was engaged in the building of the Monitor, which met and defeated the Rebel ram in Hampton Roads, and was in the battle himself. He then remained in the naval service as mechanical engineer for a number of years.

For the theory that financial embarrassments had something to do with his death there is some foundation in the difficulties in which Mr. Newton was involved with the Century Club about a year and a half ago. A steward whom he had discharged made a statement to the club that Mr. Newton, as Chairman of the House Committee, had appropriated money belonging to the club. An investigation was held, which, while it cleared Mr. Newton of the charge of theft, nevertheless brought out the fact that he was in debt to the club.

ANNA E. WETMORE.

SHE IS DECLARED NOT GUILTY OF KNOWINGLY CONTRACTING AN UNLAWFUL MARRIAGE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—[Special.]—An end was reached today in the case of Anna E. Wetmore, charged with contracting an unlawful marriage with William L. Hawes, with the knowledge that he was already married. The Court of General Sessions was filled with interested spectators, and the dark-complexioned and dark-eyed defendant nervously nibbled at the ends of her fingers during the taking of testimony and the arguments of counsel. The Rev. Dr. Chadwick and the Rev. Mr. Lodge testified that they asked all the necessary questions of Hawes and Mrs. Wetmore when they married them. Mrs. Wetmore, on being recalled, stated that she had now a claim against the United States Government for army supplies furnished during the War. One item was $247,000 for cotton used in the hospitals for bedding and medical purposes. Her whole claim was over $600,000. Judge O'Gorman of the Supreme Court was her counsel in the matter. The case was then summed up and given to the jury.

The jury returned after an absence of thirty-five minutes with a verdict of "not guilty." The court-room was at once in a flutter. Mrs. Wetmore smiled sweetly on the jury, while one of her lady friends wept with delight. The Recorder asked if there was any other charge against the prisoner, and there was an annoying delay of some minutes. Mrs. Wetmore frowned and seemed to suspect that something was to be unexpectedly sprung on her. Her fears, however, were soon dispelled, for the Recorder pronounced her discharged. With her face wreathed in smiles she dramatically waved her right hand from her heart to the jury and started to leave the court-room.

A statement made some days ago by a witness to the effect that Hawes boasted of having paid $800 to Assistant District-Attorney John U. Shorter of Brooklyn to "railroad" the woman of many aliases and secure the release of Hawes caused a great deal of talk, all of which was not complimentary to the District-Attorney's office. When the matter was brought to the attention of District-Attorney Ridgeway he said there was a very easy way of settling the question, and directed that a bench warrant be issued for the arrest of Hawes under the old indictment for bigamy found against him some time ago in Kings County. Hawes was arrested as he was coming out of the Court of General Sessions, and was taken before Judge Moore in the Kings County Court of Sessions, and committed for trial in default of $1,000.

THE METROPOLITAN BANK.

REDUCTION OF CIRCULATION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Officers of the Metropolitan Bank of this city explained today that its reduction of circulation by the payment into the United States Treasury of $1,259,900 from the proceeds of $1,400,000 called bonds must not be taken as an indication that the bank is winding up its affairs. Cashier McGourky said that in reducing its circulation to the minimum limit of $[illegible],000 the Metropolitan was simply following the example of other National banks not to tie up a million or more dollars in order to have a large circulation. Mr. McGourky added that there had been no talk among the Metropolitan Bank people of winding up that institution.

TELEPHONE LITIGATION.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE DEFENSE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Ex-Judge Hill today resumed the argument for the defense in the suit of the American Bell Telephone Company against the People's Telephone Company in the United States Circuit Court. Judge Hill took up the broken thread of argument and proceeded to hold Mr. Drawbaugh's poverty before the eyes of the unfeeling world with such oratorical force that Mr. Drawbaugh found it convenient to be absent the whole day. Mr. Drawbaugh was born in Eberly's Mills in 1827, and in early life, and without the benefits of education, had contemplated the transmission of speech through a telegraphic wire by means of electricity. Before the late War he was manufacturing patent stave machinery for the Southern market, but the Rebellion bankrupted him completely. During several years following he met with many reverses, and was so poor that he could not help bury his aged father. All this time he was working at his theory of a telephone. Mr. Hill read from the testimony of witnesses to show that as early as the year 1867 Drawbaugh was at work upon the instruments which afterward developed into the telephone, and that prior to 1868 he actually had transmitted articulate sounds over an electric wire. The crude instruments which transmitted these sounds are now ranged in a row on Judge Wallace's desk. It was claimed by Mr. Hill that the instruments on exhibition represented four complete sets of telephone instruments which were manufactured in Drawbaugh's shop before Mr. Bell had made his first experiment with the telephone, and that the whole evidence shows that 197 persons have testified a knowledge of Drawbaugh's speaking telephone prior to Feb. 14, 1876, when Bell applied for his patents.

FRANK MUNN.

NO CAUSE KNOWN FOR HIS DISAPPEARANCE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The disappearance of Frank Munn, the Assistant Secretary of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, is still an unsolved mystery. Whether he sailed last Saturday on the White Star steamship Celtic, accompanied by a woman not his wife, also remains a question. Vice-President Searls of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company said there was nothing whatever wrong in Munn's connection with the company. His domestic relations were happy certainly to all appearances. Munn never showed signs of dissipation. If he was enamored of some woman there was no need of his going to Europe. He might better have staid here. Mr. Searls knew of no money having been left to Munn. The more he theorized about the disappearance of the man the more at sea he was. There was no reason whatever for his going away.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

THE STORY OF THE THEFTS OF THEIR CONFIDENTIAL CLERK AS TOLD BY AN EMPLOYE OF THE FIRM.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The examination by expert accountants of the books of Arnold, Constable & Co., the dry-goods merchants of Broadway and Nineteenth street, which was necessitated by the discovery of irregularities on the part of Henry C. Pedder, the confidential clerk of the firm, and Herbert Seymour, the cashier, has been finished, and it is said on good authority that they have reported a deficiency amounting to almost $2,000,000. The greater part of that enormous sum, it is alleged, went into Mr. Pedder's pocket in the shape of hard cash. He was in Europe when the discovery was made that he was a defaulter. He was summoned back, and on his arrival was arrested. While he was still in the custody of a Deputy Sheriff, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, he deeded all his property to the firm, including his magnificent home in Llewellyn Park, in the suburbs of Orange, N. J., and his interest in the *Manhattan Magazine*, which he helped to found and aided to keep going. His connection with the press ceased after he had surrendered his property. Seymour had previously been discharged and had set out for Europe. Some minor employés who had systematically been defrauding the firm were imprisoned. It was the unearthing of the minor frauds which led to this discovery of the bigger ones. It is admitted that the property surrendered by Pedder and Seymour covered but a very small portion of their defalcations, but up to the present no effort has been made to prosecute them, either criminally or civilly. Said one of the employés today:

"The examination has been completed, and it has been given out that Pedder's deficiency amounts to within a small sum of $100,000, while the other irregularities will probably bring the total stealings from the firm up to $2,000,000. Pedder was implicitly trusted. He spent money lavishly. He lived at the rate of $60,000 a year, while his salary was very much smaller. Every evening the receipts of the retail department were brought to him. He would put a thousand dollars or so into his pocket, according to his needs or cupidity, and make false entries in the books to conceal his dishonest practices. That went on for over three years, and but for the arrest of Cornelius O'Leary and William Devlin for obtaining checks for fictitious bills, and the discovery that Seymour was not as honest as he might have been, he would probably be in his position today, and the firm would be much poorer.

"Immediately after the arrest of O'Leary and Devlin and their accomplices, the Burleys, a systematic investigation was begun. This investigation would have been made by Mr. Pedder if he had been at home, and he would have been able to keep it from view for a little time at least. A Mr. Evans was intrusted with the examination, which had not proceeded far when Seymour's shortage was brought to light. He made restitution as far as was in his power, and he was then discharged. Some checks were found which, when compared with the cash-book, gave rise to the fearful suspicion that the confidential clerk was also dishonest. His safe was forced open and his books were taken out and examined. An enormous deficiency was discovered. He was summoned back by cable, and when he stepped on the dock from the steamer Servia he was arrested by a Deputy Sheriff and taken to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The next day he turned over to the firm all his property in this country, and he was set at liberty. The examination was continued, and, as was said before, it has been found that he took altogether about $1,000,000. That is probably an underestimate, though I suppose the firm will have to stand the loss. There seems to be a disposition not to trouble Pedder any further."

Pedder's whereabouts are not known. Seymour is believed to be in Europe. The members of the firm still adhere to their determination to say nothing of the affair.

A GOOD YEAR FOR COACHMEN.

ANOTHER ONE OF THEM LUCKY ENOUGH TO CAPTURE A RICH MAN'S DAUGHTER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Miss Magdaline Drake, daughter of J. J. Drake, who lives near Rye railroad-station, eloped with her father's coachman yesterday. Mr. Drake has three daughters. Miss Magdaline, who went off with the coachman, is the eldest. She is very pretty, having a fair complexion, brown hair, and blue eyes. In figure she is short and plump. She is nearly 30 years old. The coachman's name is Jesse Carroll. He is a fine-looking fellow, nearly six feet tall, and wears a yellow mustache. Some say he is 21 years old, but others think he is a year younger. He had been employed by Mr. Drake ever since he was a small boy. His father lives in a cottage at a place called [illegible]lin, which is about a mile from the residence of Mr. Drake, for whom the elder Carroll works by the day as gardener. About three weeks ago young Carroll left Mr. Drake's employ, and since then little has been seen of him around Rye. It was said when he left that he could not get along very well with Mr. Drake. [illegible] reason for his leaving was given by the [illegible]. If he has seen Miss Magdaline Drake at her father's house since then it is not known, but it is thought that they met secretly to arrange for the elopement. Mr. Drake bade his three daughters [illegible] and went to New York yesterday morning after breakfast. Shortly after he departed Miss Magdaline went out, and that is the last that her father or sisters have seen of her. The first intimation that her father received of the elopement was on his return late in the afternoon. Mr. Drake is very much grieved at the occurrence, and is averse to say [illegible] of the affair. He will make no effort to get his daughter back. It was not known [illegible] night where the eloping couple had gone, [illegible] no inquiry had been made by the young [illegible] family. It is said that the elopement of Miss Morosini with Schelling decided Miss Drake in going off with her coachman.

CAMPAIGN CHRONICLES.

Ben Butler Quite Hoarse, but Still Able to Croak Vigorously.

Grover Cleveland to Visit Buffalo "Quietly"—Land-Grant Legislation.

A Rebuke to the Massachusetts Prohibitionists—South Carolina Republicans—Gov. Oglesby.

THE EAST.

BEN BUTLER.

HIS SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Among Gen. Butler's engagements to speak in the campaign are the following: Albany and Troy, N. Y., Monday evening, Sept. 29, speaking in both cities the same evening by means of a special train connection; Rochester Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 30, and Buffalo Tuesday evening; Fort Wayne, Ind., Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 1, Logansport Wednesday evening, Terre Haute Thursday afternoon, Indianapolis Thursday evening, Plymouth Friday afternoon, Oct. 3, South Bend Friday evening. The following week, Oct. 6 to 11 inclusive, will be spent in Michigan and Ohio. Great preparations are being made in those States for the Butler rallies. The People's party candidate will speak from eight to ten times a day, traveling from town to town in a special train which will be given the right of way. The most of the special meetings will be occupied by other speakers while the audience is waiting for Gen. Butler to appear. The Hon. Thomas M. Grady of New York accompanies Gen. Butler, and J. H. O'Neil of Boston stumps the State of Indiana. The Butler ratification meeting will be held in Tremont Temple and Faneuil Hall tomorrow night. Gen. Butler is to speak, and Gen. Blanton Duncan of Kentucky, the leader of the straight Democracy in 1872 against Greeley, will also address both meetings. The other speakers are the Hon. Thomas Grady of New York, the Hon. George F. Ladd of Maine, Judge M. J. McCafferty of Worcester (the People's party candidate for Governor), the Hon. Edward F. McDonald of New Jersey, Col. Thomas W. Clarke of Boston, the Hon. E. E. Potter of New Jersey, Charles A. Lathan of Marblehead, and Edward Hamlin of Boston.

AT A NEW HAMPSHIRE FAIR.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 25.—The feature of the third day of the Grafton County Fair was the presence of Gen. Butler. He was accompanied by Moody Merrill, a stockholder of the association, who, in the absence of the President, introduced Butler to the large gathering. Butler apologized for his hoarseness, and said he supposed his hearers were of mixed politics—very much so—therefore his remarks would be somewhat mixed, hitting all alike. The Democrats want to get in power where they can be stopped, but they would do no better than the Republicans. All we desire is for the producers to enjoy the fruits of their labors. If the Government will give the laboring-man a fair chance he would be satisfied. He did not leave the Chicago Convention because he was not nominated, for his name was not presented. He did not let it go in, as he did not wish to be bound. Had he desired it would have been presented. Democratic free-trade orators say the tariff makes you pay too much for everything. What is the tariff? It is a toll. Ignorant Democratic orators talk sometimes as if it was something to eat. [Applause.] Gen. Butler considered the railroad rates, and said: "The Legislature is owned by the railroads, and the remedy lies in sending men to the Legislature who cannot be corrupted. The Republican party had a grand record. The Democratic party had a grand old record under Jackson, but Jackson has been dead these forty years and he left no children. But you must look out and think and act for yourselves." [A voice: "How would it do to vote for St. John?"] The General replied: "If inclined to drink too much whisky you had better do it. [Applause.] If you do not think for yourself it means revolution, and revolution means the ballot."

Gen. Butler was heartily cheered at the close of his speech.

AN ATTEMPT TO SWALLOW THE NATIONAL PARTY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Some correspondence between William Fowler, Chairman of the State Executive Committee of the People's party, and Harding Weston, Chairman of the County Committee of the National or Greenback party, was this evening made public by Mr. Weston at a meeting of the County Committee. The day after the State Convention of the National party Mr. Fowler blandly suggested to Mr. Weston that the National party drop its name for the present, anyway, and "merge" itself into the People's party. This scheme of obliteration did not meet Mr. Weston's approval, and he wrote Mr. Fowler a letter, in which he said, with much warmth of expression, that the National party was ten years old and was not doing very much merging this fall. The language roused the ire of Mr. Fowler, and he referred the letter, and Mr. Weston, and the party to the National Committee. Mr. Weston's correspondence was laid upon the table by the committee this evening, and William Fowler is left to reflect on one futile effort to swallow the Nationals. The County Committee voted to issue a call for a new election of delegates to its organization and meet again before October.

SECRETARY GRESHAM.

THE REPUBLICANS SURE OF INDIANA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The new Secretary of the Treasury, ex-Postmaster-General Gresham, and Secretary of the Interior Teller, arrived in the city tonight by the Congressional express from Washington. They were driven to the Continental Hotel, and after taking supper went out together for a stroll on Chestnut street. No person recognized them, and they passed through the crowds without attracting any particular attention. Later in the evening Mr. Teller, resting comfortably against the clerk's desk at the Continental, and Judge Gresham making uneasy movements toward the elevator, answered very briefly a few questions about the Cabinet change and the political outlook. "I really cannot say," said Mr. Gresham, when he had been asked about the policy to be pursued in the Treasury Department, "what will be done. I have just received the appointment, you know, and I have not seen the President since, though I have accepted it and have been at work today. Even if I had any intention of making important changes I would hardly say anything about them until after consultation with him. Possibly as I come back to Washington I will be able to say something more definit."

"Who is to get your old position?" was next asked.

"That is something," responded the Secretary, "about which I know even less than I do about Treasury Department changes. President Arthur will make the appointment, and no person is likely to know of it until it is made."

"Will it be Frank Hatton?"

"Well, there have been newspaper rumors to that effect, but I know nothing about it."

The Secretary would say nothing about his own intentions after his term of office closed. On political matters, however, he was more talkative, and said with genuine enthusiasm that every indication pointed to the success of the Republican Presidential ticket. "In Indiana," he added, "where my best information comes from, the Republicans are sure to carry the State."

Both the Secretaries are on their way to see President Arthur, who at present is resting at the place of Secretary Freinghuysen in New Jersey. They will consult with him on Cabinet business, and return to Washington possibly tomorrow.

GOV. CLEVELAND.

HE WILL GO TO BUFFALO "AS QUIETLY AS POSSIBLE."

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Gov. Cleveland expects to go to Buffalo next Wednesday or Thursday. He will go alone, and as quietly as possible. He says his visit is on private business, and he desires no demonstrations on the road. Nevertheless the Democratic managers in Buffalo have been making preparations for some time past to give him a big public reception, as it will be his first appearance at his home since his nomination. Every exertion will be made to work up a demonstration which will exceed the popular welcome Mr. Blaine had there tonight. Mr. C. W. McCune, editor of the Buffalo Courier, has been in town today consulting with the Democratic candidate about the trip. The Governor will remain in Buffalo three or four days.

A LITTLE MATTER THAT G. WILLIAM CURTIS DIDN'T CARE TO INVESTIGATE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The *Evening Telegraph* today says: "In extenuation of the course of the Independent Conference in indorsing Grover Cleveland it is claimed that the indorsement was given in innocent ignorance of the man's character. Here is a point on which more light is needed. Those who seek light shall find it. The indorsement of the 'Independent Conference' was not given in ignorance of Mr. Cleveland's immorality. It was known that the Independents looked with favor upon Gov. Cleveland, and it was quite generally believed that if he should be nominated by the Democrats they would indorse him. As the charges against Cleveland had been made so directly, and had been widely published and discussed, it seemed safe to assume that the Independent leaders would see it and look into the matter. To make assurance doubly sure, the editor of the *Telegraph* wrote a letter to George William Curtis to the effect that the stories concerning Cleveland were not such as attach to a pure man at his home. After rejecting Mr. Blaine on high moral grounds," the editor continued, "I think you cannot afford to take up a man who may be convicted of betraying women, and who is certainly very loose sexually. Mr. Cleveland's reputation for morality is bad, and I have excellent reasons for believing that his character accords with his reputation. I respectfully suggest that you look into this matter."

In reply to this the following letter was received:

"WEST NEW BRIGHTON, N. Y., July 3, 1884.—*John A. Creswell*—DEAR SIR: I am sincerely obliged to you for your friendly note, and I am surprised by your statements in regard to Mr. Cleveland. I will certainly endeavor to ascertain the correctness of the stories you report.

"GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS."

The *Telegraph* goes on to show that Mr. Curtis did not keep his promise, and concludes as follows: "For the presentation to the people of that most unchaste and dishonorable man as a Presidential candidate Mr. Curtis, it seems to us, is largely responsible, and for the disagreeable features of the campaign that have grown out of his shameful candidacy."

KELLY AND THOMPSON.

THEY GET BY THE EARS OVER A DIVISION OF THE PROSPECTIVE SWAG.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Interesting developments were discovered in the inner circles of the Democratic party late this evening. It was whispered about the corridors of the Hoffman House that "Grover Cleveland was as dead as a door-nail," so far as his chances for election were concerned. It was learned that the cause of the commotion was the attitude of Hubert O. Thompson of the County Democracy against John Kelly. Tammany indorsed Cleveland with the belief that it would have a show for the county offices, and was particularly bent upon securing the nominee for Mayoralty. Now it turns out that Mr. Thompson, not content with the glory secured by him at the Chicago Convention, intends to bitterly oppose Mr. Kelly's candidate for the Mayoralty, Mr. Joseph J. O'Donoghue. Heated discussions were held over the new phase of affairs at the Hoffman House, the Blossom, and Manhattan Clubs, and it was emphatically stated that should Mr. Kelly insist upon the nomination of Mr. O'Donoghue the County Democracy will knife him to the quick. Tammany would thereupon retaliate, and poor Grover would fall in this city without the faintest conception of what had struck him.

"I cannot have you quote me," said a gentleman high in political circles, and whose name has been prominently mentioned for the Mayoralty, "but I want to say to you that if Mr. Thompson continues his attacks on Mr. Kelly and refuses to listen to reason, not only he but Cleveland and the whole National, State, city, and ward ticket will be sacrificed. Mr. Kelly is not to blame. His organization ratified the nomination of Cleveland, and he means to support him unless Mr. Thompson persists in his high-blown manner of treating his nominee for the Mayoralty."

It was further stated that representatives of Tammany had called upon Hubert O. Thompson and asked him if he would support Mr. O'Donoghue. Mr. Thompson huffily replied that he would not, and that Mr. Kelly must not ask him. It is now the intention of Tammany, at its meeting next Monday night, to nominate a straight Tammany ticket, with Mr. O'Donoghue's name at its head. Mr. Thompson has postponed the meeting to decide on the Mayoralty candidate until Oct. 15, the day after the election in Ohio.

Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien formally opened the headquarters of the Independent Democrats at No. 12 East Twenty-second street. He has called a meeting of his followers for next Monday night, when it will be determined what local candidates they will support. The friends of the ex-Sheriff say that he is an ardent Butler man, and will support him and also the Tammany ticket should Tammany decide to nominate a straight ticket of her own.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

ANSWERING CRITICISM REGARDING THE VISIT TO BLAINE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Members of the Union League Club are considerably amused over an editorial in the New York *Times* of this morning criticising the visit paid to Mr. Blaine at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Monday by a delegation from the club. One of the leading members of the club says: "As for the assumption in the *Times* editorial that the delegation which visited Mr. Blaine was unauthorized and not representative, it is ludicrously false. Putting aside the representative character of the delegation as a matter easily to be passed upon by any one who knows New York people and has a list of Mr. Blaine's visitors, and referring simply to the charge that the delegation was unauthorized, you will find that the whole affair and the call which led to it emanated from members of that committee which Mr. Evarts appointed at a full club meeting before the Chicago nomination was made and whose duty and object it was to represent the club politically in this contest." The *Times* referred to Mr. C. S. Smith, who acted as spokesman of the delegation, as an unknown, whereas he is a prominent business-man, a member of the great house of George C. Richardson & Co., and was Chairman at the Cooper Union meeting last summer. The attack on Mr. Smith's speech to Mr. Blaine is considered as very ludicrous, and, as a club member remarked tonight, "Mr. Smith simply said that Mr. Blaine's career had been watched by the club for nearly twenty years. Well, hasn't it? Mr. Blaine has been a prominent American for that length of time, and, whatever the sins of omission of which the members of the Union League Club are guilty, that of omitting to read the newspapers is not one of them. And the incidents of Mr. Blaine's career have filled a goodly place in these publications for these many days. As to the second assault on Mr. Smith for his statements as to the opposition to Mr. Blaine in the club being principally confined to the free-traders, perhaps the assertion was a little bold and difficult to prove without taking a poll of the club, but its truth is certainly borne out by my own experience of the way in which the Independent movement in the club has waned since the nomination, and if the Independents become non-existent the only possible ground of opposition is the tariff issue, and the active free-traders, of whom there are about fifty in the club, may possibly vote against Mr. Blaine on that ground."

"The fact is," remarked a bystander, "that Mr. George Jones is evidently tired of his bolt and its prospects. The best thing he can do is to cry 'Peccavi' and return to his party. There is no place in the Democracy for the New York *Times*."

LAND-GRANT LEGISLATION.

THE RECORD OF THE TWO GREAT PARTIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Secretary McPherson has written a letter on land-grant legislation which exposes the fallacies of attacks made by Democrats. The following is a brief summary: The United States entered upon the land-grant policy under John Quincy Adams in 1827, when the grant to the Wabash & Erie Canal was made. The second grant was to Illinois, Mississippi, and Alabama for the Illinois Central Railroad in 1850, approved by Fillmore. From that date to 1861 many acts were passed and approved by Democratic Presidents. These grants aggregated 53,000,000 acres. They were local to the States in which the corporations were created. In 1862, when it was proposed to construct railroads through the Territories to the Pacific, the grants were made directly to the corporations. Since 1871 no new grants have been made, all parties having declared against it. The first grant, in 1827, was supported by eminent men of both parties. The second grant, that of 1850, received the active support of John Bell, Thomas H. Benton, Lewis Cass, Thomas Corwin, Jefferson Davis, Stephen A. Douglas, William H. Seward, George W. Julian, Horace Mann, and Alexander H. Stephens, while it was opposed by Salmon P. Chase, Robert M. T. Hunter, Andrew Johnson, Robert C. Schenck, and others. The Union Pacific grant in 1862 received the support of both parties. In 1864 the grant to the Union Pacific was doubled and the law modified so as to subordinate the Government's mortgage to the company's mortgage. This amended bill passed the House by nearly two to one. So little did this bill or the Northern Pacific Railroad grant bill appeal to partisan feelings that Samuel J. Randall failed to vote upon the question of the passage of either, and was not paired. On the section subordinating the mortgage of the Government to that of the company, known afterwards as the Crédit Mobilier section, there were thirty-eight votes for striking out. Among the eighty-one who voted to retain the section was Samuel J. Randall. On the passage of the Northern Pacific grant, the largest of all—47,000,000 of acres—there was no recorded opposition in the Senate, and the majority in the House was twenty-four, divided between the two parties about in the proportion of their respective strength. At the same time with the passage of the first Pacific Railroad grant the Republican party enacted the Homestead law, under which to this time 863,722 independent entries have been made. The land thus actually taken up by settlers amounts to 83,000,000 acres, a territory larger than all New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia. This beneficent act was persistently opposed by the Democratic party when in power, and when the Thirty-sixth Congress passed the modified Homestead act, but which yet exacted a price, President Buchanan vetoed it on the ground of unconstitutionality. The existing Homestead act was one of the first approved by Abraham Lincoln.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE REFORM CLUBS ADMINISTER A NEEDED REBUKE TO THE PROFESSIONAL PROHIBITION POLITICIANS.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The Massachusetts Reform Clubs have united in issuing a circular which will not to any extent gratify the Prohibitionists. It is substantially as follows: "Shall our Reform Clubs, which were organized to assist in reclaiming our brothers from strong drink, be turned into political machines run by and in the interest of Prohibitionists? Shall the men who have become total abstainers through the influence of Reform Club meetings and who are now exercising their rights as political freemen be either compelled to resign the membership or bow at the feet of the Quincy politician, the Cambridge orator, or the North End Mission Evangelist? Can we not remain total abstainers and consistent temperance men, and still hold affiliation with our chosen National party? Are we to be forced to obey the demands of these would-be political aspirants who are seldom found at our meetings except when eager to present their political views? Already several of our clubs, which have done great work in redeeming men, have been visited by self-constituted advisers and unbecoming and ungentlemanly language used while presenting their political views before audiences where there were no sympathisers. Are we satisfied to attend quarterly conventions and be compelled to give our time in listening to speeches and resolves in favor of prohibition and the election of sorehead politicians to the detriment of greater and more important matters demanding our time and attention? We are not political clubs. We can do more efficient work in the channel of moral suasion and individual effort. Let all, therefore, who are opposed to the converting of our clubs and conventions into political debating societies attend the coming State Convention the 7th of October, at Nantasket, and put our seal of condemnation on every effort that may be attempted in favor of politicians and self-aggrandizement."

BETTING.

It has been next to impossible to secure bets on the result of the Presidential election, but Tuesday last the *Journal* says an even bet of $3,000 was made in this city, and the money, $6,000, was deposited in the Shawmut Bank. The Blaine man is ready to take as many more such bets as may be offered.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

The Republicans of the First District today renominated Congressman Robert T. Davis of Fall River, and Azariah Eldridge of Yarmouth for Presidential Elector.

In the Sixth District the Democrats, after a stormy session, renominated Congressman Lovering and nominated Knowles Freeman of Chelsea for Presidential Elector.

The Democrats of the Seventh District nominated Richard S. Spofford of Amesbury for Congress and the Hon. Charles V. Thompson of Gloucester for Presidential Elector.

Richard S. Spofford was born in Newburyport in 1833. He was the son of an eminent physician, whose practice covered more than half of Essex County. Young Spofford was educated at Dummer Academy by his father and by private tutors. He studied law with the Hon. Caleb Cushing, then Attorney-General of the United States, and was subsequently associated with that distinguished lawyer for many years. While a law-student Mr. Spofford was engaged in the settlement of the private land titles of Californians and visited Mexico to procure Spanish law-books and records for the use of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was at the same time connected with the negotiations of the Mesilla Valley Treaty. He has served Newburyport in the State House of Representatives of 1858, 1859, and 1866, and was also on the commission to revise the statutes.

He has passed a number of years in Washington, largely in the prosecution of war-premium claims, so called. For some years he has acted as solicitor of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad corporation. His wife is the popular and well-known authoress, Harriet Prescott Spofford. His home is now on the charming Deer Island, in the Merrimac River, which forms a part of the Town of Salisbury.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE REPUBLICANS PUT A STATE TICKET IN THE FIELD.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The Republican State Convention remained in session all last night. Towards daylight all differences were arranged and the following State ticket was nominated:

For Governor—D. T. Corbin (white) of Charleston.

Lieutenant-Governor—D. A. Straker (colored) of Columbia.

Secretary of State—R. L. Smith (colored) of Charleston.

Controller-General—E. J. Sawyer (white) of Marlboro.

Treasurer—C. C. McCoy (white) of Chester.

Superintendent of Education—The Rev. Joshua E. Wilson (colored) of Darlington.

Attorney-General—Samuel W. Melton (white) of Columbia.

Adjutant and Inspector General—C. J. Stolbrand of Columbia.

A State Executive Committee was then elected, of which E. M. Brayton, white, Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of South Carolina, was made Chairman. After instructing the State Committee to select an Electoral ticket and issue a platform, the convention adjourned sine die at 7:45 a. m.

The Republicans have determined to make a desperate fight for their Electoral ticket. Speakers are expected from the North, and financial aid has also been promised. Lists will be made of every Republican voter who is not allowed to vote on account of his failure to have a proper registration-certificate, and these lists will form the basis for contesting the election of the Cleveland ticket. The State Executive Committee has been in session all day, but the results of its deliberations have not yet been made public.

THE WEST.

OGLESBY AT AMBOY.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATION.

AMBOY, Ill., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Special trains from north, south, east, and west have been pouring in immense crowds to the mass-meeting here today. Gen. Oglesby, Gen. Henderson, Capt. Dement, Col. Elliott, and the Hon. M. C. Quinn were met at the depot and escorted to the residence of Joseph Little, Esq., where they were entertained this afternoon. Fully 3,000 persons assembled at the City Park to hear Gen. Oglesby and Gen. Henderson, who were received with rounds of applause. The speeches were finely delivered. Gov. Oglesby when introduced was loudly cheered. Gen. Henderson made a telling speech. This evening eight cars from Mendota brought the Mendota and Sublette Blaine and Logan Clubs and twelve cars from Dixon came filled with clubs and citizens. The torchlight parade started from the depot and through the principal streets, on which residences and business places were elaborately decorated, to the City Park, where they marched around the race-track, making a fine display with fireworks. The procession consisted of over 1,600 persons in line with a troop of cavalry and eighteen bands and a drum corps. The crowd that assembled at the City Park this evening has been estimated at 10,000. The opening speech was made by the Hon. M. C. Quinn of Peoria, who spoke particularly to the many Irish who were in the audience, and whose speech received the earnest attention of those present. Col. Elliott of Princeton next addressed the audience, who greeted him heartily. Gen. Oglesby was received with a three times three when he arose to say a few words. Gen. Henderson and Capt. Dement made short speeches and were cheered lustily. Never has there been a more enthusiastic meeting in this city. It will have a telling effect in November.

ILLINOIS.

THE HON. THOMAS BUTTERWORTH OF ROCKFORD NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS BY THE SIXTH DISTRICT DEMOCRATS.

FREEPORT, Ill., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The Democrats held a Senatorial, Legislative, and Congressional Convention here today. James Carr of Jo Daviess County and R. L. Cronkrite of Stephenson were nominated for Representatives and W. F. Fitch of Carroll for Senator. A Senatorial Committee, consisting of James Carr of Jo Daviess, H. P. Offenberger of Stephenson, and Joseph Wardeld of Carroll, was selected. The Congressional Convention was held at Armory Hall and was the liveliest one held by any party since the time Burchard was defeated in the Republican Convention by Hawk. J. W. Alabin of Polo was made Chairman and F. T. Oldt of Carroll Secretary. James McNamara of Freeport, and E. W. Blaisdell, Thomas Butterworth, and N. C. Warner of Rockford, were placed in nomination. The first ballot resulted: McNamara, 23; Butterworth, 12; Warner, 4; Blaisdell, 9. Balloting continued for some time, with changes here and there. Then there were intermissions. The Jo Daviess County delegates, with the exception of one, Robert Brand, went home at 3:30 o'clock, and he was intrusted to cast the entire vote as he saw fit. This was the bone of contention, as it was supposed McNamara would get some of the votes of that county. Brand cast twelve votes solid for Blaisdell for over two hours, and at 6 o'clock, on the fifty-sixth ballot, he gave the entire vote to Butterworth, creating a great deal of enthusiasm. Butterworth then got all the votes, and was declared the nominee. J. W. Alabin of Ogle was then nominated as member of the State Board of Equalization, and a Congressional Committee appointed, as follows: Stephenson, William O. Wright; Carroll, H. Bitner; Ogle, M. L. Ettinger; Jo Daviess, J. J. Jones; Winnebago, Dan Miller. The convention then adjourned.

THE GREENBACKERS.

The Greenbackers and the followers of what is known as the People's party of the Sixth Congressional District met here today and also made nominations. U. D. Meacham of Freeport was nominated for Congress, A. Ashton of Winnebago, Presidential Elector; L. H. Zimmerman of Ogle, member of the State Executive Committee, J. R. McKay, Winnebago, G. W. Curtis, Jo Daviess, G. R. Spaulding, Carroll, C. S. Taggart, Stephenson, and David Hoffman were chosen as a Congressional Committee. E. B. Gillett of Kent, Stephenson County, was nominated for State Senator, and Z. T. Lewengood of Carroll, for Representative.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

Wednesday evening the special train on the Illinois Central bearing the Blaine and Logan Club to the Republican meeting at Lena was assaulted by some persons from their hiding places, near the Illinois Central ice-house, just west of Freeport, with a fusillade of stones through the car-windows, breaking the glass and injuring several of the Republicans in the cars. There is a great deal of indignation here at the outrage, and the County Central Committee has offered a reward of $50 for information which will lead to the conviction of the person or persons. Gen. Smith D. Atkins, the well-known politician of the *Journal*, in speaking about it, says: "This dastardly attack was made by the same devilish spirit of Ku-Kluxism that dominates and controls the Democratic party in the solid Democratic States of the South. It is the same damnable spirit which in the Southern States deliberately murders Republicans and makes the South solid for the Democratic party now, just as it was solid for the Democratic party before the War. It cannot be denounced in terms too severe."

AT ROCK ISLAND.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The Republicans followed up their meeting of yesterday at Harper's Theatre tonight, and Dr. P. H. Cronin of Chicago made the principal speech, one of surpassing force and eloquence. The doctor also sang "The Green Old Flag" and "The Irish Emigrant's Farewell," and got a storm of applause from the audience that crowded the theatre in every part. The Hon. John W. Green of Davenport also made a fine address, and elicited continued applause.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN M'LEAN COUNTY.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Another large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held in this city this evening. At 8 o'clock there was a torchlight procession, participated in by the Linen Duster Brigade and the Blaine and Logan campaign organizations, including German marching clubs. The Hon. Joseph Brucker of Milwaukee addressed a large audience at Turner Hall in German. At Towanda the Republicans held a successful meeting, addressed by the Hon. T. F. Tipton and the Hon. J. W. Fifer. There was a torchlight procession, there being in line marching delegations from the surrounding towns.

A PROHIBITION LEGISLATIVE NOMINEE.

STERLING, Ill., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The Prohibition Convention of Lee and Whiteside Counties met here to-day and nominated Jonathan F. Coe of Sterling for member of the Legislature.

BRUCKER AT ELGIN.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—A torchlight procession half a mile in length escorted the eloquent young German orator, Joseph Brucker of Milwaukee, to the speaking-stand last night. It was a German Republican rally, and of the 2,000 persons gathered, quite half were Germans.

THE THOMAS-ALBRIGHT DISCUSSION.

DU QUOIN, Ill., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The discussion between the two rival Congressional candidates, Thomas and Albright, took place here today. A large crowd was present, and much interest was manifested.

GEN. BLACK.

TOLONO, Ill., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Since Gen. J. C. Black positively declines to meet the Hon. J. G. Cannon in joint discussion his followers are considerably crestfallen. They had no doubt when they nominated him that he would "beard the lion in his den," but this he is afraid to do. He hesitates at no abuse of the Republican party and its candidates, but when asked to prove his charges in the face of the representative of the party he accuses he does not do it.

JOSLYN IN THE CAMPAIGN.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Assistant Secretary of the Interior M. L. Joslyn arrived here last Saturday and will remain for several days. He will go with the Blaine and Logan Club of this city to attend a grand rally at Harvard tomorrow night. It is expected he will address the meeting.

COL. PLUMB AT WHEATON.

WHEATON, Ill., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Central Hall was packed last night to listen to the speeches of Col. Ralph Plumb of Streator, candidate for Congress from the Eighth District, and Col. J. W. Bennett.

POLITICS IN BUREAU.

PRINCETON, Ill., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The Prohibitionists of the Twenty-fifth Legislative District have nominated Simon Elliott of Princeton for Representative. The Greenback Legislative Convention will be held at Princeton Sept. 27. The Bureau County Republican Central Committee held a fully attended and enthusiastic session here yesterday, and arranged for a vigorous prosecution of the remainder of the campaign. The calls for meetings and speakers in the various townships are the most numerous and frequent for years, and a big vote and majority are confidently expected in November. The committee nominated H. B. Hubbell as candidate for Circuit Clerk and Recorder in place of W. H. Robinson, resigned on account of poor health.

GOV. HAMILTON AT SUMNER.

SUMNER, Ill., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Gov. Hamilton held a crowd of 3,000 for over two hours this afternoon, and the speech won plaudits from both Democrats and Republicans. The rally today was the largest held in the county this year, and much real good was done for the Republican cause. Tonight Rufus Cope, Elector of the Sixteenth District, and Benson Wood spoke to a large crowd. Gen. McCartney is here mingling with the people.

A RALLY AT ASH GROVE.

WATSEKA, Ill., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—One of the big Republican meetings of the campaign was held this afternoon at Ash Grove, an inland village several miles from any railroad point. About forty horsemen rode over from Watseka, a distance of twenty miles. The Hon. L. E. Payson and Prof. Julius Silversmith of Chicago were the principal speakers. The latter spoke in German and helped along the Republican cause very much. It was a gala day for Southern Iroquois.

SENATOR CULLOM AT DWIGHT.

DWIGHT, Ill., Sept. 25.—United States Senator Shelby M. Cullom addressed the people of this town and the surrounding county this afternoon in the public park. He spoke two hours with unusual force and vigor upon the vital issues of the day. The record of the Republican party was reviewed, and its grand achievements portrayed with great eloquence. Those who have frequently heard Mr. Cullom speak say that he was today in one of his best moods. The speech has done great good here. Both the Republican and Democratic parties are now hard at work preparatory to the final contest in November. Mr. Cullom goes from here to Kane County, and expects to spend two weeks in Ohio, speaking every day while in that State.

RIDGEWAY'S CANVASS.

SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Maj. Connelly went down the river to Elizabethtown, Golconda, and Metropolis, the county seats of Hardin, Pope, and Massac. The Hon. Thomas S. Ridgeway of this city accompanied him, and at Elizabethtown made his opening speech as a candidate for Congress in this, the Nineteenth District. A big excursion came up the river from Golconda, with glee clubs and banners, and escorted the speakers to Golconda, where several thousand people were assembled today.

PROHIBITION CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

WINDSOR, Ill., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The Prohibitionist Convention for the Thirty-third Senatorial District met here today and nominated J. W. Hotz Sr. of Effingham for Representative from this district.

CLARK CARR ON CARTER HARRISON.

In his Bloomington speech in Bloomington, Ill., Mr. Clark Carr of Galesburg thus paid his respects to the Chicago demagog who is perambulating the State in search of votes for Governor:

Who has not been amazed at the effrontery of Carter Harrison in his demagogical attempts to capture the German vote of Illinois? The Germans! What a wonderful people! The whole world listening for a century with breathless interest to their music, this ennobling educator drawing out the tenderest and kindest emotions of the human heart. Who can tell how much the music of the Germans, from Glück to Wagner, has done to lift up humanity? Their poetry, so exquisit that even we who can get but a faint glimpse of its charms through the poor medium of translations are entranced with its divine beauty and grandeur; their speculative philosophy, clear, logical, and incisive, taking up every creed, and faith, and dogma, weighing it in the balance, and subjecting it to the most rigid analysis; their wonderful scientific researches, in which they excel every other people; their great universities of learning, which attract students from every quarter of the civilized world; their statesmanship and generalship from Frederick to William, and out of which has come the great Nation unified into a mighty Empire; the Germans, who saw our own country struggling to keep her place upon the map of the world and came with their vast treasures and laid them at our feet, even the poor in Germany, those who had but little, taking some of our bonds; the Germans, who with us fought for the preservation of the Union, and never against it, who wrested the great State of Missouri from the grasp of the Rebels; the Germans, who have given us the Steubens, the Osterhauses, the Sigels, and the Heckers, to fight our battles—this wonderful people, with all their triumphs, can only be referred to by a candidate for Governor of Illinois in connection with *lager-beer*. Mr. Carter Harrison has been for nearly a month traversing this great State especially addressing himself to the Germans, and he has found nothing to say to these most sagacious, prudent, thrifty, and, I may add, temperate of our adopted citizens but "lager-beer," "lager-beer," "lager-beer." It's an insult to every right-minded German and Mr. Harrison will find upon election-day that the insult will be resented.

INDIANA.

JO M'DONALD AT LOGANSPORT.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Senator Joseph E. McDonald addressed the Democrats of this city this evening. He championed free trade, a doctrine that is by no means popular in this city of protected industries.

EX-GOV. PITKIN AT MADISON.

MADISON, Ind., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Ex-Gov. Pitkin of Louisiana was received and escorted to the court-house by over 300 uniformed Republicans, with drums, and fifes, and blazing torches, while thousands thronged the streets to witness the procession, which was headed by large transparencies, bearing portraits of Blaine and Logan, Calkins, and Bundy. The court-house was packed by an enthusiastic audience.

MAJ. CALKINS AT CROWN POINT.

CROWN POINT, Ind., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The most enthusiastic rally of the campaign was held here today. Fully 1,000 people were entertained for about three hours by Maj. Calkins, Republican nominee for Governor, and Eugene Bundy, nominee for Lieutenant-Governor. Both speeches were excellent. That of Maj. Calkins was undoubtedly the best heard in the county this fall. It made votes for the whole ticket. Bruce Carr, Republican nominee for Auditor of State, and Rhody Shiel, nominee for Treasurer of State, were also present at the meeting today, and each spoke briefly but to the point.

AT HAMMOND.

HAMMOND, Ind., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The Republicans of this city were addressed by the Hon. John M. Butler of Indianapolis, law partner of Joseph E. McDonald. He held an audience of 500 for two hours, commanding the closest attention. He was applauded at almost every sentence. Maj. Calkins, Republican candidate for Governor; Bruce Carr, nominee for Auditor of State; and Rhody Shiel, nominee for Treasurer of State, dropped in without announcement, and each in turn was called out and responded in short speeches. Maj. Calkins' speech of about ten minutes simply bubbled over with wit and eloquence. The meeting closed with "Three cheers for Calkins" and "Three for the whole ticket," given with a will. Hammond will give her usual Republican majority.

WISCONSIN.

THE BOURBONS TAKE ISSUE AGAINST PROHIBITION.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Mr. Fratt, the Democratic candidate for Governor of this State, has hitherto been regarded as perfectly satisfactory to the Prohibitionists of Wisconsin. In fact, Mr. H. H. Giles of Madison, who is the head and front of the Prohibition movement of the State, said to your correspondent before Fratt was nominated that the Prohibitionists would be suited with him, and that his nomination would draw away from the Republicans a large number of Prohibition votes. The Democrats attempted to get prohibitory votes by nominating Fratt for Governor and to secure support from the liquor interests by nominating a brewer for State Treasurer. But within a few days the fact has developed that the supposed prohibitory views of Fratt are likely to injure the prospects of the whole ticket. So a letter was prepared, ostensibly by Mr. Falk, the brewer, candidate for State Treasurer, addressed to Mr. Fratt, and asking his views on the prohibitory question. A consultation with party leaders resulted in the publication of a letter tonight to which Fratt's name is signed throwing overboard all claims to the support of Prohibitionists and taking most radical ground against prohibition.

FAIRCHILD AT RACINE.

RACINE, Wis., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—This evening the campaign was opened by the Republicans with a grand torchlight parade of 500 men, three bands of music, including fifty cavalrymen and the Companies A and B, Blaine and Logan Clubs. The residences along the line of march were brilliantly illuminated. Gen. Lucius Fairchild delivered an address to an audience of over 2,000, and the Hon. Thomas Spence also spoke. This demonstration far surpasses anything of the kind ever held in Racine before.

AT FORT ATKINSON.

FORT ATKINSON, Wis., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Mr. George Grimm of Jefferson, Wis., addressed the citizens of this place and vicinity on the political issues of the day. A torchlight procession, about 200 in number, headed by two bands of music, paraded the streets, after which they escorted the speaker to the public square, where about 2,000 people had assembled. Sixty members of the Jefferson Blaine and Logan Torchlight Club joined the procession. The address was received with much enthusiasm.

IOWA.

SENATORS WILSON AND ALLISON AT FORT MADISON.

FORT MADISON, Ia., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Senator Wilson and the Hon. John S. Woolson, candidate for Congress from this district, addressed a good audience in the park. The torchlight procession was a decided success. Three bands of music and a glee club furnished music. Senator Allison and others addressed the evening audience in the park. There were about 5,000 people in the park and the speeches were all most heartily received.

A FUSION TICKET.

KNOXVILLE, Ia., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The Democratic and Greenback County Conventions were held here today separately, but by agreement a fusion ticket was nominated. The Democrats nominated candidates for Recorder and Board of Supervisors and the Greenbackers for County Clerk. The Republicans expect to nominate a ticket next Tuesday that will carry the county.

A BOURBON BARBECUE.

MANY HUNGRY DEMOCRATS.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—For weeks the local Democracy have been sweeping the county gathering up provisions for the barbecue which was held here today, and now that it is all over they realize that barbecues are dangerous things to fool with unless enough provisions are provided and of the best quality. Thirty-five thousand people were brought here, and there were not sufficient provisions to feed more than half of them, although twenty-eight steers, forty-eight sheep, and fowls without number were slaughtered to make a Bourbon holiday. In point of numbers the meeting today was a creditable one, but the arrangements for their reception were an exasperating failure alike to the crowd and to the leaders.

HENDRICKS ABSENT.

Another thing that made the average Hoosier sulky was the absence of Thomas A. Hendricks, who at the last moment yielded to the blandishments of a delegation from Ohio, backed by a special train, and instead of appearing here in his old home he went to the Buckeye State and smiled upon the crowd at Columbus. Although it was announced from the stand that Hendricks' visit to Ohio was expected to have the effect of making that State solid for Cleveland and Hendricks, the crowd did not like it, and swore as loud as they had sworn about the lack of food.

THE SPEECHES.

The barbecue as well as the speaking was held at the fair-grounds, one mile north of town, where four stands had been erected for the use of the distinguished gentlemen who were to point out to the people why the Republican party should go. To do this the managers had employed the Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, the Hon. William S. Holman, George R. Wendling, Jason Bazoo Brown, Eb Henderson, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, Gen. M. D. Mansur, Thomas Graybill (a resident of Illinois), the Hon. Jim Willard of New Albany, and Col. Isaac P. Gray, the noblest Roman of them all. Gen. Mansur appealed to the soldiers, Mr. Holman made a little dash at the tariff, Mr. Voorhees reviewed Blaine's action in the McSweeney case, and the other speakers turned themselves loose on the wickedness and corruption of the Republican party.

THE EVENING.

After they had settled the fate of the party in power they all marched back to town where the saloonkeepers had made ample preparations to receive them, and later in the evening a torchlight procession and some fireworks were presented. The saloons did a rushing business.

MISSOURI.

A BIG MEETING AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The largest political demonstration of the present campaign was given by the Republicans of St. Louis this evening. The rally took place on the old Lucas Market Square, and fully 10,000 people gathered to hear the issues of the day discussed by the Hon. Nick Ford, candidate for Governor, Gen. John B. Henderson, D. P. Dyer, Dr. Emil Preetorius, editor of the *Westliche Post*, Gen. John W. Noble, the Hon. Thomas C. Fletcher, Gen. D. P. Grier, Col. David Murphy, and others. The call was for an anti-Bourbon rally and the demonstration was participated in by the fusionists and Prohibitionists. All the Blaine and Logan Clubs of the city formed in line early in the evening and marched to the square. The meeting opened with fireworks and the booming of artillery. The Hon. Nick Ford, the first speaker, delivered a very strong speech, in which he upheld the fundamental principles upon which the Republicans had secured the popular approval and arraigned the Democrats for their many and manifest inconsistencies. He dwelt with great force upon the record of the party in this State and made a telling point when he showed that immigration into Missouri had almost ceased since the accession of the Democrats to power. The surrounding States which were under Republican administration had badly distanced Missouri in the race for wealth and population. The Hon. John B. Henderson spoke mainly upon National topics, and gave strong reasons for the election of Blaine and Logan. He excoriated the Democratic party unmercifully and likened it unto a famished wolf, hungry for food. His remarks were received with shouts of approval. Gen. Noble and Col. Dyer also made strong appeals in behalf of Republicanism. The meeting did not adjourn until a late hour.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

CANDIDATES SELECTED YESTERDAY.

Seventeenth Pennsylvania District—Jacob M. Campbell, Republican, renominated.

Sixth Kentucky District—J. J. Landrum, Republican.

Seventh Missouri District—John E. Hutton, Democrat.

Tenth Pennsylvania District—L. E. Atkinson, Republican; A. J. Patterson, Democrat.

Seventh Pennsylvania District—George Ross, Democrat.

First Massachusetts District—Robert T. Davis, Republican.

Fifth Massachusetts District—James A. Fox, Republican.

Seventh Massachusetts District—R. S. Spofford, Democrat.

PRESIDENT GARRETT.

At Midnight He Had Lost Consciousness and the End Was Momentarily Expected.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, is slowly passing away. Dispatches from Deer Park at midnight state that he will hardly live through the night. Those present at his bedside are his daughter, Mary Garrett, Robert Garrett, T. Harrison Garrett, and Miss Lizzie Garrett. Mr. Andrew Anderson, who had been President Garrett's first assistant during many years, is also with him.

Mr. Garrett's illness dates back from the spring of 1883, when, almost broken down with constant application to business, he went to Europe. Little rest did he have there, however, for while abroad he was completing negotiations for the loan to the company for the construction of the New Philadelphia branch of the Baltimore & Ohio. While in Europe his health became worse and his kidneys affected. On his return he grew very feeble. When his wife died last fall from the severe injuries she received in being thrown from her carriage by a pair of runaway horses Mr. Garrett received a shock from which he never recovered. The complication of diseases with which he had been afflicted took a stronger hold upon his system. He constantly mourned the loss of his wife, was scarcely able to attend to any business, and for awhile many of his friends feared that he would lose his mind. Early last spring, in company with Prof. Alan P. Smith, he went to Wood Lake, in the pine thickets of New Jersey. From there he went to Elberon, Long Branch, but early in the summer he left the seaside and went to Deer Park and spent his days in his neat little cottage in the mountains. His condition when he first returned to Deer Park improved much, and hopes were had for his recovery. A few weeks ago he even undertook to do some work, but the strain was too great. About a week ago a relapse set in, but not until Wednesday did Dr. Gorter, his family physician, who was in constant attendance, become alarmed at his condition. Prof. Smith was summoned from Baltimore, but on his arrival at once pronounced the case hopeless, and the family were summoned to the bedside of the dying man.

DEER PARK, Md., Sept. 25—Midnight.—Mr. Garrett is still alive, but can survive not more than a few hours. He has lost consciousness and his breathing is labored. The end is momentarily expected.

MINNESOTA WHEELMEN.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The annual meet of the State Division of American Wheelmen that was opened here Wednesday closed this evening with a banquet and business meeting. A program of races was carried out at the fair-grounds this afternoon, when the Half Mile League of American Wheelmen championship was won by G. H. McCord of Minneapolis in 1:28. The two-mile State championship was won by John Nicholson in 6:40, and the five-mile Northwestern championship by John Nicholson in 18 minutes and 4 seconds. A very strong west wind made the time slow. This evening at the business meeting it was decided to join the National League. No President was elected, as the Chief Consul acts in that capacity. It was voted to have next year's State meeting in August, the place to be named by the Executive Committee.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

A Massachusetts Lumber Company Loses Property Valued at a Quarter of a Million.

A Big Fire Raging in Pittsburg—The Loss Already Very Heavy—The Day's Record of Disastrous Blazes.

A Massachusetts Lumber Company Loses About a Quarter of a Million.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The A. T. Stearns Lumber Company of Neponset, one of the wards of Boston, lost about $240,000, and 100 employés are temporarily deprived of work, today by a fire which destroyed the planing-mills and dry-houses and a large quantity of lumber. The property destroyed includes three-fourths of a stock of from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 feet of finished hard-pine and cypress lumber. A member of the company places the value of the stock in the rough at $800,000; the loss thereon will be about $150,000; buildings, four or five in number, and valued at about $40,000, machinery worth fully $30,000, and wharves valued at $20,000 or more. A rough estimate of the total loss, based on the opinions of lumber-dealers acquainted with the property, would therefore bring the total up to about $240,000.

Lying at one end of a wharf a little to the north of the path of the flames were two large three-masted schooners, the George Moulton Jr. and the Lizzie B. Morse, both of Bath, and owned by B. W. and H. F. Morse of that place. They were heavily loaded with lumber. Unfortunately the tide was out when the fire started, and the two vessels were aground on the mud bottom. Nothing but the fire-boat could reach or save them, and the arrival of that craft was anxiously awaited. When finally sighted she was discovered to be aground at the mouth of the river. Fortunately as the danger increased the fire-boat succeeded in getting off, and after half an hour's delay she reached the scene of operations. Her six streams, with two more from the police-boat Protector, which arrived just before, saved the two vessels and a small corner of lumber at that extremity of the wharf. The insurance amounts to $43,000, divided among the following companies:

Com. Union of Eng.	[illegible]	Buffalo, N. Y.	[illegible]
Orient, Hartford	1,500	Peoples', Pittsburg	[illegible]
Shoe & Leath., Bostn.	1,250	London & Provincial	[illegible]
Shoe & Leather	1,250	Manufacturers', Bstn.	[illegible]
Royal, England	2,750	Howard, N. Y.	[illegible]
London & Lancashire	2,750	Firemen's, Dayton	[illegible]
Ins. Co. of North Am	2,750	British-Am., Toronto	[illegible]
American, Phila	2,750	German, Pittsburg	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	1,500	Man. & Builders, N. Y.	[illegible]
Washington, Boston	2,500	First Natl., Worcester	[illegible]
North German	2,500	Rochester German	[illegible]
Equitable, Providence	2,500	Manufacturers', Bstn.	[illegible]
Commercial, N. Y.	[illegible]		

Destruction of a Box-Factory at Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—At 1 o'clock tonight the night watchman employed at R. C. Cochrane & Co.'s extensive box-factory, No. 103 Union street, discovered flames ascending to the roof from the boiler room. The fire department were promptly at the scene, but the combustible material of the factory prevented them from saving the large building, which was entirely consumed, together with a quantity of boxes and a large lot of pine lumber. The watchman says the fire was the work of an incendiary, as he had gone through the engine-room only a short time previous and everything was secure. Work had been shut down only an hour previous. The loss will be about $15,000. The box-factory building was worth fully $12,000, and was complete in every detail. The insurance, so far as could be learned, is as follows: People's and Vanderbilt, of Memphis, $1,000 each; Commercial Insurance Company of New York, British America of Toronto, and Royal of Liverpool, $1,000 each; Planters' of Memphis and London Provincial, Knoxville Fire, and North British, $1,500 each. Total insurance, $7,000.

Five Dwellings and Contents Burned.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 25.—At an early hour this morning a fire on the hillside above South Twenty-fifth street entirely consumed five frame dwellings, together with their household goods. The flames spread so quickly that the occupants barely escaped with their lives, several persons being compelled to jump from the second-story windows. The loss aggregated $12,000, on which there is a small insurance.

The fire started in the furnace-house of Abel, Smith & Co.'s works, and, it is believed, resulted from carelessness. The flames spread quickly to the new factory, 100 feet wide by 150 long, thence to the old factory, 80 feet by 80, and then to the pot-house adjoining. In five minutes the entire works were ablaze, and by the time the firemen arrived at the scene all hopes of saving the structures burning was given up, and the men directed their attention to adjoining property. Owing to a scarcity of water, however, their efforts did not avail much, and in a short time the flames communicated to a row of five frame dwellings owned by Abel, Smith & Co., and occupied by their workmen. The occupants barely had time to save their household goods.

From here the fiery demon jumped to Robinson, Rea & Co.'s machine-shop, a building of corrugated iron, 175 feet in length and one of the most complete in the country. In half an hour this was also in ruins, and it was thought the fire was now under control, but a few minutes before midnight the flames burst out furiously again and spread to the mold-room and pattern-shop, which were soon in ruins. At 12:30 the fire was still burning, but it is believed all danger of further spreading is past. The loss, as near as can be estimated tonight, is as follows: Abel, Smith & Co., $60,000, insurance $31,000; Robinson, Rea & Co., $120,000, insurance $60,000.

A Disastrous Midnight Blaze at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 26—1 a. m.—A disastrous fire broke out on the South Side about half-past 10 o'clock tonight and is still raging. Abel, Smith & Co.'s extensive glass-works, covering two acres, together with Robinson, Rea & Co.'s machine-shop, and five frame dwellings are already consumed, and, as buildings in the vicinity are mostly of combustible material, it is feared the flames will get beyond the control of the fire department. Fortunately the wind is not very high. The loss so far is estimated at $200,000.

Several Buildings Burned at Dallas, Texas.

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 25.—At an early hour this morning the Tabernacle of the Methodist Church, also the Commercial Hotel, together with two adjacent cottages, were entirely consumed, with all their contents. Total loss, $16,000; insurance, $2,000.

The British Scientists on a Burning Steamer.

POINT AU PIC, Que., Sept. 25.—The steamer Saguenay, while on her way to Quebec with a number of British scientists and other passengers on board, caught fire and burned to the water's edge here last night. The crew and passengers were saved.

A Large Sawmill in Manitoba Burned.

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—J. E. Sutherland & Co.'s extensive sawmills in St. Boniface, just opposite this city, were burned tonight, together with a large quantity of lumber. Loss, $42,000; insurance, $20,000.

A Dozen Houses Burned.

QUEBEC, Sept. 25.—A dozen houses in the Village of St. Anne, County of Richelieu, were burned this morning. Loss, $15,000.

The General Record.

MONROE, La., Sept. 25.—The steamboat Linda Grove burned to the water's edge this morning. She had been thoroughly overhauled and was valued at $15,000; insured in New Orleans companies.

SHREVEPORT, La., Sept. 25.—The steam gin house of J. L. & C. J. Foster, Sewell place, in Bossier Parish, and thirty bales of cotton burned; no insurance.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 25.—This morning William Funda & Sons' planing-mill was burned. Loss, $30,000; insured for $5,000.

ACCIDENTS ON A RACE-TRACK.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 25.—At the Queens County Fair-Grounds this afternoon in the 3-year-old running race at the first turn in the track the horse Little Mac fell and rolled over his rider, a colored boy named Jackson, seriously injuring him. At the second turn two other horses fell, and one had his leg broken. The race was won by Fred Gebhard's Little Annie.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre. Monroe street, near Dearborn. McCaull's Comic Opera Company in "Falka."

Hooley's Theatre. Randolph street, opposite the new Court-House. "The White Slave."

McVicker's Theatre. Madison street, near State. John McCullough in "Virginius."

Grand Opera-House. Clark street, north of Washington. Barry and Fay in "All Crazy."

Olympic Theatre. Clark street, north of Randolph. Variety Entertainment.

Academy of Music. Halsted street, near Madison. "Pavements of Paris."

Standard Theatre. Halsted and Jackson streets. W. J. Scanlan in "Friend and Foe."

Criterion Theatre. Sedgwick-st., corner Division. Geo. H. Adams in "Humpty-Dumpty."

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museum. South Side—Clark street, near Madison. Open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. West Side—Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre. Corner North Clark and Kinzie streets. Theatrical entertainments at 2 and 8 p. m.

New Dime Museum. Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn. Open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

National Panorama. Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Siege-of-Paris Panorama. Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. Open daily from 8:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

Exposition Building. Lake-Front. Twelfth Annual Inter-State Exposition. Open from 8 a. m to 10 p. m.

Casino Roller-Skating Rink. State and Twenty-fourth streets. Music, skating, etc. Morning, afternoon, and evening.

Base-Ball. Lake-Front. Game between Providence and Chicago Clubs at 3 p. m.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1884.

TYPHOID-FEVER is raging in Saint Quen, a Paris suburb.

TWELVE new cases of cholera appeared in Spain yesterday, and there were nine deaths.

SENATOR BAYARD reached Ohio yesterday to assist the Democrats in their campaign.

SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN expresses great confidence that Ohio will give a safe Republican majority in October.

THE Hon. Joseph Brucker of Milwaukee addressed a large audience in German in the Bloomington, Ill., Turner-Hall yesterday.

THERE were five deaths from cholera in the Department of the Eastern Pyrenees, France, yesterday, and two deaths at Clichy.

A RUMOR circulated that Alexander Mitchell, President of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, had resigned was authoritatively denied last evening.

SPECIAL trains will be run from Detroit and Monroe, Mich., to Toledo, O., Saturday, to accommodate those who wish to hear Mr. Blaine speak in that city.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* is authority for the statement that Germany's interference with France's designs in China is having a disquieting effect on the French Cabinet.

LETTERS threatening Lord Salisbury, should he visit Glasgow, have been received by the Conservative Association of that city. It is supposed that the intention was to hoax the committee.

A STANDARD weekly newspaper has been substituted in the public schools of Anita, Ia., for the ordinary Fifth Reader. The experiment, if it works well, will be tried in other places.

THE A. T. Stearns Lumber Company's yard at Neponset, Mass., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Four adjacent buildings and wharves were also destroyed. The total loss is $240,000.

THOMAS BUTTERWORTH of Rockford was nominated for Congress yesterday by the Democrats of the Sixth Illinois District. Congressman Hitt, who has been renominated by the Republicans, was elected two years ago by 5,700 majority.

SENATOR CULLOM addressed a large Republican audience at Dwight, Ill., yesterday. His speech was heartily applauded. Senator Cullom will leave in a few days for Ohio, where he will speak until the campaign in that State is over.

LORD AYLESFORD, whose wife has deserted him and become the mistress of the Duke of Marlborough, sold his estates in Kent, England, yesterday. The prices obtained aggregated $500,000. Lord Aylesford is now living on a ranch in Texas.

THE Chicago produce markets were very irregular yesterday, the leading ones advancing sharply, and falling back later. As compared with Wednesday, pork closed 10 cents higher, lard and meats unchanged, wheat ⅝ cent lower, corn 4½ cents higher for September and 1¼ cents higher for October, oats ½ cent lower, rye ½ cent lower, barley 8 cents lower, and flaxseed firm. The receipts of grain were ample, and shipments were not materially increased by the reduction in freights.

A MEMORIAL drafted by the Chicago Citizens' Association in favor of the application of civil-service reform rules to appointments to office in this city has received the indorsement of 700 leading business firms. The memorial will be found elsewhere in this issue, and is a very interesting document.

SENATOR PENDLETON thinks that the Democrats are going to carry Ohio in October by a small majority; John G. Thompson thinks the Republicans have made large gains during the last two weeks. Maj. Armstrong of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* thinks the contest will be close. This is the general Democratic view of the matter.

JUDGE GRESHAM yesterday accepted the position of Secretary of the Treasury, made vacant by the death of Judge Folger. It is rumored that the appointment is but temporary, and was accepted merely to accommodate the President. Judge Gresham, it is said, will retire in about a month, and will be appointed to succeed Judge Drummond at Chicago.

JOHN KELLY'S organ, the New York *Star*, is much pleased, apparently, at the indorsement of Blaine by the Young Men's Republican Club of Brooklyn. It justifies its warning to the Democrats that they need not expect much assistance from the so-called Independents. The defection, it sarcastically asserts, is the measure of the influence of Carl Schurz's speech to the club.

THE Irish papers express no sympathy for the persons who lost their lives by the wreck of the British gunboat Wasp off the coast of Donegal. They assert that it was a righteous judgment, inasmuch as the Wasp was engaged in carrying out eviction. This is severely commented on by the English newspapers, which point out that the Wasp was also employed in carrying food to the hungry during the famine years.

IT is asserted positively by the New York *Star* that Grover Cleveland, while Sheriff of Erie County, New York, charged in one year for 863 days' attendance at court. The record showing this was in existence in the archives of Erie County two months ago. It has since disappeared. An investigation shows that Cleveland hardly appeared one day in the court during the whole year, yet he drew $2,537 compensation.

THE Massachusetts Reform Clubs, the leading temperance organizations of the State, have issued an address denouncing the efforts to drag the temperance question into politics to satisfy the ambition, the spleen, or the love for notoriety of sore-head politicians. The clubs are invited to send delegates to a State Convention, where the efforts of the politicians and political hucksters in temperance may be fittingly condemned.

GEN. LOGAN was accorded a reception in Wheeling, W. Va., yesterday which is a hopeful augury of the outcome of the campaign in that State. On his way to the State fair grounds, where he addressed 30,000 people, he was heartily cheered at every point. The whole country-side turned out to do honor to the distinguished soldier. Last night Gen. Logan reviewed a monster torchlight procession. His visit to West Virginia has given a great impetus to the Republican campaign in that State.

JOHN R. McLEAN, State Senator Elmer White, and W. H. Thompson of the Standard Oil Company had a conference in Cincinnati yesterday on the political situation. It is thought that the way in which the canvass is conducted does not suit the trio. John G. Thompson and the Pendletonites are being forced to the front too much to suit them. For this reason, it is said, the Standard Oil people refuse to contribute, and McLean is about to go East in search of health.

THE Hon. John V. Farwell and ex-Speaker Collins of the Illinois House of Representatives will address a Republican meeting this afternoon at the corner of Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street, in the Fourth Ward of this city, on the issues of the day. Special attention will be paid to prohibition in relation to the campaign, and the speakers will show why it would not only be useless but dangerous for good citizens to vote for the St. John-Hobbs ticket. A very large meeting is anticipated.

THERE was a Democratic mass-meeting at Columbus, O., yesterday. It was gotten up by John G. Thompson and the Pendleton-Thurman wing of the Buckeye Democracy. The principal orators of the party were present, including ex-Gov. Hendricks, ex-Senator Thurman, Senators Bayard and Pendleton, Judge Follett, ex-Senator Doolittle, and Gen. Collins of Boston. It was intended to be the greatest Democratic rally ever held in the State, and a large amount of time and money had been spent in order to make it a success.

THE Rev. Dr. Leonard Woolsey Bacon, writing to the New York *Independent* this week, says that he cannot longer support Cleveland. A prominent public man who is going to vote for Cleveland has informed him that the New York Governor "is of dull mind and coarse nature and (at least until recently) of lewd habits." No wonder that the respected clergyman prefers to vote for another sort of person. The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby also writes to the *Independent* that he has abandoned Cleveland and will vote for St. John, though he does not believe in prohibition.

THE South Carolina Republicans, after a protracted session, nominated the following State ticket yesterday: Governor, D. T. Corbin of Charleston; Lieutenant-Governor, D. A. Straker of Columbia; Secretary of State, R. L. Smith of Charleston; Controller General, E. J. Sawyer; Treasurer, C. C. McCoy; Superintendent of Public Schools, the Rev. Joshua Wilson; Attorney-General, Samuel W. Melton. Messrs. Straker, Smith, and Wilson are colored men. The South Carolina Republicans are fully resolved to make a fight to carry their State for Blaine this fall.

IT is expected that 800,000 votes will be polled in Ohio at the October election. The Republicans are making an active canvass mainly on the tariff issue, and nearly every Republican vote will be polled. The Democrats are dodging the tariff issue and are trying to persuade the workingmen that dull times are the result of Republican rule. The Republicans retort that the dull times are the result of the Democratic threats against the industries of the country involved in such measures as the Morrison bill. The workingmen are inclined to take this view of the matter, and will very generally support the Republican ticket.

ENGLAND is threatened with serious complications growing out of her efforts to readjust the finances of Egypt. The representatives of Germany, Russia, Austria, and France called on Nubar Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, yesterday to make formal protests against diverting the money set apart for the sinking fund to general Egyptian purposes. The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says that Russia has expressed to England her regret that the latter did not consult the other European Powers before deciding to authorize the suspension of the sinking fund. The *Gaulois* says that the Powers have notified the Khedive that the stability of his throne will be endangered if he continues to indorse England's financial acts. Threats of the restoration of Ismail Pasha have been made.

MR. BLAINE'S reception in Buffalo, the home of Grover Cleveland, last night was the most significant demonstration so far in the campaign. Never did that city witness such a vast and impressive meeting. It is calculated that at least 100,000 people thronged the streets and shouted themselves hoarse in welcome to the statesman from Maine. At the depot he was met by a large committee of business-men of the city, who bade him a hearty welcome, and it was with difficulty that his carriage made its way to his hotel through the miles of cheering people who packed the streets. As soon as way could be made there was a procession of 10,000 men, the members of the Blaine and Logan clubs, composed of some of the best men of Buffalo. Conspicuous in the ranks were several German-American clubs, which gave the lie to the stories of German disaffection from the Republican ranks. Mr. Blaine, though worn out by the constant mental and physical strain, was so cheered by the great demonstration that he expressed himself as feeling refreshed and invigorated. It was a great ovation, and a magnificent compliment to the great Republican leader.

MR. BLAINE addressed an immense audience at the Oswego Falls fair-grounds yesterday morning. His speech was quite brief and was heartily applauded. On his return journey to Syracuse he was greeted by 1,000 people at the little village of Baldwinsville, to whom he returned a courteous acknowledgement. Soon after noon Mr. Blaine and his party resumed their journey westward. The first stop was at Auburn, where 10,000 people had congregated. In his speech at this point Mr. Blaine paid a graceful and feeling tribute to the late Secretary Seward, once a resident there, which was greatly appreciated by the vast assemblage. The next stop was at Seneca Falls. At Rochester Mr. Blaine was welcomed by over 20,000 people. Here he made a brief speech in which he concisely expressed the policy of the Republican party as embracing peace with the world, commercial extension in every direction, protection of every form of American industry, and protection of the American citizen at home and abroad. The enthusiasm for Mr. Blaine seems to grow in volume as he comes westward. His reception in Buffalo, where he staid last night, was a fitting end to the triumphal progress of the day.

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION.

A serious responsibility will devolve upon the supervisors of election who shall be appointed under the National law to inspect the registry lists and watch the election in Chicago this year. It has become a matter of notoriety that huge frauds have been perpetrated by the Democratic machine in recent city elections. There is ample reason to believe that the bulk of Harrison's majority or all of it the last time he was elected Mayor was made up of fraudulent votes. In a single precinct of one ward (the Ninth) subsequent investigation ran down 800 Democratic ballots which represented no lawful voters. One hundred and thirty citizens of that precinct were found who swore that they voted the Republican ticket, while the ballots accredited to them were Democratic! Election Inspectors had thrown away the tickets of Republican voters and substituted Democratic tickets. Throughout the entire city similar frauds were carried out to a greater or less extent, according to the facilities in the various precincts. Ten thousand fraudulent votes at least were counted for Harrison and his ticket.

The Democratic machine in Chicago is thoroughly organized and utterly unscrupulous and depraved. It controls substantially all the judges and clerks at all the precincts in all the wards. A bogus Republican and two scalawag Democrats are put in as election judges in every voting district where cheating can be done with safety. It is entirely within bounds to estimate that there will be not less than 10,000 fraudulent Democratic votes returned at the next November election unless something is done to prevent it.

This danger can be averted only through the agency of the United States supervisors. They must be intelligent, courageous, vigilant, and honest men, who are willing to devote ample time to inspection and verification of the registry lists before election, and who shall be plucky and untiring on election-day. If the Democratic vote-brokers can succeed in registering large numbers of names of men who have no existence, locating them on vacant lots—as they did at the last city election—and assigning twenty or fifty to a lodging or boarding house or saloon where there are not sufficient accommodations for half the number, it will be very difficult for the supervisors on election-day to prevent repeating. The best work they will be able to do will be before election-day, and to this end men of integrity must be selected who will devote time and intelligence to it.

The law provides for the appointment of two supervisors of different political parties for each voting precinct, and allows them as compensation $5 a day for not more than ten days. The $50 thus provided is naturally a great attraction to ward bummers—men out of employment, loafers, and "strikers." The Hon. E. B. Sherman, who has been appointed Chief Supervisor, is a man of keen discernment, but he is importuned by petitions, personal solicitations, and "inflooence" for the numerous appointments which are practically at his disposal. He must resist all this pressure. No man should be appointed supervisor except on the score of fitness. No personal recommendation, no manner of favoritism, and no appeal for charity should influence him. He should select in all cases able-bodied, wide-awake, courageous, honest men who will familiarize themselves with their duties and rights under the law and will give all the time to the work which may be necessary to verify the registry lists. Mr. Sherman must satisfy himself personally that every man he recommends possesses the requisite capacity and fidelity for the work. The Democrats will endeavor to foist upon him, by hook and crook, fellows of both parties whom they can bribe or fill up with whisky, just as they put bogus Republicans at the polls as election judges at the Mayor's election of 1883. Politicians will have poor and needy friends looking for an easy job and the $50 pay. But he must resist all influences in behalf of applicants, and in making up his list consult with the candidates as to the fitness of his appointments.

The result of the election in Chicago and Cook County will turn upon the honesty and efficiency of the supervision under the United States law. In the Second District (Finerty's) an honest vote and a fair count will undoubtedly return the Independent Congressman and give Blaine and Oglesby a majority; but Lawler's gang of rowdies and toughs will stuff the ballot-boxes unless they are prevented by searching inspection of the registry and untiring vigilance on election-day. The law confers ample authority upon the supervisors for protecting the ballot-box; it is only a question of the ability and faithfulness of the men who undertake the work of supervision. Mr. Sherman will have the approval and support of the best men of all parties if he shall persist obstinately in selecting assistants on their merits alone.

OUR EXPORTS OF WHEAT.

The farmers of Wall street are selling down the wheat of the farmers of the West to unprecedentedly low figures, on the ground that there is so much wheat all over the world that there will be almost no foreign demand for our surplus this year. Meanwhile, as the commercial statistics show, wheat is rolling out of our ports at nearly twice the volume of last year. The exports of wheat for the week ended Sept. 6 were 2,226,758 bushels, against only 1,483,775 in the corresponding week of last year. For the fortnight from Aug. 25 to Sept. 6 the exports were 4,992,673 bushels this year, against 2,771,317 last year, an increase for this year of 2,221,356, which the increase in the exports of flour would swell by nearly another half-million bushels. Hence it appears that so far from there being no foreign demand, or less than there was, there is a market abroad for our surplus which takes almost two bushels this year for one taken last year. The very low prices at which this wheat is sold, or, more accurately, given away, make this exhibit much less gratifying than it would otherwise be; but there is some satisfaction in knowing that the "ryots" of India and the rack-rented tenants of England have not yet driven the American farmer out of the market.

But an examination of the statistics of our wheat business discloses some interesting facts, and certainly suggests the inquiry whether our farmers have not been devoting too much of their attention to this great "cash crop," and may not have been committing the same mistake as that of the Southern States in the case of cotton. Here are the figures of our exports of wheat and wheat flour for the last eleven years, the price per bushel obtained, and the quantity of the crop raised the season before:

Fiscal year.	Values of wheat and flour exported.	Average price per bushel exported.	Previous season's crops, bushels.
1873-'74	$130,679,555	$1.428	281,254,700
1874-'75	83,330,303	1.124	309,102,700
1875-'76	92,816,369	1.243	292,136,000
1876-'77	68,799,509	1.169	289,356,500
1877-'78	121,967,737	1.338	364,194,146
1878-'79	160,265,792	1.068	420,122,400
1879-'80	225,879,502	1.243	448,756,630
1880-'81	212,745,743	1.113	498,549,868
1881-'82	149,304,773	1.185	380,280,090
1882-'83	174,703,600	1.127	504,185,470
1883-'84	123,770,515	1.067	420,154,500

The main fact that shines through these figures is, that the wheat crop of this country has increased enormously in the last eleven years, that the average price per bushel of the wheat export has declined, and that the total of the exports has declined. In the same period in which our exports to Europe have decreased, those of India and Australia have increased proportionately, and the extension of railroads into their virgin wildernesses and the improvement of steam transport on the oceans have brought them into competition with us in much the same way as the Western trunk lines have brought the Western farmers into competition with those of New England and New York and compelled the latter to find some more profitable work than raising wheat. In other words, the development of the modern highways of commerce by steam is now accomplishing on a world-wide scale the change which we have seen in progress within this country for the last twenty years. The statements which reach us that there is a very large decrease in the area of winter wheat seeded this fall throughout the West is an indication that the farmers of this part of the world are beginning to understand the situation.

HUMAN NATURE IN COURT.

The insensibility of the average man to the publicity of his weakness is the main element of despair in the arrangement of marital relations on a basis of ordinary good sense. In cases of bigamy, or divorce, or breach of promise, it is morally certain that one side will use against the other every scrap of evidence in possession, however absurd or silly it may be, and yet the knowledge of this publicity, usually made before a gaping crowd, seems to have no deterrent force. Men and women rush into the courts with their household jangles as boldly as if the outside world were not allowed admission to behold the screaming farce.

The Wetmore-Hawes case in New York is to the point. The Wetmore woman, already several times married, not content with once marrying Hawes, who was already married, married him a second time. With all his experience in marrying Hawes had not wit enough to keep his pen from paper, but must send the Wetmore woman the most effusive epistles, which were read in open court amid unbounded merriment, in which he characterizes her as his "baby" and his "sweet little baby," and himself many times over as her "darling little boy." So long as these letters were confined to the eyes of the one to whom they were addressed they were nothing more than an expression of that incomprehensible weakness which, it is conceded, pertains to the nature of every one when that nature is intimately displayed to the opposit sex. But when these letters were read in open court and the "darling little boy" was found to be a six-foot man nearly 60 years old the illusion was at once destroyed, and the incongruity would have forced a smile from the Gorgon.

To come nearer home, the divorce case of Cole vs. Cole, now pending in our courts, is to the point. If the Coles know anything they must have known for a long time that they were booming into a divorce court with great rapidity, and yet their unseemly performances were kept up with the knowledge that they must come before the public to excite the laughter of the whole community. In spite of this knowledge they draw aside the curtain deliberately and give us a view of a household farce more ridiculous than any seen on the stage. If we are to believe the complainants, Mr. Cole was in the habit of drinking hot things with other women who left their hairpins on his bureau at the Palmer House. He occasionally chased his wife round with a hatchet, and anon took her across his knee and spanked her. He threw her out of the room when she objected to poker-playing. He called her a hog when she took all the cream at the breakfast-table. When she wanted to live in a flat he desired to know what a tramp wanted of a flat. If she remonstrated with him he would carry off her seal-skin and keep it until she was pleasant. This is what Mrs. Cole avers; and then comes Mr. Cole and gives us a picture of the household from his point of view. If we are to believe his evidence, Mrs. Cole declared it her intention of making it so warm for him that he wouldn't need a stove in winter. Her method of raising the thermometer was to stay out nights, kick the card-table over and throw the cards in the grate, bite him on the nose, put her feet on the dining-table, pull away his newspaper, break his buggy, refuse to get his meals, pull his ears and tear his collar off because he couldn't dance the racquet to suit her, etc., etc. If only the half that Cole alleges be true it will be observed that Mrs. Cole fulfilled her promise to make it so hot for him that he wouldn't need a stove.

All this is very funny to a looker-on, but it is very pitiable and vulgar at the same time, and it would be a blessing to the community if some means could be devised to keep the knowledge of such human weakness secret. As this cannot be done, however, it certainly is a duty these languishing 60-year-old little boys and household termagants owe to the public to conduct their correspondence and their conjugal wrangles in as dignified a manner as possible. It is not conducive to marital increase to know that Mr. Cole spanked Mrs. Cole or that Mrs. Cole was accustomed to put her feet on the dining-table. It is not the view which lovers entertain of the hymeneal condition, and its effect is discouraging. On the other hand, while human nature continues in its present imperfection, venerable swains like Hawes are not justified in exposing its weakness before the eyes of youth.

MR. BLAINE'S HEALTH.

The latest Democratic effort to injure Mr. Blaine's canvass is the charge that his health is in a critical condition and that he cannot live many months longer. This mode of campaigning is only less disreputable than the attack on Mr. Blaine's home and family. The wish is father to the thought. The Democrats would no doubt like to see the Republican candidate breakdown physically before election-day, but that only shows how desperate their cause is. He will not gratify them. He is still in the prime of life, has a vigorous constitution, is accustomed to activity and excitement, and possesses a fund of vitality which will assure him many years of health and usefulness, unless he be overtaken by accident or disease, to which all men are exposed. If there were any basis of truth in the Democratic statements, which are put forth on the warrant of a casual observance said to have been made by some nameless physician, it might be answered that a few months of such a man as Blaine in the Presidential chair would be better than whole cycles of a man like Cleveland, whose good health seems to be his only recommendation to the distinction he now enjoys.

The baseless rumors about Mr. Blaine's health will be completely refuted by the fatiguing journey he has recently undertaken. If he were in the least doubtful of his physical endurance he would not start out upon such a trip. The tour which has been laid out for him would be trying to the most vigorous man under ordinary conditions. In his case he will be the victim of enthusiasm. The blare of brass bands, the deafening noise of the huzzas, the wringing of his hand at every station, the constant visitations late in the night and early in the morning, the fitful rest of the nights on sleeping-cars and in strange beds, the nervous tension of contact with new people in every town, the responsibility for the advice which he is called upon to give at every turn—all the incidents of his trip will be exhausting. Mr. Blaine's long experience in public life has taught him what the trials and fatigue of such a journey are, but he enters upon it with freshness and buoyancy which betoken great physical strength and self-reliance. It is fortunate that so many people will have an opportunity of judging for themselves of his condition. He will gain new admiration and make new friends wherever he appears, and the Democratic lies about his failing health will react in his favor, as have the Democratic slanders on his character. Blaine's lease of life is as good as that of any man of his years, and, unhappily for the Democrats, it is pretty sure to outlast next November, next March, and four years thereafter.

MR. BEECHER wants a President to serve as an awful example to the boys.—*Halstead.*

THE campaign is progressing admirably both in Kansas and Iowa, where the Bourbons have been looking to prohibition to weaken the Republican ticket and give them gains in certain localities, if not to enable them to carry these States. News from all quarters, however, indicates that the Republicans are wide-awake and thoroughly at work and that they will carry their States by something like the old-time majorities. The drinking classes find that their personal liberty is not curtailed, as prohibition does not prohibit. Instead of coming into the State by the barrel, beer comes in in bottles and is circulated by express wagons wherever it is wanted, and can be bought at any time without difficulty. Whisky gets in in all sorts of ingenious ways—in bottles, in dry-goods boxes, in crockery crates, in meat-cans, in oyster-cans, and in a thousand other unique but entirely satisfactory ways—and can be procured without the slightest trouble. The drinkers, therefore, are perfectly satisfied, as it matters not to them how they get it so long as they can get it. Prohibition, therefore, is not going to injure the Republican prospects. Iowa and Kansas will roll up splendid majorities for Blaine and Logan, and will give good accounts of themselves in the matter of Congressmen.

A NEW evening paper, the *Day*, has just made its appearance in St. Paul, receiving a most cordial support. It is Republican in politics, attractive in its "make-up," and filled with news acceptable to the wide field it is expected to cover. The *Day* is edited and published by Stanley Waterloo, favorably known in Western journalism.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS may claim to be the champion political blatherskite of this country without fear of having the claim challenged. This demagog is now making speeches in Ohio and Indiana denouncing temperance legislation and claiming the right of every man to get drunk as often as he pleases. And yet the 8th of March, 1867, in a discussion of a resolution to prohibit the sale of liquors in the Capitol, he said, as is officially reported in the *Congressional Globe*: "I am perfectly willing to vote for this or for any other bill *short of putting to death a man who shall take a drink of liquor*." This disgusting demagog can hardly open his mouth without uttering a falsehood. His position on the temperance question is hardly less offensive than his boast that he supported the Government during the War—a lie which even his own organs have not the courage to back up.

THE irreconcilable conflict going on between the protection and free-trade wings of the Democratic party is well illustrated by the passes and thrusts which the New York *World* and Louisville *Courier-Journal* are making at each other. In a recent issue the *Courier-Journal*, accepting the *World's* definition of Cleveland's tariff views, says that Cleveland is not a Democrat in that case, "has no right at the head of the ticket," and "the votes going to him in the West are obtained under false pretenses." The *World*, answering this blunt and outspoken judgment, insists that "Cleveland is in entire accord with his party, while the free-trade enthusiasts and free-booters, who were so completely repudiated by the Chicago Convention, are not in harmony with Democratic principles on the tariff question." Both the *World* and the *Courier-Journal* are intensely loyal to the Bourbon cause, and both are regarded as party authorities. Thus the Democratic voter can take his choice, and vote for Cleveland as a protectionist or with the Democratic party as a free-trade party. In the one case he can look to the *World* and in the other case to the *Courier-Journal* for his warrant, and the party platform on the tariff question conveniently admits of either construction. There may be some Democrats of conviction one way or the other, however, who will not be satisfied with this double-faced attitude.

SINCE the Rev. Dr. Collyer grew pathetic over the early indiscretions of a batchelor of 40 and forgave him the sins of his youth, we wish to point out a child—a mere baby, in fact, in some respects—of 70 years who needs to be instructed with a lightning-rod and forgiven with a fence-rail. The first three letters of his name are Henry Ward Beecher.—*Halstead.*

SENATOR HOAR of Massachusetts in the course of a speech he made last week made a good point in regard to the Democratic tendency to avoid arguments on principles and to resort to blackguardism of Republican candidates. "When," said he, "the question was "whether slavery should be extended into the "Territories, they met our arguments by call"ing Abraham Lincoln a baboon. When we "had the question whether the amendments to "the Constitution should be maintained, they "answered by saying Grant was a drunkard. "We had the question whether elections should "be free in the South, and they answered us "by making all manner of charges against "Garfield. But the American people knew "better. They didn't turn their attention from "these great questions which are to determine "the history of a great people for hundreds of "years, or permit themselves to be diverted "by these petty personal and spiteful slanders. "Now the Democratic party is trying the same "thing again."

THE defeat of Grover Cleveland is the most important service that can now be rendered to the Democracy.

The election of Grover Cleveland would be the greatest injury that the Democracy could now be called to endure.

Fortunately, it is now probable that the service will be efficiently rendered and the injury prevented.—*New York Sun.*

IT is now nearly three weeks since the Chicago Live-Stock Exchange submitted to the Bureau of Animal Industry a proposition to make a practical test of the question as to the contagious character of the lung disease now afflicting Jersey cattle at divers points in the West, and which is alleged to be pleuro-pneumonia. Their communication received prompt recognition by Commissioner Loring, but Dr. Salmon, to whom the matter was referred, does not appear to regard it as of sufficient importance to command his distinguished consideration, he thus far having made neither oral nor written response. The proposition of the exchange to place in the same inclosure with any herd in the State of Illinois alleged to be suffering from pleuro-pneumonia ten healthy cattle, where they shall be allowed to remain for a period of three months—the entire expense of the experiment to be borne by the exchange—is eminently fair. It is in fact a proposition against which it would seem no valid objection can possibly be urged. A large majority of the thoughtful, practical cattlemen do not believe there has ever been a case of pleuro-pneumonia in the West. If Dr. Salmon is of the contrary opinion here is presented an opportunity to demonstrate the correctness of his diagnosis of the disease. Every consumer as well as every producer in the land has a vital interest in this question.

THE esteemed New York *World* continues its cheerful work of massacreing every Democratic leader who dissents from its construction of the tariff plank of the party platform, its latest victim being big William Dorsheimer, the authorized biographer of Grover Cleveland. The *World* has now killed off Watterson, Carlisle, Dorsheimer, Bill Morrison, Hurd, and so many other misguided leaders that the Democratic party at present consists merely of Joseph Pulitzer, Grover Cleveland, one campaign transparency, and a yellow dog.—*Ex.*

GEN. SAMUEL J. CROOKS is a veteran of the War who raised the Eighth and Thirty-second New York Cavalry Regiments and did gallant service at the front. He has, until the present campaign, been an active worker in the Democratic ranks. Chairman Murtha of the Democratic Campaign Committee asked for his services as a speaker during the campaign. He has replied that he is for Blaine and Logan. He says that he has with unselfish steadfastness urged the claims of the Democratic party to a fuller recognition for many years, but the nomination of Cleveland has destroyed all his hopes in the direction of a return to those principles from which the party has drifted. He says that Cleveland's "every act as Gov"ernor of this State is a direct and open insult "to his supporters so far as such acts relate "directly to or would help the masses of the "people. He represents the spectacle of an official "posing as a reformer and Democrat without "a particle of sympathy with the people, not "being with, of, or for them."

A HIGHLY-VIRTUOUS crowd, are they not? Talking on one side of their mouths about "elevating the tone of public life," and "insisting on a loftier standard of personal character."

On the other side palliating the rotten record of a confessed libertine angling craftily for the votes of the saloonkeepers.

If the free-love and free-liquor interests do not vote for Cleveland solidly it will not be the fault of his organs. And this is the way they propose to "elevate the tone of public life."—*Philadelphia Evening Item.*

THE resolution of Col. W. L. Anderson of Cincinnati to support Blaine is attracting a good deal of attention in political circles because of the fact that Mr. Anderson has been regarded as a strong Independent. Mr. Anderson has explained his position in a card to the *Commercial-Gazette*. He frankly admits that he was one of Blaine's bitterest enemies at the Chicago Convention four years ago, and gives as his reason for now supporting him the fact that three years of intimate friendship with Mr. Blaine in Washington dispelled all the objection he had entertained. Col. Anderson in speaking of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency says: "I can imagine a man who does not know Mr. Blaine voting against him. I cannot imagine a man who does know Mr. Cleveland voting for him."

THE decadence of the bolting Republican movement in Boston is becoming too palpable to be disguised. A great majority of those who went into it and had a reputation to save have withdrawn or grown cold, like Col. Codman. The last means for revivifying it was the publication of the second batch of the Mulligan letters, but that has proved a dismal failure only, and there appears to be no doubt that the bottom is dropping out rapidly. Even the Boston *Advertiser* has not mentioned Grover Cleveland's name editorially for six weeks. When the campaign is over and the bolters come to balance their accounts they will find that they have acquired a little political experience and a damaged reputation by the expenditure of a good deal of money and energy.—*Ex.*

SENATOR-ELECT BLACKBURN of Kentucky fired the Southern heart in Louisville the other day. Beginning a campaign speech with the promise not to appeal to passion or prejudice, he kept his promise as follows: "They tell you today that the proud boast of the Republican party is that it freed the black man. I answer that when it did it served to enslave the white man. They tell you they also stricken the shackle from the limbs of the black man. I answer and say yes, only to rivet that shackle tighter upon the limbs of the Anglo-Saxon. They flew in the face of what experience would have taught, and undertook to make a servile people out of a race which for 2,000 years had been wont to listen to the clank of chains, but never yet, thank God, has worn them." In the course of his "passionless and unprejudiced" speech Mr. Blackburn also took occasion to thank God that, amid all her loyalty, Kentucky "grew 47,000 of the finest disloyal sons upon whom the sun of God has ever fallen."

I DON'T know anything about the stories that have been told with regard to Mr. Grover Cleveland's history, and I am not prepared to say whether they would make him more or less fit for the discharge of the executive functions of President of the United States. We have the testimony of an expert as to the truth or falsehood of these allegations—the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who has devoted his lifetime to the examination of such matters, and, I suppose, will be recognized as—and is probably—an authority upon all such matters; and he says, after very carefully and minutely examining the allegations against Mr. Grover Cleveland, that, while they are true, there are palliating circumstances, and that he was young at the time, being only 42 years of age.—*Speech by Senator Ingalls at Atchison, Kas., Sept. 17.*

MR. RUDOLPH BRAND, the Chairman of the Liquor-Dealers' State Convention, declared in the course of his speech in that body that "the business of manufacturing intoxicating liquors is sanctioned not only by law but by custom, and is just as legitimate and honorable as the profession of teaching the Gospel in the pulpit." Hobbs and the Illinois Prohibitionists take practically the same view of the matter, for they are doing all they can to elect Harrison Governor with the knowledge that Democratic success in Illinois this year means the repeal of all restrictive legislation on the liquor traffic and placing the saloon business on the same basis as the growing of wheat or preaching of the Gospel.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

A new comet has been discovered by a New York man. It has heretofore been supposed that Kentucky whisky was the most powerful.

"Rachel's Share of the Road" is the title of a recently-published book. If Rachel hailed from St. Louis her share would be worth having.

A cablegram says that the wife of an English nobleman has eloped with an American journalist. Great sympathy is felt for both of them.

A Washington paper says that Dr. Mary Walker is fond of grapes. Sour ones appear to have been Mary's favorit brand for the last ten years.

Two little girls in Ottawa, Kas., murdered their half-brother last week. The gentleman who said that woman was God's best gift to man died several years ago.

A Wisconsin bandmaster who died recently left a provision in his will that no band should be allowed to play at his funeral. It would seem that even bandmasters believe in a hereafter.

Tennyson is said to be very mad because a New York firm proposes to publish some of his earlier poems. Alf will have to get pretty fast, however, before he beats the people who inadvertantly buy the book.

William A. Spencer, a prominent member of the First Baptist Church of Boston, embezzled $25 of his pastor's salary and ran away. The party who stole a one-legged blind man's crutches should at once resign in favor of Spencer.

Miss Clara Morris, the actress, has bought the Cornell mansion, which adjoins that of Mr. Morosini at Yonkers, for $40,000. That is a good deal of money to invest on a mere theory that elopements are contagious.

A blackbird swings on a spear of grass,
Loud whistles he;
He cocks his head as the children pass,
"Shall I stay or fly from this tiny lass?"
"Chee-wee," quoth he,
Little lass tiptoes up so sly,
"Hush," whispers she.
Blackbird watches with one bright eye,
But whistles away as though none were by,
"Chee-wee," sings he.
Down comes a hat with a rush through the air,
"Hurrah," shouts she;
But when lassie looks no captive is there,
For a very small bird can take very good care
Of himself—"chee-wee."

—*From the Hamburg English of Carl Schurz.*

CURRENT NOTES.

Visitors to chateaux during the shooting season long, when not afraid, to play at "poker," an American "notion" which makes its way "dans la high life."—*Paris Letter in London Truth.*

A circle of rubies forms the newest engagement ring. The rubies represent the wealth of a man before marriage. The circle represents the amount of money he has left afterward.—*Philadelphia Call.*

O, elopements are very funny when it's somebody else's daughter who is concerned. What are parents going to do for the safety of their susceptible daughters? I'll tell you. Employ women as coachmen. That solves the problem, doesn't it? There would be a gain in comeliness right away and an advance in the cause of woman's rights besides.—*Clara Belle.*

No fewer than 30,000 women make a living in Paris by the production of artificial flowers, and the majority of them are said by an admirer to be real artists, imitating Nature almost to perfection. At present there are many of these women out of work, owing, in part, to flowers being out of fashion and partly to competition in England, Germany, and America.—*Philadelphia Record.*

A correspondent of a family magazine wants to know how to boil cabbage without the disagreeable odor of cooking filling nearly every room in the house. The plan is very simple and effective. Place a piece of old rubber shoe on the stove while the cabbage is boiling. The aroma of the rubber kills the odor of the cabbage—and you will probably want to kill the person who suggested the plan, after you have tried it.—*Norristown Herald.*

"You say 'virtue is its own reward,'" remarked the indignant tramp, and "that 'honesty is bound to win.' Look at me; did I ever run off with a millionaire's daughter? Did I ever fail for half millions? Did I ever go to Congress? Was I ever a Sunday-school Superintendent and President of a savings bank? No, sir. My life is a perfect picnic of honesty, and what's my reward? A cold hand-out with an order to go out in the street and eat it. I'm going to quit this honest racket and be a politician or something."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

PERSONALS.

Was ever a terser election speech made than the following? asks a London paper. The speaker was the late Mr. John Peel, and the occasion a meeting at Accrington, when Mr. Peel, who was always very loath to speak, was at last prevailed upon to say a few words. "Men of Accrington," he said, "if you are so backward in coming forward, we shall be all behind, as we were before." He said no more.

Edmund S. Connor, who many years ago was the friend and rival of Edwin Forrest, celebrated his 75th birthday Sept. 9 at Paterson, N. J., where he has lived for some years past. He says he was born at 9 o'clock the 9th day of the ninth month of the nineteenth century. He went on the stage in 1829, and was an active member of the profession for more than fifty years. Indeed, he considers himself an active member of it yet.

To Sir John Pope Hennessey, K. C. M. G., Governor of Mauritius, belongs the honor of being the first foreigner who has been allowed to present a gift to the shrine of Confucius. Some time since, on his return from Hong Kong, Sir John conceived the idea of presenting a golden vase, specially made by Hancocks of Bond street, which, after many delays, has been at last accepted by the Emperor's Grand Duke Kung in a grateful letter, and dedicated to the use of the temple.

The Auburn *Advertiser* claims to have settled the controversy in regard to the origin of the words, "He was faithful," placed as an epitaph on William H. Seward's monument. The words occur in the closing sentences of a defense of an insane negro murderer, for making which Seward barely escaped a mobbing. They read: "In due time, gentlemen of the jury, when I shall have paid the debt of Nature, my remains will rest here in your midst with those of my kindred and neighbors. It is very possible that they may be unhonored, neglected, and spurned. But, perhaps, when the passion and excitement which now agitate this community shall have passed away, some wandering stranger, some lone exile, some Indian, or some negro may erect over them a humble stone with this epitaph: 'He was faithful.'"

EVENTS ABROAD.

France's Inaction Improved by China in Strengthening Her Defenses.

Feeling in Ireland Regarding the Loss of the British Gunboat Wasp.

Sale of the Estates of the Earl of Aylesford—Belgium's Troubles—The Cholera.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

CHINA STRENGTHENING HER DEFENSES AND WATCHING THE EUROPEAN CAPITALS.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Private advices received by telegraph tonight from Pekin state that China is utilizing the inaction of Admiral Courbet and Gen. Briere de Lisle by strengthening all the points along the coast and the southern frontier which are menaced by the French. The Chinese merchants are also preparing for what may prove to be a protracted war by importing large stocks of goods of every description, but especially of breadstuffs, on which they expect to make a handsome profit in the event of a French blockade of the ports of entry. The idea that Germany is likely to come to the support of France, or even to mediate between France and China, is ridiculed at Pekin. If Bismarck moves at all in the matter, the Chinese say, it will not be in the interest or at the instance of France, but in response to the bitter complaints of German merchants doing business in China, who say that the French are absolutely ruining their trade. In the meantime, the Chinese Government is keeping itself fully posted in regard to occurrences affecting Chinese interests at all the Capitals of Europe. This is strikingly shown by the fact that the Pekin Government is now paying the cable companies an average of $1,000 per day for tolls on news and diplomatic dispatches.

IRISH SENTIMENT REGARDING THE LOSS OF THE WASP.

The English papers deplore and resent the tone of the Irish press in commenting upon the disaster to the British gunboat Wasp, which was wrecked off the Donegal coast last Tuesday. The Irish papers not only show an utter lack of sympathy for the officers and men who were lost in the wreck, but they barely conceal a feeling of satisfaction over the disaster, which they seem to regard as a judgment on the British navy for having assisted in enforcing evictions. They forget that this very gunboat, the Wasp, was repeatedly engaged in carrying seed-potatoes and other relief from England to Donegal and other portions of Ireland during periods of distress. Moreover, the Wasp was engaged at the moment she was lost on the rocks of Tory Island in the service of the Fish Commissioners, whose labors are peaceable and beneficent and of incalculable value to a people who depend so largely as those of the Irish coast upon the fisheries for their livelihood.

SALE OF THE AYLESFORD ESTATES.

The Earl of Aylesford, who is now living on his cattle ranch in Texas, made arrangements during his last visit to England for the sale at auction of his estates at Aylesford, near Maidstone, in Kent County, and the sale took place today. Lord Aylesford's home was broken up some time ago by the desertion of his wife, who is now living with the Duke of Marlborough, and he has made no use of his Kentish country-seat for a long time. The principal purchaser at today's sale was the Earl of Romney, whose country-seat is at Moat House, which is also within a few miles of Maidstone. Lord Romney bought the famous Boxley Abbey estate, comprising 905 acres, for $120,000, at which price it is considered cheap. Altogether nearly $500,000 was realized from the sale, and but few lots remained unsold.

BELGIUM.

ORDERED TO LOOK AFTER FOREIGNERS.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 25.—The Government has directed the municipal authorities to strictly enforce the rules relating to foreigners. This injunction is made in view of the participation of foreigners in the recent political disorders.

A LIBERAL MANIFESTO.

A placard, signed "Committee of the Liberal Association," posted in all parts of the city, declares that, inasmuch as the new Education bill has been officially promulgated as the law of the land, it ought to be respected and obeyed by all. The Liberals, by so acting, will prove to the Catholics that they will not imitate the factious opposition displayed by the Romanists toward the Education bill of 1879. The placard continues: "We repudiate all community with those who profit by the ferment of popular feeling to attack the bases of our national institutions with the cry, '*Vive la Republique.*' We indignantly repel the calumnious assertions of the Catholic press, which professes to hold the Liberal party responsible for those acts."

The city is tranquil. A renewal of the disorders is not expected before the Communal elections in October.

The *Echo de Parlement* states that the police is searching the domiciles of the editors of the *Nationale* and the rooms of the Republican League discovered and seized quantities of arms and ammunition and reports of a plot against the State. Arrests will follow.

THE CHOLERA.

IN ITALY.

ROME, Sept. 25.—The report of the ravages of the cholera throughout Italy for the last twenty-four hours gives a total of 428 fresh cases and 198 deaths. At Naples there were 2[illegible] fresh cases and 121 deaths, against 264 cases and 75 deaths for the preceding twenty-four hours.

The decline of receipts at the custom-houses of Italy owing to the prevalence of the cholera is estimated at 40,000,000 francs. It is impossible to estimate the damage from the same cause to the general trade of the country, and the prospects of the coming winter are viewed with great alarm.

GENOA, Sept. 25.—The cholera is increasing to an alarming extent in this city. Sixty-eight new cases are reported today.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 25.—Four deaths from cholera occurred at Toulon today and one at La Seyne.

TURKISH QUARANTINE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 25.—The quarantine against cholera-infected ports is prolonged two weeks.

THE MORTALITY AT NAPLES.

NAPLES, Sept. 25.—Since the outbreak of the cholera in this city there have been 10,203 cases and 5,385 deaths.

IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—In the Department of the Eastern Pyrenees there were five deaths from cholera today.

Temps reports two cases of cholera at Clichy. Typhoid-fever is raging at St. Ouen, a Paris suburb. The Prefect of Police has visited the infected districts.

IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 25.—The last twenty-four hours nine cases of cholera have developed in the Province of Alicante; in Tarragona three. In the latter province during the same time there were two deaths and in the former seven.

EGYPT.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The diplomatic representatives of Germany, Austria, France, and Russia called separately upon Nubar Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, at Cairo today and presented an identical note to him. In this the Powers make a formal protest against the action of the Egyptian Government in diverting the revenue set apart for the sinking fund to the general Egyptian Treasury.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* states that Russia has joined with the other Powers in objecting to the suspension of the Egyptian sinking fund. The Russian Government has expressed to England her regret that England did not consult the other Powers before deciding to authorize such a step.

The Paris *Gaulois* says that Baron de Courcel, French Ambassador to Berlin, has informed Prime Minister Ferry that Germany, Austria, and Russia have decided to warn the Khedive of Egypt that the stability of his throne will be endangered if he continues to indorse England's financial acts. In that case the Powers might support the restoration of the ex-Khedive, Ismail Pasha, to the head of the Egyptian Government.

PRESIDENT GREVY.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—President Grévy will curtail his vacation in order to preside at the next Cabinet council, when the Chinese and Egyptian questions come up.

The identical note of protest presented by the representatives of the Powers today to Nubar Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, states that the Powers reserve the legal rights of the creditors, and declares that the suspension of the sinking fund is a flagrant breach of the law of liquidation. The note asserts that the Powers will hold the Egyptian Government responsible for the consequences of its act of suspension, and also declares that the letter of the Egyptian Minister of Finance giving notification of the suspension is null and void.

THE MAHDI.

CAIRO, Sept. 25.—It is stated that the nuns and missionaries at El Obeid are receiving good treatment. The Mahdi has assigned to their use a house and garden outside the town. A former servant of Baron Seckendorff is now commander of a gun battery in the Mahdi's army.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says it is believed in official circles in London that the attitude of Germany toward France in the Chinese difficulty is exercising a disquieting influence upon the French Cabinet.

LI HUNG CHANG.

The reinstatement of Li Hung Chang, the leader of the peace party in China, in all the offices from which he had been removed is stated to be without political significance. His colleague belonging to the war party, who was appointed to act with him in the government of his Province of Pee Chi Li, remains with him.

CABLE NOTES.

Russia is about to build two ironclads at Sevastopol. These will serve as a nucleus for a future fleet in the Black Sea.

F. Marion Crawford, the American novelist, will marry the daughter of Col. Berdan, the inventor, some time in October.

Advices from Burmah state that a sanguinary outbreak has occurred in the jail at Mandalay. Several hundred convicts were killed.

The Mexican Congress has issued a formal proclamation that Porfirio Diaz has been elected President of Mexico for four years.

In response to inquiries the Paris *Morning News* can give no particulars of the elopement of a journalist with the young wife of an English nobleman.

The Berlin *Official Gazette* says China has paid £11,400 indemnity for losses suffered by German residents of Canton by reason of the outbreak of natives in 1883.

United States Consul-General Heap has been urging the Porte to offer protection to trade-marks. The Porte, however, has declined to take any action in the matter on the ground that such protection should be reciprocal, and Turkish industry does not require it abroad.

The British man-of-war Valiant, which was sent to Tory Island to learn the details of the wreck of the gunboat Wasp, and render all the assistance possible, has brought the survivors of the disaster away from the light-house, where they were taken when rescued from the waters.

A popular reception on a grand scale was given Emperor William at Munster. The banquet by the Provincial Diet was a magnificent affair. The President of the Diet delivered an address of hearty welcome to the Emperor, who responded by proposing the toast "Prosperity to Westphalia."

Yesterday was the third day of the Newmarket meeting. The race for the Newmarket handicap was won by Leopold de Rothschild's Hamako, R. Sherrard's Samaritan second, and the Duke of Beaufort's Eastern Emperor third. Betting was even money against Hamako, three to one against Samaritan, and six to one against Eastern Emperor. There were five starters.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope state that enthusiastic meetings have been held at Cape Town, Grahamstown, and other places at which the high-handed proceedings of the Boers in Bechuanaland were denounced. A monster petition to the Queen is being prepared. The *Times* says England, whilst being chary in entering upon fresh complications, cannot allow the Boers to extort concession after concession, heap insult upon insult, and treat convention after convention as only to be made in order to be broken, unless England is prepared to retire altogether from South Africa.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, fair in the eastern portion, partly cloudy weather and local showers in the western portion, stationary followed by lower temperature, variable winds, lower barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley fair, in the southern part partly cloudy weather and local rains, in the northern part southeasterly winds, stationary followed by lower temperature, lower followed by higher barometer.

For the Missouri Valley, fair in the southern part, partly cloudy weather and local showers in the northern part, variable winds, lower temperature, lower followed by higher barometer.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	State of Weather	Rainfall during last 8 hours.
Mid. Atlantic States—					
Albany	30.29	60	N. W.	Clear.	....
Eastern Gulf States—					
Vicksburg	30.14	73	S.	Cloudy.	.58
Western Gulf States—					
El Paso	29.88	[illegible]	N. E.	Lt. rain.	.38
Fort Smith	[illegible]	71	E.	Cloudy.	....
Galveston	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. E.	Fair.	....
New Orleans	[illegible]	78	S. E.	Clear.	....
Shreveport, La.	[illegible]	75	S. E.	Cloudy.	.85
Ohio Valley & Tenn.—					
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. E.	Clear.	....
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. E.	Clear.	....
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. E.	Clear.	....
Memphis	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. E.	Cloudy.	....
Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.	Cloudy.	....
Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W.	Clear.	....
Lower Lake Region—					
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.	Clear.	....
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. E.	Clear.	....
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clear.	....
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W.	Clear.	....
Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W.	Clear.	....
Port Huron	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. E.	Clear.	....
Rochester, N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W.	Clear.	....
Sandusky	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. E.	Clear.	....
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. E.	Clear.	....
Upper Lake Region—					
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	E.	Clear.	....
Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.	Cloudy.	....
Escanaba	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fair.	....
Grand Haven	[illegible]	[illegible]	E.	Clear.	....
Marquette	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W.	Clear.	....
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. E.	Clear.	....
Mackinaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clear.	....
Upper Miss. Valley—					
Cairo	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.	Fair.	....
Davenport	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.	Clear.	....
Des Moines	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.	Clear.	....
Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. E.	Clear.	....
La Crosse	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.	Clear.	....
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. E.	Clear.	....
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. E.	Clear.	....
Springfield, Ill.	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.	Clear.	....
Missouri Valley—					
Leavenworth	[illegible]	65	N. W.	Clear.	....
Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.	Clear.	....
Yankton	[illegible]	64	S.	Clear.	....
Extreme Northwest—					
Bismarck	[illegible]	55	[illegible]	Clear.	....
Fort Buford	[illegible]	44	N.	Clear.	....
St. Vincent, Minn.	[illegible]	50	E.	Clear.	....
Northern Slope—					
Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W.	Cloudy.	....
Deadwood	[illegible]	51	N. E.	Cloudy.	....
Fort Assinniboine	[illegible]	44	[illegible]	Fair.	....
Fort Custer	[illegible]	49	N. E.	L. rain.	.02
Middle Slope—					
Denver	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W.	Clear.	....
Dodge City	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. E.	Clear.	....
North Platte	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.	Clear.	....
Canadian Stations—					
Battleford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clear.	....
Edmonton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clear.	....
Fort Garry	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. E.	Fair.	....
P. A. Landing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clear.	....
Kingston	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W.	Clear.	....
Medicine Hat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cloudy.	....
Parry Sound	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clear.	....
Quapelle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clear.	.05
Saugeen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clear.	....
Calgary	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.	Fair.	....
Toronto	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.	Clear.	....
Other Points—					
Elliott	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. E.	Clear.	*
Helena	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.	Cloudy.	....
Huron, Dak.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Th'r'g.	....
Las Animas	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W.	Clear.	....
Little Rock	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.	Cloudy.	....
Salt Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cloudy.	....
Stockton	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. E.	Lt. rain.	*

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Dir.	Ve.	Rain	Weather
6:18a. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	[illegible]	......	Clear.
10:18a. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	Clear.
2:18p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	Clear.
6:18p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	E.	[illegible]	......	Clear.
10:18p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	Clear.

Maximum temperature, [illegible].
Minimum temperature, [illegible].
Mean daily barometer, [illegible].
Mean daily thermometer, [illegible].
Mean daily humidity, [illegible].

RAILROADS.

Annual Reports of the Nickel-Plate and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

The Eastern Freight Situation Aggravated by Reduced Rates to Interior Points.

Efforts to Settle the Transcontinental Difficulties—Mr. Mitchell Has Not Left the St. Paul.

Annual Report of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The summary of the report of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, which has been filed with the Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs of Ohio, shows that the total length of this line is 1,024.94, of which 377.41 miles are in Ohio. This, with its double tracks, sidings, and other tracks, aggregates 1,784 miles, of which 1,309.83 miles are laid with steel rail. Its rolling-stock consists of 553 locomotives, 105 express, baggage, and mail cars, 186 passenger-cars, thirty-two parlor and sleeping cars, and 16,492 freight-cars. It gives employment to 433 telegraph operators, 498 engineers, the same number of firemen, 845 flagmen, switch-tenders, etc., thirty-four train-dispatchers, and 253 conductors, the entire number of employés being 9,589. The total number of passengers carried was 3,762,332, 3,663,852 being local and 98,480 being through. The freight carried amounted to 7,841,390 tons, of which 21 per cent was grain, flour, etc., and 18 per cent coal. The total earnings for the year were $16,351,298. Of this sum $4,497,612 were passenger earnings, and $10,693,647 freight earnings. The total earnings are 15.48 per cent less than those of the previous year. The total operating expenses were $9,138,792, or 55.89 per cent of the earnings. This is a decrease of 20.1 per cent. The net earnings of 1,339 miles operated were $7,212,505, a decrease for the year of 10.49 per cent. As $466,182 was paid out for rents a net increase is left of $6,746,323. Thirty-seven persons were killed, of whom none were passengers, and fifty-one injured, none of them being passengers. There were forty-two train accidents, twenty being collisions and twenty-two derailments. In the line headed "Receiver," on the page devoted to the officers, are the significant words, "No use for one." The following is the general balance-sheet:

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, common	$49,466,500
Capital stock, guaranteed	533,500
Funded debt	44,466,000
Dividend due Aug. 1, 1½ per cent	741,997
Due for wages, etc.	4,314,484
Profit and loss	4,161,963
Total	$103,687,444

ASSETS.

Cost of road and equipment	$84,000,000
Company's stocks and bonds	11,675,070
Other permanent investments	4,883,379
Due by agents and others	1,522,909
Supplies on hand	1,196,177
Cash on hand	134,302
Valley Railway, Cleveland advances	276,605
Total	$103,687,444

The Eastern Freight War Growing More Desperate—Collapse of Rates to Interior Points.

East-bound freight rates still continue in a very demoralized condition. Grain is being freely contracted for at a 15-cent rate. The Vanderbilt roads, however, claim that they are charging a 20-cent rate, which is a cut of five cents. Provision rates are being quoted at 20 cents by all the lines, which is a cut of 10 cents. It is the general opinion that rates will go still lower unless the Presidents and Vice-Presidents, who are now in session in New York, devise some means for the immediate adjustment of the troubles. As far as can be learned the principal object in the way of some agreement is the demand of the Grand Trunk for an increase in its east-bound percentage from Chicago. This company threatens to withdraw from the pool if its demand is not granted. The other roads, particularly the Vanderbilt lines, are strongly opposed to granting the Grand Trunk's demands. It is stated that the Vice-Presidents yesterday referred the question to the Presidents, who are to meet at Commissioner Fink's office next Tuesday. Even if they should decide to reopen the percentage question, as demanded by the Grand Trunk, the only thing to be gained will be the prevention of a dissolution of the pool and the prevention of an open rate-war. There is no probability in any event that they will be able to restore the present tariff rates until navigation closes and business comes forward more freely. The roads will not be able to get any through business unless they decide upon an extraordinarily low rate that will prevent the lake lines from taking the little business that is going forward.

Matters were still further complicated by a general collapse of rates to points covered by the Middle and Western States Association. This inflicts much greater losses upon the roads than the collapse in east-bound through rates, as the interior is at present of much greater importance than the seaboard business.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The meeting of the trunk-line Presidents and Chicago committee was continued today and was an exceedingly lively session. After the meeting adjourned Commissioner Fink said there was nothing new and that nothing had been done. From other sources it was ascertained that yesterday the Grand Trunk representatives practically announced that a refusal of the other roads to reopen the question of the award of the Arbitration Committee for the east-bound business, beginning Jan. 1, 1884, would be followed by the withdrawal of their road from the pool, with a necessary consequence of a disruption of the pool. The discussion of this matter today was an exceedingly bitter one, particularly on the part of the Grand Trunk and Vanderbilt representatives, in which charges and counter-charges affecting these roads were indulged in with the utmost freedom. The outcome, however, was a sort of a compromise all around, by which the Grand Trunk temporarily agreed to accept the present award on condition that a new arbitration shall be consented to by the other roads. The details were not settled upon today, as no agreement on a number of vital points could be reached, and the questions involved in the new arbitration were left open for settlement by the Vice-Presidents and Chicago committee, to be reported back to the Presidents Tuesday next. Among other points insisted upon by the Grand Trunk as a condition of its acceptance of the award now existing was that no settlement of balances under the old award should be made except from a date early in the last summer. The other roads insisted that the date of the settlement should be fixed late in the summer or at the beginning of the fall. This matter was left open, with others, for settlement Tuesday. The Grand Trunk representatives started for home to-night.

Among the railroad-men at the Windsor to-night the truce, as it is called, was regarded as of brief duration, and only agreed to by reason of the necessity of not entering upon open hostilities just at present, when business is so very light and unremunerative.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the trunk lines, passenger department, no action was taken looking to a revision or modification of the rates now existing between Chicago and the seaboard. The matter will probably be the subject of the meeting to be held Tuesday next.

The Pacific Coast Association—Transcontinental Affairs Still in a Mixed Condition.

The General Managers and General Freight Agents of the roads east of the Missouri River interested in the California traffic met yesterday to form the Eastern pool of the Transcontinental Association. Commissioner Midgley submitted a plan of organization the consideration of which took all day. The new pooling agreement was finally approved by all the roads. It provides for the pooling of all California business passing to or from any point on or east of the Missouri River from St. Paul to Cairo, and to or from California, Nevada, Oregon, and all points west of Lake Pend d'Oreille. The agreement also defines the duties of the Commissioner and the mode of reporting and dividing the business. All executive duties are to be performed by the Commissioner (Mr. J. W. Midgley). The percentages for the various roads will be arbitrated by Mr. J. F. Tucker, which will date from Oct. 1. The old rates of the California Traffic Association were reëstablished and ordered to be put into effect Oct. 1. The new pooling combination will be known as the Pacific Coast Association.

The Transcontinental Association (roads west of the Missouri River) did not meet yesterday, but expects to hold a session this morning, when Mr. J. C. Stubbs, who went to New York to consult with the officers of his road, will probably have been heard from. The disputed provisions of the agreement relate to the division of traffic derived from Government transportation and to all freight shipped from or consigned to points in Great Britain, or on the Continent of Europe, under through contract or bills of lading or in bond. The difference of opinion is on the percentages of that business to be allowed to the Southern and Central Pacific for its New Orleans route. There is also a dispute regarding the disposition of the business of the Oriental & Occidental Steamship Company. The success of the new agreement, therefore, depends upon the result of Mr. Stubbs' mission to New York.

There is another matter which bodes no good for the future success of the new association. It has heretofore been stated in THE TRIBUNE that General-Manager Hoxie of the Texas & Pacific at first refused to vote in favor of the new agreement unless the St. Louis & San Francisco became a party to it. Afterwards, when it was found that the St. Louis & San Francisco would not join the combination, Mr. Hoxie changed his position and agreed to sign the agreement. It now transpires that Mr. Hoxie signed it under the express understanding that he may withdraw from the association if he finds the St. Louis & San Francisco is not maintaining rates upon giving five days' notice. This is a powerful weapon in the hands of Jay Gould, who controls the Texas Pacific, as he may at any time withdraw from the association and break it up within five days if he should find it to his interest to do so.

An attempt was made at yesterday's meeting to appoint an Eastern agent at New York or Boston for the Pacific Coast Association, but the proposition was defeated.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis Report—Astonishing Figures.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The annual report of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Road, known as the "Nickel-Plate," has just been filed with the Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs. It is very interesting and presents a fair showing. The financial doings are found in a nutshell in the statement of the percentage of the net income over operating expenses and rents paid to the capital stock and debt. This is 1.223 per cent, the net income being $887.126. The total earnings are $2,987,540. Of this amount the passenger earnings are $247,930, the freight $2,644,323. The per cent of increase of the total earnings of the last year over the previous year is 193.42. The total operating expenses are $2,073,135, being 128.6 per cent increase for the year. The net earnings of 523.02 miles operated are $914,404, an increase of 739.51 per cent for the year. These figures are astonishing, but it must be remembered that the report of last year embraced but nine months. The total expenditures the last year for construction were $290,740. This makes the total expended thus far for construction and purchase $65,534,096. As the road is 512 miles long, this makes the average cost of each mile of the road about $127,515. Its rolling-stock consists of 109 locomotives, fourteen express and baggage, thirty-four passenger, two special, and 6,980 freight-cars. This road gives employment to 2,272 persons. The number of passengers carried was 474,802; the number of tons of freight, exclusive of supplies for the company's use, 1,459,601. The leading articles transported were grain, flour, etc., constituting 34.38 per cent of the total freight tonnage. Coal comes next, making 19.02 per cent. Eight persons were killed and seven injured during the year. There were fourteen train accidents, eight being collisions. The following is the general balance-sheet:

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$50,000,000
Funded debt	19,703,000
Bills payable	3,027,042
Accounts payable	487,410
Due other companies	29,554
Interest coupons due but not presented	5,060
Interest on funded debt accrued but not due	150,060
Total	$73,402,128

ASSETS.

Construction and equipment	$70,655,686
Material and fuel on hand	109,044
Deferred assets	770,262
Securities owned (cost of)	291,051
Due from station agents and conductors	77,098
Due from other railroad companies	175,485
Due from U. S. P.-O. Department	35,172
Cash on hand	111,555
Cash remitted by agents and in transit	47,422
Miscellaneous accounts	19,670
Income account	1,008,987
Total	$73,402,128

Alexander Mitchell Says He Has No Thought of Retiring from the St. Paul Presidency.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Although the report is that Mr. Mitchell has resigned the Presidency of the St. Paul Company, it is denied on the authority of Mr. Mitchell himself. There are not wanting those among the ordinarily well posted men who believe that the report is only a little premature, and that Mr. Mitchell will resign in a short time. There are two reasons assigned for Mr. Mitchell's supposed desire to withdraw. The first has been printed in these despatches and is of a political nature. The original report, as given in THE TRIBUNE, was that, "under certain contingencies," Mr. Mitchell would withdraw. These "contingencies" may be summed up thus: Mitchell has long been credited with a desire for a place in the Cabinet. He is a Democrat, and his first choice for the Presidency was either Cleveland or McDonald. The rumor of Mitchell's probable withdrawal was first started immediately after Cleveland's nomination. It was stated as probable that if Mitchell thought he saw a possibility of Cleveland's election, with the possibility that Cleveland would give him a place in the Cabinet, he would lay aside everything else and devote his time and money to politics. He has been in New York for some time, and it is reported that he has had an interview with those supposed to represent Cleveland in this matter of the proposed disbursement of patronage in the way of Cabinet offices, etc. The reports of his resignation of the Presidency of the railway company follow simultaneously. With this comes the report that the Democratic State Central Committee of Wisconsin has plenty of funds at its disposal. The other alleged reason for Mr. Mitchell's reported desire to resign is this: It is stated that Mr. Mitchell has not been in accord with the majority of the directors in regard to several important matters—in regard to the negotiation of a loan for "terminal facilities" for instance. Mr. Mitchell was opposed to the idea of a loan, and favored making no dividend, but was overruled.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The story that Alexander Mitchell, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, contemplated resigning in favor of a younger man does not appear to be borne out by further investigation. Mr. Mitchell was seen at the office of the company this afternoon, and, although about 70 years of age, is as hale, hearty, and vigorous as many much younger men. He said with regard to the rumors: "It is all talk. I have no thought of retiring. Some time ago my physician suggested that I should take the world easier, but I am not afraid of breaking down. My health is good, and everything is so well arranged here that my duties are not arduous. No, I have no expectation of resigning."

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—About 200 locomotive engineers, delegates to the annual meeting of the Grand Division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at San Francisco, have been rendezvousing at this city for the last thirty-six hours, and were given a reception and banquet this evening by Omaha Division No. 183. Grand Chief P. M. Arthur of Cleveland and others made speeches. The party left at 10 o'clock tonight on a special train of six sleeping-cars and a baggage-car for San Francisco. A car from Denver will be attached at Cheyenne.

The New York & New England in a Bad Way.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The position of the New York & New England Railroad at the present time is critical, says the Hartford *Post*. During the last year Receiver Clark has pursued a strong retrenching policy, and the result has been an almost total cessation of through-freight business. To be sure the through-freight business in 1882-'83 was prosecuted at a loss. But, by cutting it off entirely, the local freighting has been affected. When the road seemed to be in its palmiest days a number of engines—large and powerful machines—were furnished by the New England Car-Trust Company at a nominal rental. At present ten of those locomotives are laid by at Norwood, and five more in Hartford, all owing to lack of business. Again, the passenger traffic is not as large as it was anticipated it would be, and, to further save expenses, Mr. Clark believed that the old engines of the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Road are strong enough to haul the passenger trains. The fact that a meeting of the stockholders of the road will be held in Boston Oct. 7 is significant of the real condition of the company. At this meeting three plans will be submitted for paying the floating debt: To assess the stock $7 per share; to issue preferred stock; to issue sufficient second-mortgage bonds to provide for the amount wanted.

The Chesapeake & Nashville an Assured Fact.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—After many months of earnest work on the part of C. P. Huntington, the New York millionaire, his lieutenants, and the people of Nashville, the Chesapeake & Nashville Railway is at last an assured fact. President Zimmerman and others today applied for and were granted a charter to construct and operate a line from Nashville, through the Counties of Davidson and Sumner, to the State line between Kentucky and Tennessee, to a point south of Scottsville, there to connect with the Chesapeake & Nashville Railway, chartered under the laws of Kentucky as the Cincinnati, Green River & Nashville Railroad. The Bond Committee met today and agreed that as the contract had been carried out and complied with in every particular the first call of 5 per cent on the $500,000 subscriptions to the first-mortgage bonds was due, and in consideration of this fact they issued the call. The engineers will arrive in a few days, and the work of surveying and locating the road will be pushed rapidly forward.

Election of Officers of the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic.

HUDSON, Wis., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The directors of the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic Railroad Company came here today in a special car. The following are the directors, all but two of whom were present: W. D. Washburn, J. S. Pillsbury, H. T. Wells, John Martin, J. K. Sidle, H. E. Fletcher, Thomas Lowry, O. C. Merriman, C. H. Pettit, J. C. Oswald, Charles J. Martin, John M. Shaw, George H. Christian; M. P. Hawkins, Secretary. The object of the meeting was for the annual election of officers, which resulted in the following choice: W. D. Washburn, President; J. S. Pillsbury, Vice-President; C. H. Pettit, Treasurer; and M. Hawkins, Secretary. This was the only business of importance transacted, and the directors returned to Minneapolis late this afternoon. The new road is progressing finely, particularly through Wisconsin.

Two New Roads in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The Salem, Madison & Cincinnati Railroad Company was incorporated today. The company's capital stock is placed at $5,000,000. The directors are William H. Irwin, R. H. Ramsey, T. S. Bell, W. E. Riley, J. W. Robinette, R. N. Barbour, H. E. Foster, C. G. Crane, and Daniel Lane. The stockholders and directors are for the most part, Louisville people. The road is designed to connect Salem and Cincinnati, passing through the counties of Washington, Scott, Jefferson, Switzerland, Ohio, and Dearborn in Indiana, and Hamilton in Ohio. The distance is 120 miles. The above-named parties are named also as directors of the Orleans, French Lick, West Baden & Jasper Railroad Company, incorporated today. The road, when completed, will be forty-four miles in length, passing through the Counties of Orange, Martin, and Dubois. The capital stock is $2,000,000, divided into 40,000 shares.

A New Illinois Road.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Articles were filed in the Secretary of State's office today incorporating the Springfield, Shelbyville & Mount Carmel Railway Company to built a road from Springfield, through Shelbyville, to Mount Carmel, in Wabash County. The designated capital is $2,000,000. The incorporators are Thomas M. Thornton, Abraham Meddlesworth, Anthony Thornton, and George D. Chafee of Shelbyville, A. P. Hoxie of Moaweqna, J. P. M. Howard and F. H. Bishop of Effingham, J. C. Allen of Olney, Robert Bell of Mount Carmel, J. Taylor Smith and Charles Ridgely of Springfield, John Mason of Jasper County. The first Board of Directors are Thomas M. Thornton, George D. Chafee, Anthony Thornton, J. P. M. Howard, E. H. Bishop, Robert Bell, Charles Ridgely, J. C. Bell, and John Mason.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Lake Shore directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Nov. 1. The books will close Sept. 30 and reopen Nov. 5.

Early yesterday morning two freight trains ran into each other on the Burlington Road near Naperville. No lives were lost. The incoming passenger trains were delayed some time.

The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system for the third week in September aggregated $519,000. The earnings for the same period in 1883 were $531,000, showing a decrease of $12,000.

The Western Trunk-Line Association will meet this morning to confirm the new tariffs on Nebraska, Utah, Colorado, and California business. It will be seen by this that the tripartite combination means to keep its organization intact.

The Kenosha train of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, which now leaves Chicago for Kenosha at 4:10 p. m., will, from and after Monday, Sept. 29, leave Chicago at 3:45 p. m. The Northwestern people think this change will be of material advantage to its patrons.

It is alleged in St. Louis, both in and outside of railroad circles, that passenger rates to New York are being cut and that tickets have been bought as low as $15, but none of the railroad-men will acknowledge it. Freight rates are also said to be unsteady, and rebates and concessions are easily obtainable.

Commencing next Monday, the fast express will leave Boston daily at 3 p. m. via the Fitchburg Railroad, the Boston & Hoosac Tunnel, Western New York, West Shore & Buffalo, Great Western, and Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railways, arriving in St. Louis the second morning at 8:40.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy have broken the Kansas City agreement by refusing to settle the $480 fine recently assessed against that line by the agents on charges preferred by the Rock Island. As the matter now stands the agreement is not binding until the amount of fine is made good, and no new agreement can be entered into until a settlement is made.

Until otherwise revised the rates shown in Southwestern Railway Association tariff No. 5, dated June 11, and in the tariff of "Agreed through rates and divisions" in effect July 10, upon cedar posts (car-loads) and wooden paving-blocks (car-loads) to Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, and St. Joseph will continue in effect, regardless of any changes in the rates upon soft lumber, lath, and shingles (car-loads) to the Missouri River points described.

The many friends of Mr. E. P. Ripley, General Freight Agent of the Burlington, will be pained to learn that he is lying at his home in Riverside in a very precarious condition, and grave fears for his life are entertained. About two weeks ago he was seriously attacked with inflammatory rheumatism. During the last few days he improved somewhat, but yesterday morning he suffered a relapse, and his head and heart became affected. He is in a comatose state most of the time.

The General Freight Agents of the Utah and Colorado roads and Commissioner Daniels met yesterday and reëstablished the old tariff rates. It was decided to put them into effect at once. There will be no definit agreement for pooling the business, in accordance with the resolution passed at Wednesday's meeting, until the Presidents have taken final action in the matter. As stated yesterday, the resolution was made subject to the approval of the Presidents on or before Oct. 6. Until that time the roads will maintain agreed rates, Mr. Midgley to be referee, to whom all disputes regarding rates, etc., are to be referred for adjudication.

Mr. John G. Taylor has resigned his position as Freight Auditor of the Union Pacific Railway, to take effect Oct. 1. This will be regretted by his associates and the friends of the road, who have always found it a pleasure to transact business with him. It is not known what he will do, but it seems hardly possible that the company will allow him to leave without an effort to secure his future services. Mr. Taylor has risen to his present position by his merits, backed by the experience of twenty-one years as a railroad-man. He was with the Atlantic & Great Western at Cleveland from 1863 to 1873, filling every important position in the local freight department. He then entered the service of the Union Pacific, gradually rising until 1880, when he was appointed chief clerk of the auditing department, which position he filled so acceptably that in 1882 he was promoted to Freight Auditor.

THE FAR WEST.

A White Woman Afflicted with Leprosy Sent Back to the Sandwich Islands.

Confession of Frank Frisbie, the Defaulting Bank Teller—High License in Washington Territory.

LEPROSY.

A SANDWICH ISLAND VICTIM.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—A white woman afflicted with leprosy was today taken back to the Sandwich Islands, from whence she came about a month ago. She made application a couple of weeks ago for admission to the Pacific Dispensary for Women and Children. She was admitted and treated by three women doctors for scrofulous disorder, but in a few days suspicions arose that she was affected with leprosy. She stoutly asserted it was nothing of the kind, saying she had a husband and five children on the Sandwich Islands. A Health Officer was called and unhesitatingly pronounced it a case of leprosy, greatly to the alarm of the lady managers of the hospital, and with the consent of the patient she was shipped off to the islands.

A PREVIOUS CASE.

Exactly one year ago Miss Marie Nicolas, 18 years of age, arrived in this city from the islands with the dread disease. She was forbidden to land, but a writ of habeas corpus was applied for, upon which she was brought ashore and soon after disappeared. She probably went East.

A SELF-CONFESSED DEFAULTER.

FRANK FRISBIE ACKNOWLEDGES THE CORN.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Today Frank Frisbie, the defaulting exchange teller of the First National Bank, entered a plea of guilty to all indictments returned against him. He desired the court to pass immediate sentence, which the Judge declined to do. Sentence will be imposed next Tuesday. Under the Oregon statute Frisbie cannot be sentenced to more than seven years nor less than one.

[Among the passengers who arrived at New York Sept. 3 from Aspinwall was a man about 40 years old who was registered as Frank Kendall. He was accompanied by his wife and two children. They gave out that they were on their way to Europe on a pleasure tour. At quarantine Kendall and his wife were arrested. Kendall proved to be Frank Frisbie. Only a small amount of money and passage tickets to Paris were found on Frisbie. A package containing $1,500 was, however, discovered secreted on one of the children. Frisbie said his brother some time ago persuaded him to invest in the Mountain Mine. He was then in the hosiery business in New York. He went to Montana, and was made President of a mining company. Mining did not pay, and he went to Portland. Soon after he was employed in the First National Bank as exchange clerk. His salary did not suffice to keep him, and he helped himself to deposits made by the Oregon Division of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, of which he had charge. He regularly abstracted some portion of the contents of packages of bills from station-agents and conductors which passed through his hands. He continued stealing, and when he found he had taken more than he could repay he ran away with what was left. He went with his family to San Francisco on a sailing vessel, and then took passage for New York. Afterwards he got tickets for Paris, thinking to throw the police off the track. He said he did not know how much he had taken.]

NOTES.

HIGH LICENSE IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court of Washington Territory decided today that the high-license ordinance passed by the City Council of Olympia, the Territorial Capital, some months ago, is valid. The judgment of the lower court is affirmed. The liquor license is now $800 per annum. A desperate fight has been made by the entire liquor element of the Territory to defeat this case. The decision is final, as no appeal can be taken.

A HEAVY VERDICT.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 25.—A verdict was rendered today in favor of the plaintiff in the case of Nelson Bennett against the Northern Pacific Express Company for $19,500. Bennett sent the sum mentioned to Ainsworth, W. T. The package reached Ainsworth, where it was stolen.

INDUSTRIAL.

Starving Miners in Ohio Raiding the Property of Farmers.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The farmers near Shawnee, in the Hocking Valley, are complaining greatly about the raids that are being made on their live stock. Scarcely a night passes but what cattle are butchered in the fields and their carcasses carried away. The prominent miners are doing all they can to prevent this, but they seem powerless, as there are some persons here who would rather steal than go to the Relief Committee for assistance. Contrary to expectations, the receipts of the above committee are fully as large as at any time during the strike. Secretary Davis' statement shows that $2,385.36 was collected last week. A report has been in circulation here today to the effect that several of the mines at that place will begin operations early next month. Scores of striking miners are leaving that place every week, and there are not now half as many idle men in the valley as there were six weeks or two months ago.

Lower Wages for Iron-Workers.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 25.—The employés in the ten-inch department of the Frankstown Rolling-Mill have been notified that after Saturday next their wages will be the same as is paid to the five-inch plate men, which will equal an average reduction of $2 per ton. A meeting of the workmen is to be called to consider the advisability of refusing or accepting.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Sept. 25.—Notices have been posted in the furnaces of the Cambria Iron & Coal Company announcing a reduction of 10 per cent in wages, to take effect the 1st of October, and all those who will not agree to accept the reduction will be paid off and discharged. When the wages are reduced some of the employés will receive but 81 cents per day.

Advance in the Price of Steel Rails.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 25.—The Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association says the price of steel rails is undoubtedly much firmer today than it was a month ago. Then we heard of the bottom price being $26.50 in Pennsylvania, but now no well-informed person thinks of a lower price than $27.50. This recovery of $1 per ton is an "exceedingly hopeful sign of the times."

ELLA E. HUBBARD MARRIED AGAIN.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Miss Ella E. Hubbard, youngest daughter of ex-Gov. Richard D. Hubbard, deceased, who some four years ago ran off to Springfield, Mass., with Frederick Sheppard, her father's coachman, and was clandestinely married, was again married this evening. The bridegroom was Clark Smedley, an expressman of New Haven. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, of this city, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 126 Washington street. None were admitted but the bride's family and a half-dozen friends of the groom. While the ceremony was being performed a number of coachmen and hack-drivers testified their interest in the affair by assembling in front of the house and trying to glean the particulars of the case. Their special interest was due to the fact of their friendship for Sheppard, the former coachman of the Hubbard family and now the divorced husband of the bride.

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER

Place a can top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell.—Ammonia—Hartshorn.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA, LIME, ALUM OR OTHER POISONS.

In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test,

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
MAKERS OF
Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,
The strongest, most delicious & natural flavors known,
Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.

AT THE
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Ladies' Brilliant Lisle Hose that were 75c..........now 39c
Ladies' Ingrain Double Heel and Toe that were 60c..........now 39c
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Ladies' Black Extra Fine 3-Thread that were 65c..........now 39c
Ladies' Balmoral in Cardinal, Seal, and Navy French that were 60c..now 39c
Ladies' Balmoral Hair Line, Seal and Navy, that were 65c..........now 39c
Ladies' Fancy Bracelet, Seal and Navy, that were 60c..........now 39c
Ladies' Fancy English 3-Thread that were 75c..........now 39c
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OF
PERSIAN SHAWLS
COMMENCING
TODAY.

285 fine, All Silk and Wool.
160 finer, " " " "
100 finer and heavy, "
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These goods are entirely new in designs and colorings—the finest and most extensive line of Persian Shawls ever exhibited in this city—and we will for TWO WEEKS offer them for sale at

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Andrews' Patent Folding Beds
Improved. [illegible] styles. Elegant and convertible. Save room-rent. [illegible]
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DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between R. D. Barlow and H. S. Kickmeyer, known as [illegible], and Dealers in Feathers and Mattresses, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Sept. 25, 1884. R. D. BARLOW. H. S. KICKMEYER.

PILES "Anakesis" gives instant relief, and is an infallible cure for Piles. Price $1, at druggists, or sent prepaid by mail. [illegible] "ANAKESIS," Maker, Box 2416, New York.

CHURCH COUNCILS.

Trial of the Rev. Mr. Smith by the Rock River Conference.

Successful Appeals for Aid—An Explanation Desired from Brother Gammon—Bishop Warren's Wealth.

Iowa Methodists—The Unitarians—Minnesota Temperance Workers—Psalm-Singing Denominations.

ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE.

NEW SECRETARY.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The second day of the Rock River Conference opened with a rush of business at 9 o'clock this morning.

William Augustus Smith again renewed his request that he be allowed to retire from the office of Secretary, which he had filled for sixteen years, intimating that he thought he had earned a rest. The conference thought so too, and W. H. Haight was chosen in his stead. It was decided to visit the watch factory and other points of interest tomorrow afternoon.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

An incident which electrified every brother's heart and subsequently opened wide their pocketbooks, was the most touching statement regarding the destitute condition of Mrs. L. Q. Fuller, widow of a prominent minister who recently died in Atlanta, Ga., as presented by the venerable Dr. Hitchcock. The doctor, in a most touching manner, depicted Brother Fuller's condition in a land where he met with no kindly word. Attacked on the streets by cruel foes because of his abolition principles, treated like a criminal, he struggled on, bearing his burdens for the sake of the cause until, crushed beneath their weight, he fell dead in the streets of Atlanta. The doctor could not proceed. His eyes filled with tears and his words choked in his throat. He sat down, saying: "As I think of what that godly man suffered it overcomes me."

Bishop Warren, in a few well-chosen words, bore similar tribute, and stated that the widow was now seeking shelter in her husband's old conference. It was only Christlike to see that she was comfortably provided for and placed among the list of conference claimants.

The brethren were by this time affected with the same emotions, and cries were heard all over the church of "Take up a contribution now. We all are ready to help."

Dr. Hatfield started the hat, depositing a greenback of very generous dimensions as the seed-sap. When the hat came back there was $135 in it.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

Next followed the reports from the districts. Elder Cleveland of Freeport reported prosperity, freedom from debt, new parsonages, numerous improvements, and 1,500 sinners saved.

W. A. Spencer of the Dixon District read a copious report, in which the work was pronounced satisfactory.

Elder Williamson of the Aurora District accused the sympathies of all as he told how the death of his two children had inflicted such a shock that his services had not been as efficient as he desired. He set forth the needs of Jennings Seminary, and alluded to its value as an educator for the church. It was opening up this year under more auspicious skies than ever.

Elder Caldwell, of the Joliet district, read some rather severe strictures upon the inequality of the boundary lines. He insisted that nothing short of a complete readjustment would please his district where it belonged. The committee had transcended their authority in fixing boundary lines and had cut out eight flourishing churches from his charge and placed them among strangers. This had cost them 561 members, and the weakness of their church membership was seen when it was noted that Rockford District had over 1,100 members more than Joliet. Whole sections, even townships, within his section had no English-speaking persons, and there was need of great work among this foreign element. His tribute to the Rev. T. Ramsline, who had recently died at Grant Park, was most felicitous.

BROTHER STOVER'S SAD CASE.

The case of Seymour Stover, an old member of conferences, who was on his death-bed in Wheaton and is in need of aid, again appealed to hearts and purses. By consent, Mr. Loveless, a layman, was heard in the distressed brother's behalf. Brother Stover was without means to secure the common necessities of life. His wife had been trudging over the district, canvassing for a book of sermons which her husband had prepared, and had met with no encouragement. In a house without a well or cistern on the premises this aged saint lay, uncomplainingly breathing out his spirit.

Dr. Parkhurst thought his book had received quite a sale in Chicago, but another brother testified that Mrs. Stover had only sold five books after a whole week's work. Again the hat went round, and $60 went to ease the veteran preacher's dying pillow.

MR. GAMMON CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

Robert Proctor brought up the case of E. Gammon, a superannuated clergyman, who was interested in a manufacturing establishment which was in the habit of running Sunday nights.

Pioneer Pomeroy advocated caution and deliberation in regard to this brother. As far as he could learn the mill had only been started up one Sunday at 6 o'clock by the Superintendent, and Brother Gammon might not have been a party to this desecration of the Sabbath. The matter was laid over until tomorrow, when Mr. Gammon is to be present and give an account of himself.

SUPERNUMERARIES.

D. W. Linn, P. C. Stire, John T. Cooper, and Samuel Hewes were made supernumaries. The latter was 79 years old, and had about run out his course of life as an efficient minister.

J. S. Norris, a supernumerary, was made effective and transferred to Wisconsin Conference, armed with hearty resolutions of respect from the brethren.

The case of A. H. Swift, a Dakota missionary, was referred to a committee consisting of Brothers Willing, Gurney, and Adams.

John Hodges and William Clark were changed from the supernumerary to the effective list.

Joseph Odgers was made effective this afternoon.

THE CHAUTAUQUA IDEA.

The Rev. W. D. Atchison delivered a sermon, after which Dr. Vincent expounded the Chautauqua idea to a thronged house. The new feature of the work is the university. This is the outright college work at home. We have, he said, applications from hundreds of people who want an education, and we are going to give it to them. Some of the foremost educators of this country are in this movement. Work is done by correspondence with each student, and there is a system of tests by local examinations as efficient and thorough as those of any college. The student has the college idea fairly won. After the address there was a pleasant reunion of the members of Chautauqua classes.

THE SMITH TRIAL.

The Smith trial proceeds with closed doors, before the committee, and the voluminous testimony of the church trial is still being read. The two widows, it is said, will be here tomorrow to give oral testimony. Mr. Smith is the most solemn manner asserts his innocence. He said that if summoned before his Maker at a moment's notice he would still maintain that he was never guilty of the immoralities charged. He has gained the cordial dislike of the hotel hands where he is stopping, and this afternoon the landlord reprimanded him. His wife sticks by him and has the utmost faith in his innocence.

The following is the committee of fifteen appointed to hear the testimony and decide upon the case: A. W. Patten, M. E. Cady, William Graves, N. R. Axtell, G. W. Winslow, John Roads, M. H. Plumb, Samuel Lauver, Alonzo Wakeman, M. C. Wire, T. H. Strobridge, C. C. Clark, T. H. Hoyne, J. E. Thomas, A. H. Needham. T. P. Marsh is Secretary of the committee and Dr. Dandy represents Bishop Warren.

HISTORY OF THE SCANDAL.

There are two churches in Sterling and one in Rock Falls in sight of each other. The parent church is located in Sterling, and is known as "the Broadway." Nearly two years ago the Rev. R. M. Smith was sent from Fulton to fill the Broadway pulpit. He is a married man, with an invalid wife and no children. He is about 50 years of age, dresses well, wears Burnside whiskers, and is very energetic in all he undertakes. A year ago it began to be whispered about that he was intimate with some females of his congregation. At last two or three sisters of the church charged the Rev. R. M. Smith with the crime of adultery, and demanded that he vacate the pulpit. The charges were formally made and presented to the Presiding Elder, Mr. Spencer. A church court was convened. A stenographer was employed and an order passed to sit with closed doors. Mr. Smith entered a general denial, and declared it was an attempt to blackmail him. Mrs. Vaughn, a widow woman of fine form, elegant appearance, good address, and a devout and energetic member of the church, testified that in the summer of 1882 the Rev. R. M. Smith began making love to her and promised to marry her as soon as his invalid wife should die. She said she listened and was pleased, but when he made improper suggestions she objected. He then, she charged, brought out the Bible, and at last convinced her that there were times when it was right to suspend the seventh commandment, and in October, 1882, she said she consented to his proposals. She testified that they had been intimate with each other more or less ever since. Until this scandal came out Mrs. Vaughn had borne a good reputation.

The other witness was a widow woman named Libby. Her husband was a clergyman, and since his death she had taken to preaching. She testified that the Rev. R. M. Smith made certain proposals to her which she resented with threats of exposure. At last, she said, he attempted to accomplish his purpose by force, and she then decided to expose him, no matter what the result might be. In the meantime, it is said that he pursued persistently an unmarried woman until some of the neighbors threatened him with violence if he did not keep away. Several quite young girls are also said to have been approached by him. It is stated that on one time he invited Mrs. Libby to visit her husband's grave, which she consented to do; that on their arrival he knelt down, prayed over the last resting place of her dead husband, and then made a proposal which she resented by slapping his mouth and taking an angry leave.

To the testimony of these women Mr. Smith entered a general denial, and on the stand stated that it was an attempt to blackmail him. The following is the finding of the court:

"We, the committee to whom was submitted the case of the church against R. M. Smith, find as follows: Specification first, adultery, sustained; specification second, attempted adultery, sustained. The charge of gross immorality is sustained. We, having found R. M. Smith guilty in the manner and form charged, make the following sentence: That he be suspended from the ministry until the ensuing session of the annual conference."

THE CHICAGO DISTRICT.

Elder Hitchcock of the Chicago district reported that the work was growing steadily. It was not spasmodic. There had been two large camp-meetings, with most beneficial results. They would be able to meet all the apportionments from the district, but it would not be equal to last year. Thirteen appointments had been taken off from the district and nothing added. These appointments had been given to other districts. There has been a great deal of city mission work done. Ten thousand dollars had been expended, but three times this amount would be needed next year to build the new churches required in the suburbs and elsewhere and support the brethren. The Chicago district had raised more than its share. He did not believe they could keep up the amount for the church generally and meet all the great demands for home work.

When the question of returning Dr. Hitchcock to the Presiding Eldership of the Chicago District arises an effort will be made to have the Bishop decide that his one year's Eldership as Dixon and three years in Chicago fills out the four years allotted, and it will be insisted that he cannot be appointed again. The Bishop, it is thought, will return him, ruling that he is entitled to serve four years in the last district.

It is settled that Sheppard of Aurora will go to Grace Church, Chicago, and John Williamson, Presiding Elder of the Aurora District, to Michigan avenue.

A WEALTHY BISHOP.

Bishop Warren, who presides for the first time in this conference, is probably the wealthiest Methodist minister in the United States. About two years ago he married Mrs. Iliff, a millionaire widow who has an enormous ranch in Colorado and cattle on a thousand hills, and has been happy ever since. Their bountiful benevolence has made hundreds of deserving and grateful persons also happy, and they have contributed large amounts to the building up of the Methodist Church.

THE MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.

Tonight the anniversary of the Missionary Society has been the attraction, with a powerful address by the Rev. R. M. Hatfield, D. D., followed by the Rev. J. M. Reed, D. D.

PROGNOSTICATIONS.

It is very likely that Dr. Fawcett will come to Centennial. The Rev. G. R. Van Horne is the choice of a large following for Presiding Elder of the Rockford District, but Elder Mandeville is not favorable, and it is thought will do his utmost to defeat him. He advocates W. H. Haight. William Augustus Smith stands a very good chance for either the Elgin and Centennial Church. Dr. Mandeville will likely go to Elgin in Dr. Gurney's present pulpit.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

The following standing committees were appointed by the Bishop:

Education—Joseph Cummings, T. B. Strobridge, D. M. Tompkins, O. F. Mattison, William Goodfellow, and G. S. Young.

Sunday-Schools and Tracts—Silas Sear, J. Hartman, J. G. S. Stafford, C. W. Thornton, F. B. Hardin, and M. E. Cady.

Church Extension—C. H. Hemstreet, G. W. Carr, H. L. Martin, John M. Caldwell, W. H. Holmes, and G. R. Van Horne.

Freedmen's Aid—G. L. S. Stuff, F. Pomeroy, John Rhoades, T. B. Hilton, Aaron Gurney, and O. E. Burch.

Bible Cause—Caleb Foster, George W. Winslow, William A. Cross, A. H. Needham, G. L. Wiley, and William Craven.

Temperance—A. C. George, William Smith, F. F. Parmlee, J. C. Stoughton, W. D. Atchison, and H. R. Axtes.

Observance of Sabbath—J. M. Clendenning, C. L. Logan, R. H. Wilkinson, J. R. McGuffin, F. H. Haley, and William Fawcett.

Undenominational Benevolence—Robert Beatty, A. R. Mettler, C. A. Backs, Alonzo Newton, T. P. Marsh, and J. H. Reeves.

Book Concern—H. T. Clendenning, N. M. Stokes, Reuben Congdon, A. W. Pettit, M. C. Wire, and J. Wardle.

District Conference Records—John Adams, M. H. Plumb, S. M. Davis, S. H. Swartz, J. H. Thomas, and John Hitchcock.

Periodicals—J. T. Ladd, M. M. Parkhurst, J. A. Kerr, E. W. Drew, P. C. Stire, and R. H. Beal.

Planned Aid for Special Purposes—W. C. Willing, G. K. Hoover, B. A. Harwood, A. H. Schoonmaker, T. Cochran, and William B. Leach.

Woman's Home Mission Society—J. C. Bigelow, Samuel Lauver, J. T. Roberts, J. M. Cormack, W. A. Phillips, and W. H. Burns.

On Admission—G. P. Sullivan, T. E. V. Sweet, N. O. Freeman, W. U. Stout, R. M. Hatfield, and J. Nate.

Post Office—Robert Bell.

On N. Y. Book Accounts—E. W. Adams.

Memoirs—N. H. Axtell, D. M. Tompkins, A. H. Miller, John Ellis, J. M. Caldwell, Luke Hitchcock, and T. B. Hilton.

Treasurer Missionary Society—J. H. Allung.

Treasurer Episcopal Society—G. H. Wells.

Treasurer Woman's Foreign Missionary Society—Alonzo Wakeman.

NORTHWEST IOWA CONFERENCE.

FIRST DAY.

SPIRIT LAKE, Ia., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The thirteenth annual session of the Northwest Iowa Annual Methodist Conference commenced here yesterday, Bishop Andrews presiding. The morning services were conducted by the Rev. J. P. Lozier of Sioux City. As the Presiding Bishop was not present to open the business meeting the Rev. B. Mitchell of this city was elected Temporary President. Bishop Andrews arrived in time to preside at the afternoon session. The Rev. S. P. Marsh was elected Secretary.

The preliminary work was completed by appointment of committees, of which the following are most important:

Church Extension—J. G. Anderson, W. H. Drake, and W. A. Richards.

Education—J. W. Walker, C. E. Cline, and R. Hobbs.

Bible Cause—L. H. Woodworth, F. E. Drake, C. C. Turner, and J. W. Lothian.

Sunday-Schools—F. J. McCallum, A. A. Shaver, J. Torbitt, and W. J. Gardner.

Temperance—S. P. Marsh, W. W. Brown, H. Brown, and Jesse Cole.

The evening session was devoted to statements concerning the work of the Women's Home Missionary Society.

SECOND DAY.

At the opening of today's session a mass of documents was referred to the appropriate committees. The characters of thirty effective elders were examined. Reports were made by Presiding Elders as follows: J. C. R. Layton of the Fort Dodge District; J. H. Lacey of the Sioux City District; R. C. Gloss of Algona District; W. F. Gleason of Sheldon District.

The Rev. J. C. Haddock delivered the sermon this afternoon. The Rev. W. W. Cook preached this evening on the subject of home missionary work.

POLITICS.

This conference covers one-fourth of the entire state. So far ninety members have reported. It is a fine body of Methodist standard-bearers, and, while all political subjects are tabooed, diligent inquiry has failed to discover a single Democrat in the assembly. Five out of the ninety declare allegiance to St. John for President. The others will vote for Blaine.

UNITARIANS.

A BUILDING FUND—OFFICERS ELECTED.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The National Conference of Unitarians today decided to create a church building fund of $20,000, and of this amount $17,189 was subscribed on the spot.

The following officers were elected:

President—Samuel F. Miller of Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents—John D. Long of Massachusetts, G. W. McCrary of Kansas, Samuel M. Felton of Pennsylvania, Horace Davis of California, George Adams of Illinois.

Council—H. P. Kidder of Massachusetts, Fred L. Homer of Ohio, Dorman B. Eaton of New York, Edward W. Clark of Pennsylvania, George A. Thayer of Ohio, James de Normandie of Massachusetts, Mrs. M. A. Hemenway of Massachusetts, Mrs. Annie Clarke of Massachusetts, the Rev. Jenkin D. Jones of Illinois, Miss J. Savage of Massachusetts, the Rev. J. C. Leonard of Missouri.

Secretary—The Rev. R. N. Bellows of New York City.

Treasurer—William H. Reed of Boston.

Committee on Fellowship—Eastern States—The Rev. S. C. C. Everett, E. B. Wilson, and Brooke Herford. Middle States—The Revs. George W. Cutler, S. R. Calthorp, and N. M. Mann. Western States—J. T. Sunderland, J. R. Effinger, and George Batchelor. Pacific States—The Revs. Horatio Stebbens, Thomas L. Elliot, and Mr. Jackson.

Dr. James Freeman Clarke of Boston read an essay relative to the strengthening and moving forward of the Unitarian Church, in which he said it should have a definit aim.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS CONFERENCE.

ENCOURAGING REPORTS.

FAIRFIELD, Ill., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The thirty-third annual session of the Southern Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is now in session here, Bishop Foster of Boston presiding. About 175 ministers are in attendance.

The reports of Presiding Elders and preachers show that prosperity attends almost all departments of church work. The finances are coming up well, although there is some deficiency in ministerial salaries. This has been a year of revivals, and many accessions are reported; also many new churches built and old debts paid off.

At the temperance meeting it was developed that the large majority of the ministers think the time has not come for political action, as the questions growing out of the War are not yet settled. The committees and cabinet being at work, no business session was held this afternoon.

UNIVERSALISTS.

CLOSING PROCEEDINGS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE CONVENTION.

The third and last day's sessions of the Universalist State Convention yesterday at Englewood was well attended. Devotional exercises from 8 to 9 a. m. were led by the Revs. H. V. Chase and Annette J. Shaw. At 9 o'clock the convention was called to order by the President, Mr. James H. Swan of Chicago, and a report of the Women's Centenary Association was read and accepted.

The Rev. H. D. L. Webster read a paper entitled "Our Song Worship." The Rev. A. H. Laing delivered an address on "More Ministers and How to Get Them." The Rev. G. B. Stocking was to have read a paper on "Our Weaknesses as a Denomination," but he was not present, and so the subject was taken up and discussed by various delegates, including President Swan, Dr. Hanson, Lee Fairchild, and the Revs. J. F. Rhodes. Mr. Fairchild took the ground that the responsibility of their denominational weaknesses rested chiefly with the clergy, but Mr. Rhodes held that it was largely the fault of the laity. Mr. Fairchild said he believed in fewer pulpit essays on doctrinal points and more real practical preaching.

The Fellowship Ordination Committee reported through the Rev. Dr. Straub.

Miss Helen Rich read an original poem entitled, "Wanted—Men," which was well received.

Besides reflecting the Presidentand Secretary the convention, in the afternoon, elected Scanlan Kerr and the Rev. J. C. Adams as visitors to Lombard College for the ensuing year.

C. W. Tomlinson, of the Sunday-School Committee, presented a report. He asked the convention to indorse what the committee had done and was doing in the matter of establishing Sunday-school libraries. It was accordingly done.

The Rev. Mr. Demarest read a paper on "Our Sunday-schools."

The report of the Executive Committee was further discussed and finally adopted after slight amendments.

The following was adopted without debate:

Resolved, That this convention reaffirms its former position in favor of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

A resolution thanking the Englewood Church and the people of Englewood for their hospitality to delegates was adopted, and at 4:30 o'clock the convention adjourned sine die.

CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE.

CONVENTION OF THE MINNESOTA WOMAN'S UNION.

WINONA, Minn., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The State Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was opened last evening at the Second Congregational Church, which was beautifully decorated with flowers and emblems. There is a very large attendance of delegates. Mrs. Holsart, President of the association, presided. Mrs. M. K. Drew of this city welcomed the various delegates in a very able address. Miss Herriman of Minneapolis responded. Mrs. Winchell of Minneapolis gave an extended report of the proceedings of the National Convention at Detroit, after which a social reception was tendered to the delegates.

Today's proceedings were opened by devotional exercises by Mrs. Whittier of Minneapolis. The President then announced the committees. Reports were read by the Secretaries of the various districts, also of the juvenile and Sunday-school work. The press received a share of complimentary remarks by different speakers, Miss Frances E. Willard of Chicago advocating free use of the press as a means of giving knowledge to the people of their great work. Miss Willard delivered an address this evening.

THE PSALM-SINGING CHURCHES.

THE PITTSBURG CONFERENCE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 25.—The conference of delegates from psalm-singing churches, called for the purpose of consulting with reference to a closer union and to devise means whereby the customs of the psalm-singing churches may be preserved, met here this morning. Fifteen delegates, representing the United Presbyterian, the Southern Associate, and the Reformed Presbyterian Churches responded to the roll-call, the Rev. Dr. Boyce of South Carolina was elected Chairman and the Rev. W. A. Mehard of New Washington, Pa., Secretary. The object of the conference was then read, and it was decided to allow each delegate an opportunity to give his views as to the best method of effecting the desired union. A lengthy but harmonious discussion ensued, in which it was shown that the delegates are almost unanimously in favor of an organic union, but they did not think it was possible at the present time.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

IOWA STATE CONVENTION.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The State Convention of the Christian Church of Iowa closed a three days' session tonight. Officers for the new year were elected as follows:

President—D. R. Dungan of Des Moines.

Corresponding Secretary—J. R. Vanter of Altoona.

Recording Secretary—F. Walden of De Soto.

Treasurer—W. E. Coffin of Des Moines.

Delegates to National Convention at St. Louis in October—H. P. Iger of Kellogg, J. H. Painter of Columbus City, H. C. Dale of Centreville, G. L. Brokaw of Decorah.

Sixteen hundred dollars were subscribed for missionary work. There were 110 delegates present.

A NEW ORGANIZATION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The Indiana Central Christian Conference was incorporated today. The trustees are F. R. Hofer, Taylorsville; Charles Sinks, Clifford; and Henry Yanebest, Edinburg. The object of the conference is to more solidly cement Christian feeling, to render Christian work more effective, and to disseminate the truths of the Gospel.

WASHINGTON.

Judge Gresham Sworn In as Secretary of the Treasury to Succeed Folger.

The Appointment Made at a Late Hour Wednesday Night—Business Opinions.

Statistics of the Sale of Public Lands—Dakota in the Lead—The Pacific Roads.

Judge Gresham's Appointment as Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The circumstances attending the appointment of Judge Gresham as Secretary of the Treasury were extraordinary. They illustrate either the proverbial procrastination of the President or the sudden declination of the office by the person to whom it had been tendered. No one in Washington knows which is the truth. It can be stated upon the authority of Judge Gresham himself that he does not. He was as ignorant of the President's plans when he left here tonight to visit him at Raritan, N. J., as the home of Secretary Frelinghuysen, as any clerk in his department. The fact that he was summoned from his bed—which was in reality a sick bed, for Judge Gresham has been ill with malaria for several days—last night to take the oath of Secretary of the Treasury at the request of the President was a proceeding quite unexpected to Judge Gresham. The reports about the tender of the office to ex-Secretary McCulloch or to others are mere rumors. The situation as to Judge Gresham is this: He had under consideration for four months the offer of the nomination of Circuit Judge to succeed Judge Drummond. He has not come to a decision. He also has under consideration a proposition from ex-Senator McDonald of Indiana to enter into a law partnership. That offer is pressing. Judge Gresham is a man of small means, and has a family for whom future he wishes to provide. The salary of the Circuit Judge is $6,000 nominally, but the Judge is required to pay his traveling expenses and board while doing circuit duty. That has amounted, in the case of Judge Drummond, to $2,000 annually, so that the net income of the Judgeship for that circuit, as a matter of fact, is only $4,000, which is not so good a compensation as the District Judgeship, which Judge Gresham left, at $8,500, considering that he had his own home in Indianapolis. He would find it necessary to move to Chicago if he accepted the Circuit Judgeship. These, among other considerations, it is known to his friends, have long been carefully weighed by Judge Gresham. It cannot be stated whether he is to remain Secretary of the Treasury until the 4th of March or not. Gresham himself did not know at 9 o'clock tonight.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—Judge W. Q. Gresham, Postmaster-General, received a telegram from the President after 11 o'clock last night informing him of his appointment to the Secretaryship of the Treasury. He immediately qualified, and sent the President his resignation as Postmaster-General. At 10 o'clock this morning Judge Gresham went to the Treasury with Secretary Chandler. His designation from the President was given him by O. L. Pruden, assistant private secretary to the President, and his commission by Third Assistant Secretary of State A. A. Adee. Two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, Messrs. French and Coon, were present and tendered their congratulations. The new Secretary will leave here this afternoon to consult with the President.

Under the law, First-Assistant-Postmaster-General Hatton becomes Acting Postmaster-General for ten days.

The President today designated Assistant-Secretary Coon to act as Secretary of the Treasury during the absence or sickness at any time of Secretary Gresham. Assistant-Secretary French has always heretofore acted in that capacity. Mr. Coon was also selected by the Secretary to sign in his stead all warrants for the payment into the Public Treasury, and all warrants for disbursement from the Public Treasury of money certified by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury. Similar authority to sign warrants during the absence or sickness of Assistant-Secretary Hatton was delegated to Assistant-Secretary French.

All the Bureau and division officers of the department called upon the new Secretary about noon, and were presented by Mr. Coon.

The *Star* says: "Judge Gresham has known that he might be called upon to take the Treasury Secretaryship in a certain contingency. The contingency was the inability to obtain a decisive answer from the gentleman whom the President had in view for the Treasury portfolio. Judge Gresham accepted the position as a matter of accommodation to the President, and his intimate friend is say it is only a temporary appointment. The duration of the appointment is commonly fixed until the 1st of October, when it is believed Judge Gresham will earn and perhaps accept the Judgeship of the Illinois Circuit."

It is believed that either McCulloch or Boutwell will take the Secretaryship upon Judge Gresham's retirement, and that Acting Postmaster-General Hatton will most likely be placed at the head of the Post-Office Department permanently.

The *Critic* says strong pressure was brought to bear on the new Secretary to designate Assistant Secretary French to act in his absence. Gen. Gresham said, however, he was compelled to accept the recent designation of Mr. Coon as an indication that the President preferred to have him act.

The President was inclined to appoint Mr. Coon to the Secretaryship of the Treasury and laid the question before the Cabinet, but some of the latter thought the position should be filled by a man well known in public affairs. It is known that at least two members of the Cabinet earnestly favored the appointment of Mr. Coon.

Opinions of Business-Men Regarding the President's Choice.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The appointment of Judge Gresham to the office of Secretary of the Treasury appears to give satisfaction to the financial men of this city, so far as he is personally known to them. Several Presidents of National banks, however, said they were not personally acquainted with him, and therefore could not give an opinion as to his qualifications for the office. It had been hoped by several that a New York financier would have been induced to accept the portfolio of the Treasury, but others remarked that no prominent man would give up a lucrative business to accept a Cabinet office for only six months, unless it were to help the President as a favor. "I regard the appointment as an excellent one," said Mr. John A. Stewart of the United States Trust Company. "It reflects credit on the wise judgment of President Arthur. Judge Gresham is a very competent man for the place."

"The selection of Judge Gresham," said Mr. L. Seligman, the banker, "is one that must be regarded by all solid business-men as an excellent one. The Judge will give satisfaction to the country."

"President Arthur has made an excellent choice," said Mr. Cannon, the Controller of the currency, who is in town today. "I am sure Judge Gresham will be liked by all with whom he may come in contact in a business capacity."

"I do not know Judge Gresham personally," said Mr. O. D. Baldwin, President of the Fourth National Bank, "but from what I have heard of him the choice seems to be a good one."

"An excellent selection," said the Hon. Thomas C. Acton energetically. "Judge Gresham made an excellent Postmaster-General, and that was a good test. He will be able to take care of the Treasury Department without any doubt."

At the custom-house the appointment was regarded with favor by all the heads of the various divisions.

Statistics Relative to the Disposal of Public Lands.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—From the statement prepared by the Land-Office showing the disposal of public lands for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884, it appears that the cash sales amounted to 8,317,847 acres of the value of $10,382,583. The original homestead entries included 7,831,569 acres, the final homestead entries 2,945,574 acres, and the timber culture entries 4,684,463 acres. The miscellaneous dispposals aggregated 8,609,219 acres (including 3,343,154 acres of railroad lands), for which $1,558,410 was received. Aggregate number of acres of land disposed of under all heads, excluding final homestead entries, 26,854,041, and aggregate receipts $11,858,993. This is an increase over the disposals of last year of 101,187 acres and $1,075,251. Indian lands to the amount of 697,159 acres, which sold for $668,197, are not included in the foregoing totals. In the amount of land disposed of during the fiscal year Dakota is far in the lead of all the states and Territories, with 11,088,816 acres; Nebraska second, with 3,105,851 acres; Minnesota third, with 3,464,408 acres; Louisiana fourth, with 1,547,516 acres (over 1,000,000 being to railroads); Kansas fifth, with 1,384,404 acres; California sixth, with 1,112,656 acres; and Washington Territory seventh, with 1,095,718 acres. The remaining States and Territories disposed of less than 1,000,000 acres each. Of the 11,088,000 acres disposed of in Dakota nearly 4,000,000 acres were taken under railroad grants.

Bad Showing of the Pacific Roads.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The forthcoming report of the Commissioner on the Pacific railroads will not be very favorable. The amount due from the Union Pacific under the Turman act to Dec. 31, 1883, is in the neighborhood of $12,000,000 for the main line, $10,050,000 of which is now being sued for in the courts. The funding debt is about $11,500,000, and the net earnings will show a falling off of about $2,250,000 for the entire system. President Adams is reported to have said that the company will borrow no money to pay dividends. The data relating to the branches owned and controlled by the Union Pacific have not yet been received. Experts are now collecting this matter. There is some talk of the Union Pacific getting control of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, 214 miles of which is used by the Northern Pacific to get to Portland. If this is done the Northern Pacific would be compelled to build or submit to the terms dictated by the Union Pacific. The Union Pacific cannot directly lease this property, but the Oregon Short Line, whose securities are guaranteed by the Union Pacific, can act as its agent in the transaction without the interference of the Government.

General News Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—The Secretary of the Treasury today asked for instructions in regard to some assisted emigrants brought to Galveston from Bremen. He telegraphed the proper authorities to require the steamship company to give bond for the return of the emigrants if found to be paupers within the meaning of the law, and also to provide for their maintenance until the question is settled.

The sister of Gen. Butterworth, Commissioner of Patents, died unexpectedly here this afternoon. Gen. Butterworth's political engagements are in consequence temporarily suspended.

The Treasury today purchased 250,000 ounces of silver for delivery at the New Orleans and Philadelphia mints.

Secretaries Gresham and Teller left this afternoon for a visit to the President at Raritan, N. J.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPES.

Terrible Scenes at Wednesday Night's Railway Accidents at Pickering, Ont.—Several Persons Injured.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Last evening almost saw a repetition of the terrible Humber disaster, in which so many citizens were killed and so many Toronto homes left desolate. The regular train from the west, bound for Montreal, left the Union Depot at 7:45. The train was made up of two baggage vans, four passenger coaches, three Pullmans, and Chief-Engineer Hannaford's private car, which he himself occupied. Pickering, twenty-three miles east, was reached, and after a moment's stop the train continued its journey east. It had just pulled out and was increasing its speed, when the first Pullman car struck a broken frog about 200 yards east of the station. The first truck of the coach passed over the obstruction all right, but the second was thrown off and dragged, jumping over the ends of the ties. It took but a moment for the two other Pullmans to become derailed also, and, as there was an embankment of twenty-five feet at the point of the accident, they were wrenched from the forward cars, and went rolling down the incline, taking the Chief Engineer's car with them. At the time of the accident the rain was pouring down in one continuous shower. Mr. Hannaford's coach had scarcely stopped its movements, when a flame shot up from the rear end of it, and every one knew that it was on fire and an appalling disaster was threatened.

Meanwhile the shrieks of the frightened passengers rang out from the derailed cars with terrible distinctness on the murky night, adding the greatest feature of horror to the already terrible scene.

The flames from the private coach seemed almost providential, for it enabled the willing workers among the other passengers to rescue those imprisoned in what might have proved a fiery tomb. The citizens of Pickering turned out en masse and assisted in the work of rescue. At last the Pullmans were declared empty, and just in time, for the swiftly-rolling flames were on their way towards the coaches. Mr. Hannaford's escape might be deemed miraculous; as it was, he and his clerk were hardly out of the car before the fire had rendered escape impossible.

When the roll was called, instead of, as had been expected, a terrible list of killed, it was found to be only a list of very few that not a passenger had lost his or her life, and that the injuries received, though numerous, were not serious.

Conductor Purdon, who had charge of the train, received an ugly gash in the skull, but on its being dressed he proceeded East with his train. Three other passengers, also wounded, would not stop, but continued their journey. Those of the wounded unable to proceed were carried to the hotels in Whitby, where they were cared for until the relief-train arrived from Toronto to carry them back to the city.

The Chief Engineer's car and a Pullman were totally destroyed, while the other two were smashed almost to tinder-wood. The loss is estimated at fully $150,000. The line was blocked until an early hour this morning, the express from the East being detained at Whitby. The passengers in the overturned coaches were surprised at their providential escape from death. They can hardly realize now how it was that the accident did not result in a more terrible disaster. Looking at the wreck today, it can hardly be understood how human beings could come so near death and then escape almost without injury. The following is a list of the wounded:

Charles L. True, Pullman car conductor, Toronto, bruised about the body, but not dangerously wounded.

Caleb Boss, colored, porter, slightly injured.

Fleetwood Knowles, news agent, scalp wound and other slight injuries.

Betles, barrister, London, Ont., bad scalp wound, and complains of pains about the body. Mr. Betles is the most seriously injured of any of the passengers.

W. P. Hibbard, commercial traveler, Montreal, bruised about the right knee and left arm.

A. C. McConnell, Toronto, slightly wounded about the lower part of the body.

D. N. Craig, cattle dealer, Brampton, bruised and cut about the forehead.

Mrs. C. E. Nurse, Toronto, slightly hurt about the shoulders and back.

C. E. Nurse, violently shaken, but sustained no bruises.

Mrs. Jennie Cormack, Whitby, scalp wound and injuries about the body.

Mrs. W. H. Oliver, Port Hope, slightly bruised.

F. H. Dunshon and wife, Cobourg, slightly injured and slight bruises about the body.

Senator McInnes, Hamilton, slight bruises about the body.

John Beatty McGill, Montreal, head cut, but no serious injuries.

John Govenour, cattle-dealer, Seaforth, bruised about the body.

Conductor Purdon, Toronto, head badly cut.

Assistant-Superintendent Cooper came up from Kingston to investigate the cause of the accident.

A COMMUNITY DYING OUT.

Pittsburg *Chronicle*: Probably the nearest approach to the ideal existence of Sleepy Hollow, as described by Washington Irving, is attained by the Economite or Harmony Society at their village in Beaver County. The community forms one large family, whose wants are all provided for by the patriarchal heads, Messrs. Henrici and Lonz; and all the necessaries of life in the form of food, clothing, fuel, light, etc., are dealt out to the inmates with a liberal hand. Money is no object to them as individuals, but there is in the common treasury at all times a very large amount. It is probable that some of them do not possess a dollar once a year, and yet are far more happy and contented than if struggling in the outer world for wealth or a bare subsistence. While they possess many skilled artisans and handicraftsmen, their work is chiefly pastoral, and as peaceful and uneventful as it is possible to conceive. While in this society the principle of Communism rules, it is of a far different kind from that advocated by the blatherskites who flaunt the red flag and cry, "Down with the rich." In our eastern cities, The Economites hold their property in common, it is true, but they carry it before they hold it, and are scrupulous in their honesty and regard for the rights of others. Such societies would be a benefit to the country in some respects, as they are peaceful, industrious, and frugal, and great creators of wealth. Unfortunately, however, this only one of the kind will soon become a thing of the past, as it receives no new members, and of the 800 who settled in Beaver County in 1824 less than twenty now remain, nearly all of whom are men and women well on in the sere and yellow leaf of life.

HORSE-CAR COLLISION.

Several Persons Injured in an Accident in East Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—A collision between Metropolitan horse-cars occurred last evening in East Boston which resulted very seriously to seven of the passengers. One car while coming from Chelsea to the East Boston ferry, and after leaving the bridge and before arriving at the junction of the tracks, the driver perceived another car, driven by Thompson and in charge of Conductor George Murphy, coming down the steep grade. The driver of each car instantly saw the danger and that a collision was imminent, and made efforts to avert it, but the brakes would not hold, owing to the slippery condition of the tracks. Then the driver of the down car, seeing that his car could not be stopped in time to avoid running into the up-coming car, shouted to the driver of the latter to "Come ahead, and make the switch." This he strove to do, but both cars arrived at the spot at the same instant, throwing all the passengers into confusion. Almost instantly another car came rushing down upon the others, colliding with them and adding to the hubbub, which was further increased by still another car. All these came together so quickly that the passengers could scarcely realize what had occurred. Several persons were injured, some severely. Mrs. Pierce, living at No. 863 Washington street, received slight injuries. Mrs. Lorenda Young of 39

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper; capacity for any position. Highest references. H B 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A BUSINESS-MAN who speaks English, German, and Holland wishes to engage for 1885. Address Box 75, Waupun, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age, in stock or office; wholesale business preferred; speaks and writes German and English. G 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—NIGHTWORK BY A young man at copying; is familiar with abstract title work, and would like work of that kind to pass evenings at home; good penman. Address H 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REGISTERED pharmacist; speaks German. Highest references. Address H 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ADVERTISER, WHO is a good penman, will address envelopes, circulars, etc., at 50 cents per 1,000. H 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHman as clerk or under-foreman in a lumber office; good culler and measurer; eight years' experience as shipping clerk. Address H 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND CLERK in drug store; have had eight years' experience. Address C. C. L., 207 Thirty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER IN store, coal or other office. Will work cheap. Address H 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MARried man now employed would like a change; good penman; steady habits; satisfactory reasons and references. H 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, shipping or entry clerk by a young man; fine penman and A1 experience; salary secondary. H 26, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELER OR salesman, hardware, stoves, or tinware, by a pushing young man; over seven years' experience; first-class reference. Address W. J. TAYLOR, 32 Montcalm-st., East Detroit, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED — AS TRAVELING salesman for a wholesale house. Address, giving particulars, M. H. PRATT, Lock-box 11, Monticello, Wisconsin.

SITUATION WANTED—DRY GOODS MAN tired of retail trade wishes position as traveling salesman. Address H 94, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED coachman (Swede); steady, sober, and industrious. Address ANDY CARLSON, 3413 Bloom-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS groom and coachman; willing, reliable, not afraid of work, and good references. H 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN as coachman in private family. Reference. Moderate wages. Address H 100, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LAWyer acquainted with the practice in Illinois with a law firm in Chicago. Good references. Address H 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced silk and velvet man, accustomed to buy in these departments. H 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRADER ON the Board of Trade by a young man; has membership; 3 years' experience. H 74, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO the general housework in a small family. Address KATIE, 3600 Emerald-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS chambermaid, or care of furnished rooms. Call at 26 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do second work. Best of city reference. 269 Calumet-av.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—MENDING AND darning of all kinds, from hosiery to gentlemen's clothes; at home or out. References. H 49, Tribune.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN girl who speaks French and English to take care of children in an American family. Apply at 309 Orchard-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY WANTS fancy work at home for a store; crocheting a specialty. Address H V 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—ALL THOSE WANTING HELP or situations as traveling or store salesmen, bookkeepers, collectors, general office clerks, cashiers, and all positions for wholesale or retail firms, and others, apply at 180 East Washington-st., second floor, Room 3.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS STENOGrapher and type-writer who will also do general office work; wages moderate and work light. Apply at Room 51, 159 La Salle-st.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COMMISSION salesman; only one of experience with dry goods and notions and an already-established trade. Address P.-O. Box 1281, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—SALESMAN TO SELL AN ARticle of merit to wholesale grocers in New England cities (residing in Boston). A permanent, lucrative position open to an energetic, competent man. Must produce highest recommends as to honesty, ability, etc. None but the best need address K 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN for city trade; one who does not object to travel if required. Must come well recommended. J. H. ATKINSON & CO., 10 Jackson-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SOAP AND starch salesman for city; must have an acquaintance with the grocery trade. LAUTZ BROS. & CO.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESman in general dry goods. Permanent position and good pay to competent man. 135 Twenty-second-st.

BOYS.

WANTED—IN A STOCK-YARD OFFICE A bright, active, and reliable boy 16 or 17 years of age, residing with his parents; must be neat and rapid penman, and be quick at figures; a good chance to work up for a bright and active lad. Address H 83, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—15 SANDSTONE CUTTERS AT the Government Building, Peoria, Ill. Good wages.

WANTED—ALL THOSE WANTING HELP or situations as engineers, firemen, conductors, watchmen, porters, janitors, coachmen, teamsters, bartenders, waiters, millers, etc., etc., and all positions and places of trust, apply at 180 East Washington-st., second floor, Room 3.

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL WORKman; one that cuts stencils, steel stamps, etc. Apply to C. H. HANSON, 38 South Clark-st.

WANTED—FOREMAN—A THOROUGHLY competent foreman, who understands men's boots and men's and women's shoes in medium grade goods (M. S. and standard screw), to take charge of our Jeffersonville factory. Have 175 men and a first-class shop. To a reliable man this is a good opportunity. Address, giving references, experience, and age, Bryan Brown Shoe Company, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AT ONCE, A FIRST-CLASS bread and pastry baker. Good wages to sober and experienced man. Address Box 1,045, Eau Claire, Wis.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER TO go in the country. Apply at 197, to 201 Fifth-av.

WANTED—BY A PROGRESSIVE AND leading New York life-insurance company, a man of ability, reputation, and experience to take its management for one or two Western States. To the right man a liberal contract will be made. Address (in confidence) PRESIDENT, H 87, Tribune office.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS SOLICITORS with a record for city and country by one of the easiest life-insurance companies in the United States to work. Valuable assistance and liberal terms given to desirable men. Address MANAGER, H 88, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—MEN—ANY MAN MAKING LESS than $40 per week should try our easy money-making business. We guarantee the very best chance on earth to make money on small capital. MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 77 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A CANVASSER FOR A CLASS journal; none but experienced man need apply. G 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO MANAGE our factory; $300 or $400 in cash required; good salary; state where interview can be had. Address H 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CRAYON transferer may obtain a steady situation by applying at once to GIES & CO., Buffalo, N. Y., with good recommendations.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron at 21 Superior-st., near Pine.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK TO GO TO NEbraska; must be well recommended and capable of taking charge of hotel kitchen. H 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—3817 LAKE-AV.—A GIRL FOR second work; German or Swede preferred.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK and take care of children. 2341 Ellis-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; private family. 1818 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOK. Cook prepared to go to work. 2115 Indiana-av.

NURSES.

WANTED—NURSE-GIRL AT UPPER FLAT 403 West Jackson-st., after Friday.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO MIND child and assist at light housework. 739 Carroll-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED—CAP-MAKERS (GIRLS). 23 East Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO take nice, light, pleasant work at their own homes (distance no objection). Work sent by mail; $2 to $5 a day can be quietly made. No canvassing. Please address at once. Globe Mnfg. Co., Boston, Mass., Box 5344.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG lady in a fine retail candy store. Address H 81, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNTS—$100 TO $2,000—LOANED on furniture, pianos, machinery, and other chattels; rates reasonable, borrowers retaining the property and assured there will be neither delay nor publicity. WALKER, 103 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM S. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 124 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1863.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, warehouse receipts, without removal, publicity, delays; easy payments, and low rates; fair, square dealings. 133 South Clark-st. Room 29.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN AT LOW rates, without commission or delay, on improved collaterals, chattels, machinery, or any other good security. Room 73 Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE without removal; pianos and other securities, at lowest rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal or publicity at low rates. 132 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 123 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ELECTRICITY—WANTED—TWENTY BUSIness-men who will invest ($5,000) five thousand dollars each in purchasing patents, electric arc light and lamps, and dynamo, saving in power and cost nearly one-half over any electric lamp in use; lamp alone will give a preference over any other system. Address Star Electric Light & Power Co., care 157 Dearborn-av., Chicago, Ill.

MONEY TO LOAN ON COMMERCIAL PAper, warehouse receipts, merchandise, chattel mortgages, approved names, or any good collaterals. Room 2 Methodist Church Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISsions at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. H. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. J. A. & S. G. HAIR, 150 La Salle-st., basement.

OUR FACILITIES FOR DISPOSING OF business interests or procuring capital are unsurpassed. Full information furnished on application. The American Financial Exchange (incorporated), Rooms 75 and 76 Commercial National Bank Building.

THE CONSUMERS' GAS, FUEL & LIGHT Co., 94 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill., Sept. 20, 1884—The bondholders of the Consumers' Gas, Fuel & Light Co. of Chicago, Ill., are hereby notified that the coupons due Oct. 1 prox. upon the bonds of said company will be paid without discount upon presentation at the First National Bank of Chicago between Sept. 25 and 29, inclusive. All coupons not so presented will be paid on the 1st prox. at the American Exchange National Bank, 128 Broadway, New York City. C. K. JUDSON, Pres dent.

WANTED—$9,000 AT 6 PER CENT, PAYable semi-annually; principal payable in 3, 4, and 5 years; secured by first lien on real estate worth in cash many times principal; no commissions paid. Address H 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM A PRIVATE PARTY, $1,000 or $1,200 for one year on good security. Address H 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EFFECT A LOAN ON FIRST-class security; a good rate will be paid to private party. Address, for particulars, H 60, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

165 EAST ADAMS-ST.—FOR RENT, LARGE and elegantly furnished rooms, by day or week, from 75c to $1 per day.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT SUITE of rooms facing lake; for gentlemen or families; first-class table.

329 AND 330 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS, single or en suite, to rent, with board; house first-class in every particular.

470 WABASH-AV.—A COMPLETELY-FURnished front room; also single room; only a few select boarders. References desired.

1420 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE room; also other rooms, single and double, to rent with board to first-class parties.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms with all modern conveniences and first-class board.

1919 CALUMET-AV. — ONE OR TWO pleasant rooms, with board.

2232 WABASH-AV.—ONE OTHER FIRST-floor room, with board. References.

2246—2248 WABASH-AV. — ROOMS EN suite; also parlor floor. Board optional. References.

2359 CALUMET-AV.—NICELY-FURnished rooms, with board, at reasonable rates.

3627 VINCENNES-AV. — NICELY FURnished room, with board, suitable for two.

MICHIGAN-AVENUE—A PRIVATE FAMIly with large house will give two permanent couple or gentlemen pleasant home and good table at price in keeping with the times. No. 1657.

WEST SIDE.

302 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—GOOD BOARD, terms reasonable; also large front alcove room, suitable for four gentlemen; other rooms.

634 WEST ADAMS-ST.—SEVERAL CHOICE rooms, handsomely furnished, with first-class board.

NORTH SIDE.

64 RUSH-ST.—ALCOVE AND SINGLE rooms, with or without board. References.

71 RUSH-ST.—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD; very desirable rooms for gentlemen; also a large front alcove, second floor.

127 DEARBORN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, a very pleasant room, second floor, hot and cold water, suitable for two gentlemen.

241 EAST OHIO-ST.—ROOMS FOR TWO gentlemen, with board. References.

265 INDIANA-ST., CORNER STATE—Board and room; first-class table board.

HOTELS.

HOTEL BRISTOL, INDIANA-AV. AND Thirty-first-st.—The finest located and best appointed family hotel in Chicago; pleasant rooms and suites may be engaged on application at office; special terms to families.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 163 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

SUBURBAN.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD for a party of gentlemen and a suite of fine front rooms for a family; delightful location, within two minutes' walk of depot, Hyde Park Station, on Illinois Central Road; trains morning and evening every fifteen minutes; fare 7 cents. H 9, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY TWO YOUNG men with best of reference, in private family for the winter; located on Peoria, Sangamon, or Morgan-st. Address, stating terms, H 92, Tribune.

BOARD—WITH 2 ROOMS, UNFURNISHED except carpets, South Side, east of State-st., for self, wife, and three children. Address H V 45, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

H. B. BRYANT'S CHICAGO BUSINESS COLlege, Shorthand Institute, and English Training School has commenced its Evening Sessions, and new students are entering daily.

Young men and women are made competent and put in a way to earn their own living.

Notwithstanding the business depression of the last year this institution has had over 300 applications from business houses during the past year for bookkeepers, bill clerks, stenographers, typewriters, etc.

The students of this college generally get positions when ready for them, with little or no loss of time.

Students who graduate from this institution have a standing with the business community.

Over $40,000 are expended in furnishing the facilities that this institution offers.

Now is an excellent time to enter the college. All interested in this department of education are invited to call or send for circulars. H. B. BRYANT & SON, 77 to 81 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SELECT—Pitman's system greatly improved by Munson. A full, thorough course of shorthand instruction, $30. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

TERESA H. DEAN, ARTIST — LESSONS given in oil painting and repousse work; orders taken for all kinds of decorative work. 2240 Wabash-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ENTIRE LOTS OF HOUSEHOLD FURNIture and other effects wanted for spot cash. Parties wanting to realize address H 76, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — 76 YARDS OF TAPESTRY carpets, almost new, less than half cost. 241 East Ohio-st.

RANGE, STOVE, AND FURNACE REPAIRS. Stoves, ranges, and furnaces repaired. J. E. PULLEN, 116 Halsted-st., near Van Buren.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN, WIDOWER, conducting a good business, in good standing, wishes to form the acquaintance of a widow lady of means; object matrimony and the forming of a comfortable home if mutually agreeable after acquaintance; age 40 to 50; strictly confidential if none suited. Address, stating time and place for an interview, H 15, Tribune office, one week.

PERSONAL—C. B. A.: TODAY, FRIDAY, 1 o'clock. X. Y. Z.

PERSONAL—IN SPITE OF A SENSE OF DEsertion, "thine own wish—wish I thee." C. B. T.

PERSONAL—A. M. R.: PLEASE WRITE TO your grieved parents in Md. Charlie and Ginnie and pet Ella are inconsolable. Mr. M. of Mo. too is anxious. All will forgive.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM-made pants, worth $8, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE fall overcoat; full silk roll; silk sleeves; ordered for $30, at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$9.50 BUYS A FALL OVERcoat, custom made; ordered for $20, at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—A $38 SATIN-LINED 1 OR 4 button cutaway coat and vest, imported goods, $14.75, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A FALL OVERCOAT, merchant-tailor make, imported French diagonal, satin-lined, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner alley.

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE diagonal suit (finest quality), ordered for $40, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15.00 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE suit, ordered for $35.00, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A FINE CORKscrew suit in sack or 4-button cutaway, latest style shade, custom made for $35, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$4.00 FOR CUSTOM-MADE pants ordered for $8.50 at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$16.25 BUYS A CUSTOM-MADE Kearsey beaver fall overcoat, satin lined, silk sleeves; well worth $40, at GENUINE Misfit Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE fall overcoat (full silk roll), ordered for $25, at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$3.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE pant, worth $8, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CORKSCREW 4-button cutaway frock suit, custom made, worth $30, the greatest bargain ever offered at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$9.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE fall overcoat (all wool goods), made for $22, at Genuine Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A FALL OVERcoat, merchant-tailor make, full silk roll, would be cheap at $25, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A SILK-LINED CUStom-made suit—sack or cutaway (imported worsted), worth $45, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A DIAGONAL SUIT (in black or wine colors), custom made, worth $38, at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE fall overcoat (imported corkscrew), full silk roll, worth $35, at Genuine Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$18.50 FOR A SILK OR SATIN lined Prince Albert suit, merchant tailor's make, ordered for $50, a special inducement at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$14 FOR A DOUBLE-BREASTed Prince Albert coat and vest, silk-lined throughout; custom-made for $35, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR A KERSEY BEAVER coat, merchant-tailor make, ordered for $25, at the 1 and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$9.25 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE all-wool suit, single or double breasted, worth $22 to $25, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 BUYS A FOUR-BUTTON cutaway frock suit (custom made), ordered for $32, at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$4.25 FOR A PANT MADE for $10, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$3.00 FOR CUSTOM-MADE pants worth $7.50 at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$19 FOR A (IMPORTED MELton) fall overcoat, satin-lined throughout, worth $50, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 WILL BUY A MACKINAW fine silk roll fall overcoat, merchant-tailor make, for $35, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs at corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A FINE SILK-MIXED cassimere suit (long silk roll), custom-made for $38, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A LIGHT-WEIGHT custom-made overcoat (full silk roll), in four different shades, would be considered cheap at $30, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$20 FOR A FALL OVERCOAT, merchant-tailor make, imported goods, full silk-lined, satin sleeve lining, ordered for $45, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WITH FROM $3,000 to $5,000 wants to invest it in some good paying business with his services at a reasonable salary. Address H 96, Tribune office.

BUGGIES — PARTIES DESIRING NEW first-class buggies at reasonable prices should call at 1456 Wabash-av.; have on hand a large stock of various styles. E. C. HAYDE, 1456 Wabash-av.

E. C. HAYDE, GARDEN CITY CARRIAGE Works, 1456 Wabash-av.—For bargains call and see my stock; one landau, price $250; one Victoria and harness, $175; one fine extension top, my own make, $225; and several fine buggies, $70 to $125, and good second-hand buggies from $25 to $125. For cheap buggies call this week. E. C. HAYDE.

FOR HAND-CARTS, HOSE-CARTS, TRUCKS, etc., and repairs, address the C. W. Kimball Manufacturing Co., 34 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—WANT OF USE, 740 Carroll-av., horse for business or pleasure, three sets of harness, and covered express wagon.

FOR SALE—ONE OF FINEST DRIVING and stylish 7-year-old mares in the city, well bred, and can trot in from 3 to 3:15; have good reason for selling. Call at 373 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE RETAIL CANDY STORE on South Side, doing good business; price $2,000; can give good reason for selling. Address H 81, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MY ENTIRE STOCK, FIRST-class, consisting of two pairs matched horses, one of which took first premium at State Fair; also a single bay horse (Kentucky), two sets single harness and two double harness, one pony surrey, a two-seated canopy-top surrey, one piano-box top buggy, two Perry road carts; to be sold before leaving the city for the winter. M. P. FURMAN, 126 South Wood-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A NEW YORK HOUSE, MANUFACTURING several first-class specialties which sell rapidly, wants a man to handle one or more of them; a profit of 200 per cent is guaranteed. Address RAYNOR & STEWART, 50 Barclay-st., New York.

AT T. J. DOLAN'S, 138 DEARBORN-ST.—Manufacturing business; complete monopoly; strictly first-class; clearing $300 per month; half cash; $2,000; balance out of business.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST RESTAUrant and lunch counters on South Side; new and clean; doing a good business; cost $2,000. Call and see it and make an offer. A good chance to put in a bar if wanted. This is the best opening of the kind in the city. Address or call, C. A. BLACK, 254 South State-st.

FOR SALE—A ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A large and commodious warehouse doing a paying wool, grain, and commission business. Address J. TAYLOR BRADLEY, Sweetwater, Nolan Co., Tex.

FOR SALE—SALOON ON MONROE-ST., near Clark, with $1,000 stock; price, $1,250. J. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE OF a 15-room house, always full and paying $100 net profit per month. Address G 49, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE STORE, GOOD location, West Side, all new stock at bottom prices, or stock to be sold cheap. Inquire at 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

WOOLEN MACHINERY WANTED—THE complete outfit for a woolen mill of four sets, including all the necessary preparatory and finishing machinery, shafting, etc. Parties having part or all of such for sale, please give full particulars, and lowest spot cash price. MANUFACTURER, care of Chicago Tribune.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $6,000 capital in a first-class, well-established manufacturing business (machinery); can be active or silent; $10,000 can be cleared per annum; only those meaning business need apply. Address H 53, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—14 ALDINE-SQUARE; GOOD REpair, all modern improvements. Inquire of JULIUS S. GRINNELL, 10 City-Hall or 15 Aldine-square.

TO RENT—10-ROOM HOUSE ON OAK-AV., 7 rooms on first floor; lot 60 feet front; a pleasant home at low rent. CHANDLER & FRENCH, Room 6, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT NEW 11-ROOM brick, 748 Oakwood-boulevard, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, near cars. OWNER, 3809 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—3463 VERNON-AV., TWO-STORY and basement brick; $45. 3551 Grand-boulevard, 2-story basement and attic stone-front dwelling; $50. 2729 and 2727 State-st., new flats of 6 rooms each. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2970 VERNON-AV.—A LARGE first-class cottage with all modern improvements, furnished. Rent reasonable to small family. Call after 4 p. m.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON LAKE-AV., $65; ON Forest-av., furnished, $50; on Wabash-av., $35. For sale: 12-room flat, with furniture for sale, near Harrison-st.; also elegant furniture for sale. Also like houses on North and West Sides. COLLINS, 122 Dearborn-st., Room 23.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—401 WARREN-AV., 3-STORY AND basement stone swell-front. Dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. Furnace, gas-fixtures, etc. All modern improvements. H. POTWIN, 136 Washington-st.

TO RENT—299 NORTH ROBEY-ST., NEAR Wicker Park—2-story and basement brick, ten rooms; rent to May 1 only $25. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—309 LOOMIS-ST.—VERY DESIRable two-story, attic, and basement stone-front; will be rented low to good tenant. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—299 IRVING PLACE—2-STORY and basement octagon brick, 10 rooms; painted outside; will be papered and calcimined; rent only $25. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—CHEAP—2-STORY AND CELLAR 9-room house; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on main floor; bath-room, laundry, all improvements. No. 1098 Monroe-st.—M. J. EICH, 166 Fifth-av., Room 1, or 1080 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—240 OGDEN-AV., CORNER OF Jackson-st.—2-story brick, 9 rooms, in good order; $35. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, ALL furnished; bath, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, and all modern improvements; barn; near street-cars. Apply at 123 South Paulina-st. or to A. PARSONS, 186 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3 NEW 10-ROOM HOUSES, 588, 590, 592 Warren-av., with all modern improvements; rent low to good parties. THOS. HOOD, Room 17, 116 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—24 SOUTH ADA-st., 2-story and basement stone-front; $75. 467 South Leavitt-st., 2-story brick. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY THE OWNER — AT 152 Throop-st., an 8-room stone-front house, with bath-room, gas-fixtures, and furnace.

TO RENT—353 WARREN-AV., LARGE 2-story 10-room frame dwelling, in good repair, $35 to a good tenant; this is cheap. PETERSON & BAY, 103 East Randolph-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—ON ONE OF THE choicest corners of La Salle-av., south of Division-st., a private residence of 14 rooms; 21 closets, heated by steam, Hale elevator, telephone, burglar alarm, etc.; lease for two years; a fine southern exposure. For admission to premises and further information apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—3-STORY STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 422 La Salle-av., near Goethe-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; possession at once. WM. C. DOW, 19 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—543 LA SALLE-AV. — FIRST-class three-story house, near Schiller-st.; in complete order; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. N. W. BROOKS, 87 Clark-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON NORTH Side; to private family only. G. M. HIGH, 162 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE, NEWLY PApered and painted; all modern conveniences, with yard, 100 feet front on Belden-av., one block from Lincoln-av. cars. Apply at Room 11, 84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A FINE 3-STORY AND BASEment stone-front house, 403 North State-st., just above Division. W. H. KING, Room 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—BLOCK FROM LINCOLN PARK—Nearly new 2-story and basement pressed-brick house; modern improvements; furnace, screens, iron fence, large yard; very nice place; rent low to good party. 465 Sedgwick-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—2-STORY HOUSE, 8 rooms, lake water, good location, $35; five-cent fares. G. S. RICE, 243 State-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR FLAT, 6 ROOMS, IN marble-front house, large yard, 48x125 feet; side light (25 feet); two marble mantels, frescoed ceilings, screens, window shades, furnace, laundry. 750 Walnut-st., near Albany-av.; accessible by Lake-st. and C. & N. W. R.; rent very low; possession immediately. WILLIAM D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS IN NEW BUILDING 285 and 287 Ogden-av.; modern improvements. BULLOCK BROS., 149 State-st.

TO RENT—881 VAN BUREN-ST., CORNER Irving-place—New 7-room flats, first and second floors, $25. Apply at 1006 Van Buren-st., or Room 15, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY FLAT, 339 AND 340 South Leavitt-st., modern improvements; just finished; street paved. Apply to owner, 653 West Adams.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, 5 ROOMS, on Fulton-st., $25; Irving-place, 2-story brick, $25. Several desirable flats on West Side, $25 to $40 monthly. WESTFALL & CHAPEK, Room 39, 97 Clark-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—7-ROOM APARTMENT AT NO. 12 Lincoln-av., commodious and in excellent repair. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 3a Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—THE DESIRABLE AND LIBERally apportioned fourth-floor flat No. 266 Huron-st., between Dearborn-av. and State-st. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—777 NORTH CLARK-ST., OPposite the park; new 7-room flat. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL 8-ROOM FLAT, papered throughout; all modern conveniences; near corner State and Division-sts. W. H. KING, Room 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FINE 8-ROOM APARTMENT IN the "Irving," Division-st. and Lake-Shore drive; steam heat and every convenience; reasonable rent. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK, PARlor floor, $18. Inquire at 172 Howe-st.

TO RENT—559 LA SALLE-AV.—ONLY ONE of these new flats left; every convenience. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—$15, $18, AND $25—ELEGANT 3, 4, and 6 room flats. Apply in drug-store, 129 Thirty-fifth-st. Open; go see them.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT ON NORTH Side. GEO. M. HIGH, 162 Randolph-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—THREE-ROOM FLATS ON STATE-st., near Thirty-fifth. Rent $10 to $12. D. HARRY HAMMER, 124 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF 5 ROOMS AT 38 Harrison-st. Apply to D. W. IRWIN, No. 2 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—146 STATE-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms by the day or week.

TO RENT—1301 MICHIGAN-AV., FURNISHed rooms, also front parlor, very reasonable.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED FRONT and back rooms to gentlemen or married couples, within a block of the Post-Office, at 12 Third-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED DOUBLE and single rooms at 165 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE, ELEGANT ROOM for two gentlemen; hot and cold water; homelike place. 1229 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AT 2252 WABASH-AV.—ELEgantly-furnished room; $25 a month; suitable for two gentlemen; everything first-class.

TO RENT—A WELL FURNISHED FRONT room; breakfast and Sunday dinner; to two gentlemen. 3842 Langley-av.

TO RENT—AT 278 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURnished large and small front rooms, or parlor floor and basement for housekeeping.

TO RENT—1420 WABASH-AV.—NICELY furnished front and alcove room; also smaller rooms; gas, bath; board if desired.

TO RENT—A GOOD FURNISHED ROOM at 164 Madison-st., near La Salle; $1.25 to $3 per week; [illegible] per day.

TO RENT—CARPETED ALCOVE AND PARlor suite furnished; modern improvements. 3834 Lake-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—ROOM FOR ONE OR TWO GENtlemen, with or without board. 124 Warren-av.

TO RENT—410 WASHINGTON-BOULEvard, furnished rooms, with bath, and every convenience; alcove room, two closets.

TO RENT—12 NORTH THROOP-ST., BEtween Madison and Washington, a large front alcove room, also a single room, with or without board; private family.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE FURnished room for light housekeeping; all modern improvements. 322 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—504 ADAMS-ST., LOWER FLOOR; responsible party might board two persons.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT — HANDSOME ROOM, PERMAnent basis, gas, bath, heat, one or two gents; also single room. Reference. 49 Pine-st.

TO RENT—3 COMFORTABLE FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping. References. 288 Wells-st.

TO RENT—234 ONTARIO-ST. PLEASANT furnished room; gentlemen only. References.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED ALcove and other rooms. 336 East Chicago-av., corner Pine-st.

TO RENT—FINE SUITE OF ROOMS, UNFURnished; cozy front parlor, furnished; gas, bath, hot and cold water; private family. 11 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—334 EAST INDIANA-ST.—ONE or two rooms, with or without board.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED front rooms in nice locality on La Salle-av. Inquire at 212 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, in private family. 217 Indiana-st., near Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. REFERences. 369 East Indiana-st., near Cass.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT building, 40x168, Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st. BRADSAW & WAIT, 188 and 192 Fourth-av.

TO RENT—A NEW BRICK STORE; NO better location for grocery or drug store for an energetic man. Call on premises at corner of Forty-fifth and Winter-sts., Union Stock-Yards.

TO RENT—1018 VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR Western-av.—New store and living rooms in rear, 20x80; good location. Apply at once of owner, 1020 Van Buren-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—OFFICE WITH PRIVATE ROOM in Calumet Building; heated and kept in order. Inquire at Room 52.

TO RENT—OFFICE WITH VAULT ROOM; every convenience; passenger and freight elevators. 243 State-st., Room 14.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—TO MANUFACTURERS—LARGE lofts, with power, 2,000 to 27,000 square feet. WESTFALL & CHAPEK, Room 39, 97 Clark-st.

BARNS.

TO RENT—BARN WITH THREE STALLS. 225 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—WITH POWER IF DESIRED, two floors of 50 Michigan-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN and wife a small house or nice flat convenient to Ill. Cent. trains or cable-cars, or in good location on North Side; rent not to exceed $30. Address G 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A MODERN HOUSE of 10 rooms on Michigan, Calumet, or Prairie-av., between Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth-sts., with stable for three horses, coachman's room, etc.; would prefer 50-foot lot. A. D. TURNER, Room 1, 137 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, cottage or flat, 5 to 7 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with modern improvements, in good location; state price and particulars. H 88, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, modern improvements, north of Thirty-first-st. and east of Indiana-av.; rent not to exceed $40 per month. Address H 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY YOUNG GENtleman, neat room with private family on West or North Side. Address, stating terms, H 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED rooms; location central. Address H 95, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife without family, a nicely-furnished house containing eight or ten rooms, with modern improvements, located on either West or South Side. Address, giving full particulars, H 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE with barn preferred; will pay liberal rent. Address H 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WITHIN 10 MILES of Chicago, a house of 10 rooms, with stable. Address, with full particulars, G., Room 34, 143 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—JAN. 1, NEAR South Water-st. and Wabash-av., loft 25x100 feet, or larger, with steam-power; also office on first floor and half of basement or first loft for salesroom; all in same building; rent must be low for term of five years. Address G 57, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT OUR WAREROOMS CAN BE FOUND a large and carefully selected stock of CHICKERING, HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON, AND KIMBALL PIANOS, AND KIMBALL ORGANS, and for this week only, the following bargains in SECOND-HAND SQUARE PIANOS:

1 L. Gilbert	$ 35
1 J. & C. Fischer	40
1 J. P. Hale	100
1 Kimball	140
1 Boardman & Gray	150
1 Linderman	150
1 Kimball	160
1 Story & Camp	165
1 Knabe	175
1 Jno. Bell	175
1 Knabe	200
4 second-hand uprights	150 to 250
10 second-hand organs	15 to 50

A grand piano of leading make (nearly new), suitable for concert hall or artist's use. Price low. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Cor. State and Adams-sts.

ATTENTION IS HEREBY CALLED TO THE fact that THE BAUER PIANO is now manufactured in Chicago. All those intending to purchase an Instrument are cordially invited to visit the FACTORY AND WAREROOMS at Nos. 156 and 158 WABASH-AV. (near Monroe-st.), where we carry a full line of Pianos, UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND, in the latest designs; with engraved or inlaid panels; in Rosewood, Ebony, French Walnut, Mahogany, etc. Pianos sold at Manufacturers' prices for cash or on monthly payments. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. A large stock of second-hand Pianos always on hand. JULIUS BAUER & CO., Manufacturers, 156 and 158 WABASH-AV., Chicago.

A PARTY FORCED TO SELL HAS PLACED his upright piano with us for sale at a great sacrifice; must be sold this week. C. H. FEST & CO., 204 State-st.

ADAM SCHAAF, 276 WEST MADISON-ST., offers great inducements in new pianos, by standard makers. Call and see us; open evenings.

ENGEL & SCHAFF PIANOS Are the nearest approach to perfection in the art of piano making yet attained. Over 5,000 in use. Manufactured in this city for seventeen years, therefore a genuine Chicago piano and a brilliant illustration of Chicago's greatness in all branches of business. Unlimited warranty given. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. Warerooms 150 State-st.

ESTABLISHED 1851. VOSE & SONS PIANOS, over 16,000 now in use; every instrument fully warranted; prices low; payments easy. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., open evenings.

HAINES—HAINES—BEST UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTE IN THE WORLD. We have the choicest variety of styles, the newest stock, and the handsomest warerooms in the city. New England, Gabler, and other makes very low; cash or installments. Second-hand instruments $50 and upward. HAINES & WHITNEY COMPANY, 152 and 154 Wabash-av., Chicago.

HONEST-MADE PIANOS CAN BE FOUND at warerooms corner West Madison and Morgan-sts. ADAM SCHAAF. Open evenings.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-sts. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos, Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best-lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR rent at 188 and 190 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP.

PIANOS AT FORCED SALE—10 MAGNIFIcent square and upright pianos at less than one-quarter price to pay advances. Don't pay piano-dealers' prices. Call at Piano Bankrupt Store, 24 East Randolph-st.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS IN THOROUGH repair; uprights and squares; some good as new; prices $25, $75, $100, and $150 each; payments $5, $6, $7, and $8 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, corner West Madison and Morgan-sts.; open evenings.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE WEBER PIANO for part payment in board. Address H 63, Tribune office.

100 NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT; rates reasonable. Rent applied if purchased. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., open evenings.

$190 NEW ROSEWOOD UPRIGHT PIANO, fully warranted; $10 cash, $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., open evenings.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO KNOW THAT OUR new "Illustrated Family Atlas of the World" is outselling all books in the market. We have just received new and enlarged edition of "Our Self-Instructor," which is now the best book of forms before the public. Several elegant line of albums just imported. People's Pub. Co., 15 Washington-st.

AGENTS WANTED — FOR "HARPER'S Pictorial History of the Rebellion," the only means of obtaining the famous war illustrations from Harper's Weekly; a couple of good installment-men wanted for this city. M'DONNELL BROS., 113 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A BUILDING LOT ABOUT 35X 120 feet on Adams or Monroe, between Wood and Oakley-sts., or on Washington-boulevard, between Wood-st. and Garfield Park; give exact location and lowest price for spot cash. H 64, Tribune.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.:

$3,200—Fulton-st., 2-story, 11-room frame, arranged for 2 families; rental $40.
$3,500—Washington-boulevard, near Oakley, south front, lot 25x125, with frame house.
$4,000—Park-av., 2-story frame, brick basement, 12 rooms, all conveniences; good barn.
$4,500—Jackson-st., near Lincoln, 8-room frame, lot 25x125.
$5,500—398 Irving-av., 2-story and basement 10-room brick, all conveniences, furnace, gas-fixtures; built for a home; first-class order.
$6,000—Fulton-st., southeast corner Ada, frame, arranged for 2 families; lot 50x125.
$6,000—Monroe-st., near Leavitt, 2-story brick, good barn; lot 25x125.
$6,500—Northeast corner Leavitt and Congress-sts., 2-story 12-room brick; rental $50.
$12,000—Park-av., 2-story and basement 12-room brick, all improvements, large barn; lot 50x124.
$2,200—Wilcox-av., frame, 7 rooms, good lot; easy terms.
$4,000—Van Buren-st., near Seeley-av., 2-story brick; lot 25x125.
$6,000—Van Buren-st., near Aberdeen, lot 25x100, 2-story frame, store 22x60, with barn on alley; fair rental.
$4,000—Harrison-st., near Hoyne, 2-story brick flat, well rented, all paying assessments paid.
$6,250—Winchester-av., 2-story and basement 10-room brick, in perfect order, furnace and gas-fixtures.
$6,000—West Jackson-st., northeast corner Western-av., 2-story and cellar 10-room stone front, 2 rooms deep, fine order, a bargain.
$14,000—West Adams-st., near Ashland, 3-story and basement stone front, over $25,000 has been expended on this property.
$12,000—Ashland-av., northeast corner Monroe-st., 2-story and mansard stone front; lot 47x125.

SOUTH DIVISION.

$14,000—Michigan-av., near Thirtieth-st., 3-story, basement, and mansard brick, built for a home, 4 rooms deep; a great bargain.
$5,500—Indiana-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., 2-story and basement, stone front, all conveniences.
$6,000—Vernon-av., 2-story and basement, 10-room, brick; lot 25x125.
$9,000—Forest-av., near Thirty-first-st., 2-story and basement, octagon; all pressed brick; every improvement.
$4,700—Langley-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., 6-room frame cottage, lot 25x125; facing another street.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

$75,000—Clark-st., near Madison, 4-story and cellar stone front, well rented.
$44,000—Randolph-st., near Clark, 4-story stone front.
$6,500—Thirty-seventh-st., near Vincennes-av., 2-story brick, octagon, 11 rooms; lot 30x150; house 22x50; every improvement.
A number of fine pieces on West Madison and Van Buren, both vacant and improved.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA SALLE-st., basement:
Ashland-av.—One of the finest 3-story and cellar stone-fronts on the street, east front, all the latest improvements, $25,000.
Washington-st.—Fine stone-front house, all the improvements, south front, brick barn, lot 30x132, $10,000.
Marshfield-av.—Two-story and basement octagon-front brick house, $4,500.
Thirty-second-st.—Ten-room brick house all in good order; want offer.
Lot on Congress-st., east of Ashland-av., 25 or 50x125, $100.
Lot on Monroe-st., near Leavitt, 30x150, south front, cheap.
Lot on Washington-st., 24 or 48x125, $120.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A BLOCK OF FIVE houses in flats, partly finished, centrally located. I will sell one or more very cheap for cash to finish them. P.-O. Box 335.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN BUSINESS AND residence property in all parts of city, paying 10 and 15 per cent. WESTFALL & CHAPEK, Room 39, 97 Clark-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—GREAT AUCTION SALE OF 40 FINE LOTS, 19 business lots on Blue Island-av. and 21 residence lots on Coulter-st. (next street north of Blue Island-av.), between Hoyne-av. and Leavitt-st., ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, 1884, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M. Remember the date—Saturday, Sept. 27, on the premises.

A large canvas tent will be erected on the grounds on the day of the sale with seats for every one. Front seats will be reserved for ladies who want to bid on the lots. A full first-class brass band will attend. Sale will take place, rain or shine. Every lot will be sold.

This property is near McCormick's Reaper Factory (1,500 men), the Malleable Iron Works (1,000 men), Wells, French & Co. (800 men), Clark Bros.' Furniture Company, Ajax Forge Works, Chicago Stove Works, and the great lumber district; 10,000 men are daily employed in this vicinity. Public school two blocks; horse-cars on Blue Island-av. Improvements going up all around.

Don't fail to bring a deposit with you. Ten dollars deposit on each lot required at sale. Terms—One-third cash; balance one and two years, 6 per cent interest. Abstracts furnished. Call for plats. Take Blue Island-av. street-cars to go to property.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Main office S. E. cor. of Madison & La Salle-sts. Eleven branch offices in different parts of the city.

FOR SALE—BY S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st.: FOR SALE—A NEW BRICK STORE. AN ELEGANT SITE FOR BUSINESS. Either dry goods, grocery, or drug store, with fine flat above. Located on West Madison-st., corner Albany-av. Take Madison-st. cars to our branch office, corner Sacramento-av. Price $5,000. Terms, small cash payment, monthly installments, and long time. S. E. GROSS & CO., S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE NINE-room brick residence, just off the boulevard, east of park, every convenience, in fine order, east front, 50-ft. lot; elegant home for physician. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—Ten lots on Leavitt-st., near Twenty-second. Ten lots on Laughton-st., near Western-av. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO-STORY brick house and 50-foot lot on good corner in southwest part of the city, one block from Ashland-av. cars. Will be sold cheap. JAS. B. GALLOWAY, 95 Clark-st., Room 35.

FOR SALE—BY S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st.: 200 FAMILIES TO SUPPLY. FOR SALE—A FINE BRICK STORE, WITH FLAT above, suitable for butcher-shop; no butcher-shop within half a mile. Is located on the best business street on the West Side. Go and see, corner of Albany-av. and Madison-st., or call at our office and we will take you. Price only $5,000. Terms, small cash payment, monthly installments, and long time. For further particulars call at our office. S. E. GROSS & CO., S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st., corner Madison.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.: MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house north of Twenty-second-st., 25 feet wide; in first-class order; $10,000. MICHIGAN-AV.—Pressed-brick house, 3-story and basement and mansard, 3 rooms deep, brick barn, $18,500. PRAIRIE-AV.—Brick house near Twenty-seventh-st., 3 rooms deep, brick barn; $15,000. I will submit an offer of $14,000. PRAIRIE-AV.—New house near Twenty-ninth-st., modern and first-class in every respect; $9,000. RHODES-AV.—Two new modern brick houses, southeast corner Thirty-second-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.: MICHIGAN-AV.—If sold immediately I can offer a very great bargain in a 50-foot lot; $375 per foot.

FOR SALE—50X150 VINCENNES-AV., CORner Forty-second-st. 50x125 on St. Lawrence-av., near Forty-second-st. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW HOUSES, "ANDERson pressed brick" fronts, 8 rooms, all latest improvements, furnace and gas fixtures. Near cable-cars in South Division. Only $5,000 each. Terms made very easy. FRED L. FAKE, Room 27, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.: HANDSOME NEW MODERN HOUSE—Finely located on a 60-foot corner lot, north of Thirty-first-st., $35,000.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.: MICHIGAN-AV.—100x200 feet, corner of Thirty-seventh-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE, A FEW BLOCKS from Rush-st. bridge—3-story and basement residence of 9 rooms; furnace, bath, mantels, and gas-fixtures. This house stands alone on a lot 25x150 feet, has stone front and stone steps, plate-glass windows, and south front; street has been newly paved this summer; the lot alone is worth $3,500, and you could not duplicate the house for the price I am asking for this fine home—$8,000. JOHN. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—$30,000 OR LESS OF FASHIONably-located Dearborn-av. unincumbered lots, to exchange for a fine residence of like value in North Division. GEO. H. ROZET, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON NORTH HALSTED-ST., BEtween Garfield and Webster-avs. 125x125, east front. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 150 TOWNsend-st.; everything in good order; 11 rooms. Apply on premises.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FREE EXCURSION DAILY FOR home-seekers TO GROSS PARK IN LAKE VIEW. Come to our office any forenoon at 9:30 o'clock, and we will give you a splendid ride of 12 minutes on a finely equipped train of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R. to the pure breezes and green lawns of Gross Park, in Lake View, returning to the city in one or two hours, as you may prefer. Over 300 lots sold and 50 houses built. You need not buy unless you please. S. E. GROSS & CO., S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Sixty-first and Sixty-second-sts.—Queen Anne house, with lot 50x170 feet, handsomely wooded, bath-room, water, and all conveniences; house handsomely finished throughout; cathedral glass in windows; this house has 9 rooms, and should be seen to be appreciated; price $5,500; $500 down, balance very easy terms. GIBBS & CALKINS, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK, AT ROSALIE Villas, South Park Station—Two new 8 and 10-room houses, with every convenience; also choice residence lots adjoining. CHANDLER & CO., 77 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN RAVENSWOOD—A CHOICE lot centrally located; east of the railroad track; terms reasonable. YOUNG, SCOTT & ADAMS, Room 8, 77 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH TO SEE AS handsome and cheap property as can be found in Cook County go with me to Glencoe and look at it free of expense. I sell on any terms to suit, and help those wishing to build. C. E. BROWNE, Room 8, 111 South Clark-st. Residence, Glencoe.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY location go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 31 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. [illegible] Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON FIFty-eighth-st., near School; water-pipes and sidewalks have been laid; [illegible] per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.: KENWOOD—A beautiful place, with large lot. I will submit an offer of $11,000.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL lot 173 ft. deep at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 80 ft. high; $15 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in market; cheap railroad fare; trains almost every hour. I furnish lumber to build; the splendid growth of trees makes the village one entire park; good schools, churches, stores, and about 1,000 inhabitants. Come in any day at 10:30 or 2:30 and go and see the lots free, as this price is only for a few days. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT PARKSIDE, 2 BLOCKS from depot, accessible by Illinois Central Railroad; $225 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—O. M. WELLS & CO. ARE BUILDing TEN MORE COTTAGES of that excellent class that have sold so well this summer, on Wentworth-av., La Salle, and Fifty-seventh-sts. They are six-room cottages—$1,300—and have a finish as good as is ordinarily put in houses of twice the cost; monthly payments of $25 and upward. Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$800 WILL BUY A NICE, NEW 6-room cottage and lot at Norwood Park, 6 miles from the city limits; $200 down and $15 monthly for the balance. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS—LOTS corner Fullerton and Western-avs., 4 miles from Court-House, outside city and fire limits, accessible by horse and steam cars, $300 and $400 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—A LARGE list of houses and lots ranging in price from $2,500 to $25,000; building lots from $1 to $60 per frontage; personal attention given to property; will meet parties at any train with carriage to show property. CHAS. J. GILBERT, Real-estate agent, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—BY L. A. GILBERT, ROOM 63 Reaper Block.: Woodlawn property—only a few more of those choice lots fronting on Oglesby-av., and running through to Madison-av., fronting on two 80 foot avenues, with sidewalk and water; price $22 per foot this week. Call early and get your choice on long time; small payments down.

FOR SALE—AND RENT—EVANSTON AND South Evanston property of all grades a specialty. KIMBALL, VOSS & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—PLEASANT COTTAGE ON SIXty-second-st., at Englewood; $1,300. ISAAC CLAFLIN, 134 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSES AND LARGE lots at Hinsdale on monthly payments of $10 to $40. O. J. STOUGH, 191 La Salle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—ELLIS-AV.—BARgain—Most elegant residence site, 66 feet front, in picnic grove, corner lot, 165 feet front on Forty-fifth-st.; street improvements now being put down; for a few days at $4,000. Call here and I will show the property. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 4301 Cottage Grove-av. I have a large list of choice property here lying between Lake-av. and Grand-boulevard.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., NEAR Forty-third-st.; bargain; I have one lot at a great bargain for a few days here at this new business centre; I can show you a handsome profit at once in it. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 4301 Cottage Grove-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN COMPLIANCE WITH AN order entered July 17, 1884, to which reference is hereby made, in the U. S. District Court, Chicago, in the matter of the Third National Bank of Chicago, notice is given that the Receiver of said bank is authorized to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the real estate hereinafter described; and that should any piece of said property be purchased by any of the stockholders of said bank, they shall have the right to pay for the same as follows: Ten per cent of the purchase money in cash and 15 per cent in stock of said bank or in cash, the balance to be paid by the notes of the purchaser, payable in equal installments in 1, 2, and 3 years from date of the sale, secured by mortgage upon the property purchased, and to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; and that should any of said property be purchased by any one not a stockholder, the said purchase-money to be paid [illegible]. The real estate described in said order is as follows:

Lot 3, Block 4, McKay's addition to Waukegan, Lake County, Ill.

Lot 5, Block 6, of the original plat of the village of Evanston.

Lots 31, 34, and 45, Block 9, Pierce's addition to Holstein.

Lots 63, 64, and 65, Calvert's addition to Chicago, Sec. 29, 40, 14, east of the 3d P. M.

The west ½ of Lot 3, on plat of subdivision, Sec. 19, 39, 15, east of the 3d P. M., 24½ acres.

Lots 19 and 20, except the east eight feet of the north 50 feet thereof; 21 and 22, except the north 39 feet of both of said lots 20 and 21, Block 1, Union Park Second Addition to Chicago.

The undivided half of Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 10, except railroad, Block 3, in Taylor & Kreigh's subdivision of the east half of the northwest quarter, Sec. 5, 38, 14.

Lots 6 and 7, Block 19, in S. J. Walker's Dock Addition to Chicago, being a subdivision of the east half north of the river of Sec. 30, 39, 14.

Lots 51 and 52, except railroad, and the north 22 feet of Lots 53 to 59, inclusive; also the north 10 feet of Lots 60 to 65, inclusive; and the south 100 feet of Lots 66 to 71, inclusive, Block 15 of Sampson & Green's Addition to Chicago.

Lot 23, Block 1, Walker's Subdivision of that part south of the north 30 acres of east half of southeast quarter of Sec. 25, 39, 13.

The undivided ¼ of south 20 acres of the south half of east half southeast quarter of Sec. 14, 39, 14.

Lots 1 and 2, Block 14, in [illegible], except the south 30 feet of Lot 1, Sec. 18, 40, 14.

The northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Sec. 28, 38, 14.

The north half, except the railroad, of Lot 3, Assessor's Division of the west half, Sec. 35, and that part east of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad of Sec. 36, 36, 14, containing 21 26-100 acres.

The east half of the northwest quarter of Sec. 35, 35, 14, east of the 3d P. M.; also the south half of the west quarter Sec. 35, 35, 14, west of the 3d p. m., Kankakee, Ill., 240 acres.

The southwest quarter of Section 2, 30, 7, east of the 3d P. M., Livingstone County, Illinois. Beginning at the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of Section 10, 16, 3, east of the third P. M.; running thence west 8 chains and 8 links, thence south 7 chains 21 links, thence east 8 chains and 8 links, thence north 7 chains 21 links, to the place of beginning; said tract being a part of Lot C, as described in Book F, pages 521 and 522 of Records, Mason County, Illinois, containing five acres, more or less.

The northwest quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter, Section 31, 73, 32, west, being in the County of Adams, Iowa; containing 247 36-100 acres.

The southwest quarter of Sec. 28, 81, 23, west, Franklin County, Iowa; 160 acres.

Lots 78 and 143, between Seventh and Eighth-avs., One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Forty-third-sts., New York City, being in Ward 12, Block 343, in the City of New York.

Lots Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, in Block 15, and Lots Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, in Block 16, of Canalport Subdivision, in the City of Chicago.

Lot [illegible], in Block 31, Hopkins' Addition to Hyde Park, Sec. 14, 38, 14.

Lot 4, Block 2, and Lot 25, Block 29, in Original Subdivision of Irving Park, being a subdivision of the east Quarter Sec. 15, and North Half of Southeast Quarter of Sec. 16, 40, 13.

Lots 6 and 7, in Block 31, in Ashland's Second Addition to Chicago.

It was also ordered that said sale should take place on Wednesday, the 8th day of October, A. D. 1884, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the north entrance to the Post-Office Building, on Adams-st., Chicago, and that if it should be deemed advisable that one or more of said pieces of property should not be exposed for sale, the same could be withdrawn. For further particulars apply to HUNTINGTON W. JACKSON, as Receiver of the Third National Bank of Chicago, 55 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—MONTANA SHEEP RANCH. The finest blooded-sheep breeding nursery in Montana. Large, well-fitted ranch, with all appointments adapted to conducting the business in a thorough manner. Mountain stream runs through the ranch; plenty wood and coal; good frame house, 5 to 6 miles; good fences, 250 thoroughbred Shropshire and Merino sheep. Foundation of Merino flock is from Geo. Campbell's Vermont flock; of Shropshire is from Earl of Strathmore's flock in Scotland. The ranch with the flock are very choice. Will sell entire flock, real estate, horses, cows, and agricultural implements for $12,000. Terms half cash, balance one and two years at 10 per cent interest. For further particulars apply to FARNSWORTH & WOLCOTT, corner Third-st. and First-av., South Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—FARM—$85—151 ACRES, 2½ hours' ride southwest of Chicago; good buildings, fine orchard, 35 acres timber, flowing well. ISAAC CLAFLIN, 134 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—65,000 ACRES OF TIMBER land at $2 per acre; cheaper if cash. BRUNER, EAMES & CO., Salisbury, North Carolina.

FOR SALE—4,460 ACRES IN CHEYENNE County, Neb., all tillable; no sand; can be divided. A great chance for investment. THOS. B. TALLANT, Muscatine, Ia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS OF GRAVEL, TIN, AND SLATE roofing, and galvanized-iron cornices, by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 81 and 83 West Washington-st.

ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING DONE —sidewalks, basement floors, etc. J. E. HURLBUT, Manager, Room 51, 79 Dearborn-st.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement, pleasant and cheap, by MRS. MUELLER, doctress, 822 West Monroe-st.

LAP AND FUR ROBES, HORSE BLANKETS and covers cleaned, relined, and repaired at Tredway's Saddle and Harness Emporium, 224 Michigan-av. Blankets, robes, whips, harness and saddle goods cheap.

LADIES CAN HAVE THEIR HAIR DRESSED at home; reasonable terms; first-class work. Address H 36, Tribune office.

LEMONS—JUST RECEIVED—A CAR OF those choice Florida lemons, best in the market. Call and see them. S. J. RANDALL & CO., 219 South Water-st.

MY WIFE, LOUISE ELLERTON, HAS LEFT my bed and board. From this date I will pay no debts contracted by her. WILLIAM ELLERTON. Sept. 25, 1884.

RUBBER STAMPS—BEST MADE. CATAlogue free to agents. The G. A. HARPER Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, O.

REMINGTON NO. 2 TYPEWRITER (UPPER and lower case) for sale; price $50; in first-class order. H 16, Tribune office.

TURKISH, ELECTRIC, SULPHUR, MERCUrial, and other medicated baths for ladies and gentlemen at the Grand Pacific Hotel, entrance on Jackson-st. These baths are a great luxury, and a most potent curative agent when properly administered.

All who try them are delighted with the effect.

"Thousands of our best citizens can testify to their great curative properties. Try them at once and judge for yourself."

"The electro-thermal bath as given by us is par excellence in nervous diseases and general debility." G. C. SOMERS, M. D.

WANTED—1,000 MEN TO DINE AT SMITH'S Restaurant, 120 South State-st.

WANTED—ANY MANUFACTURING [illegible] house desiring the services of a first-class commercial traveler [illegible] Chicago [illegible]. References first-class.

WANTED—THE PERSON'S ADDRESS [illegible] "[illegible] Glass" in Illinois. Address [illegible].

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Charles F. Roe, U. S. A., is at the Leland.

Gen. J. F. Averill of St. Paul is at the Palmer.

Bishop Spalding of Peoria and Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln and family are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

The jury that tried Tucker Ball for the murder of Frank Lennartz filed into Judge Shepard's court at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was set at liberty by the court.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician, Tribune Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 61° above zero; 9 a. m., 64°; 10 a. m., 66°; 11 a. m., 67°; 12 m., 67°; 1 p. m., 68°; 3 p. m., 68°; 6 p. m., 66°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.73; 6 p. m., 29.68.

The women of the South End Flower Mission made a distribution of over 1,000 bouquets last week. They were not only taken to the hospitals but to the free kindergartens also. The women meet every Tuesday morning at the Memorial Baptist Church on Oakwood boulevard.

Among the persons tried for insanity before Judge Prendergast yesterday was Austria Drummond Cameron, the former wife of ex-Prosecuting-Attorney Cameron. She has been insane for about six weeks. The specific trouble is believed to be softening of the brain caused by excessive use of liquor.

A buggy ran over a man at the corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets yesterday morning, but did not hurt him. Among those who witnessed the mishap was Thomas Dewar, a Scotchman, aged 65. He became excited and had an attack of heart-disease. Walking to the entrance of the Howland Block, near by, he sat down, and in a few minutes died. He was foreman for J. P. Smith & Co.

H. M. Wien & Co., lace manufacturers at No. 179 Madison street, sold their stock of goods yesterday to Charles Block for $150. They had previously sold their book accounts, etc. Wien said he made money the first three years he was in business, but lost in the next three years. The lace business had gone all to pieces; trade was dull, collections bad, and four men on the road "ate him up."

Joseph Jessop, who has a saloon at the corner of State and Forty-ninth streets, left it in the charge of Charles Keene yesterday afternoon while he went down-town. On his return last evening Keene had left, and, according to Jessop, had taken with him $800 worth of Jessop's jewelry and $250 in money. Keene is a young man who has boarded in the neighborhood, claiming to do business in real estate. The police are after him.

A reunion of the Second Cavalry Division, Gregg's command, and Custer's Brigade of the Third Division, Army of the Potomac, will be held at Gettysburg Oct. 15 for the purpose of dedicating a shaft erected on the field of the cavalry operations on the right flank, July 3, 1863. All members of the divisions are requested to attend. Particulars as to transportation, etc., can be had from Col. W. L. Gregg, Room 15, No. 83 Dearborn street.

Last Monday Patrick Smithway was before Justice White for disturbing religious worship in the Curtis Street Free Methodist Church. Ald. Walsh went on his bond for $200 and the case was continued until last Wednesday. Neither Smithway nor his bailor appeared at the appointed time, so yesterday afternoon Justice White had Smithway arrested for contempt of court. The prisoner explained his absence by saying that Ald. Walsh had told him to pay no attention to the case.

A party of Swedish-American citizens from Minnesota and Dakota left last night on an excursion for their fatherland. All of them had been in the United States for a number of years, had worked and saved money, and were going back for business and pleasure. Most of the young men were going back to get married to their sweethearts they had left behind. At least 200 were in the party. Five similar excursions will leave between now and December.

The Internationalist and the Progressive cigarmakers met in joint meeting at Greenebaum's Hall last night to take action on the proposed reduction in the scale of wages contemplated by the manufacturers. The hall was filled. Speeches were made by several prominent members of both organizations, and it was finally resolved not to yield an inch. A communication was received from the Knights of Labor saying that the cigarmakers could have their hearty support in case they made a firm stand.

The Chicago Branch of the Alumnæ Association of the Western Female Seminary at Oxford, O., held its fifth annual meeting at the Grand Pacific yesterday, with about thirty alumnæ present. The address of welcome was given by Mrs. Mary K. Clevenger. Mrs. Ira J. Nichols read an address in memory of Miss Aurelia Hoyt. A paper telling of a trip in Turkey was read by Miss Minnie Beach. Mrs. J. P. Mills was elected President, Mrs. N. C. Reed secretary, and Mrs. S. W. Clevenger Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer.

Some time prior to Aug. 2 the British Minister made application to the State Department for the extradition of Joseph Roeside, who was alleged to have been guilty of forgery. One of Pinkerton's detectives swore out a warrant before United States Commissioner Hoyne, and, with a Deputy Marshal, went to Roeside's stock farm, near Waukegan, but was unable to find him. Yesterday, in company with his brother and attorney, he appeared voluntarily before the Commissioner and gave $5,000 bail for his appearance Oct. 4. He is accused of forging the pedigree of some horses, his prosecutors being an English company which deals in fine stock.

FINING RAILROADS.

The Citizens' Association has begun to prosecute the railroad companies for running trains within the city limits faster than ten miles an hour. Secretary Ambler said the Grand Trunk Railway Company had been fined $25 and a second summons had been issued against them. The companies known to have violated the law were those whose trains came in on the Western Indiana tracks to Twelfth street—namely: the Grand Trunk, Western Indiana, Chicago & Atlantic, Wabash, the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and also the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. All of these roads will be summoned if complaint is made. The running of trains in the city at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, he said, always resulted in killing people. Several recent accidents can be traced to flagrant violations of the city ordinances in regard to fast running in the city limits.

AT CITY HEADQUARTERS.

GENERAL NEWS.

One beer and two whisky licenses were issued yesterday, bringing the total up to within five of the number issued for the "first period." There are, however, twenty more whisky and thirty-one less beer saloons now doing business.

John Stafford had a talk with Commissioner Cregier yesterday about Ald. Whalen's order directing the opening of streets through the Lake-Front Park. He said that the land belonged to the United States and to the State of Illinois, and the city had no right to use it for street purposes. The Commissioner agreed with him.

While riding near the Stock-Yards yesterday morning Commissioner De Wolf's buggy was struck by a farmer's wagon and upset. He and a reporter, who was with him, were thrown out, and the Commissioner had a small bone in his right shoulder broken, while the reporter escaped with few bruises.

THE POLICE PROPOSITION.

Corporation-Counsel Winston was asked yesterday what he had to say about the objections made in the Council Monday night to the ordinance submitting to the voters in November the proposition whether or not $100,000 of the license money should be appropriated to increase the police force.

"As to the first one," he said, "the election being a general one, the ordinance was so drawn as to provide for a 'special election' that day with the same judges, polling places, etc., so that no expense would be incurred, in order to save any question as to the legality of the election. As to the other, the regular appropriation bill is never passed until the latter part of March, some five months after November. While I have not looked into the matter closely, it is my impression that the Council is authorized, if the people vote for it, to appropriate money for this beyond the municipal year when the action was taken."

THE ODGEN SLIP AND GAS.

President Judson of the Consumers' Gas Company and Commissioner Cregier had a conference about connecting the company's works with the Ogden Slip. An independent, substantial drain, Mr. Judson said, was to be constructed at once, and would enter the slip on the company's own property. The Commissioner refused to grant a permit to connect with the slip, not desiring to assume any jurisdiction over it, but gave one to put the drain in the street. The President assured him that the accident the other day would not happen again. It was due to the negligence of the engineer, who pumped too fast, and a large quantity of naphtha flowed over, entering the sewer and causing the fire. No refuse will be allowed to enter the slip—only dirty water, which is not objectionable or dangerous and which is not prohibited by the ordinance. It was incorrectly stated that the South Side Gas Company allowed their refuse to run into the river. They use coal, and utilize all the refuse, which is valuable, and nothing but water escapes from their works.

RECORDER BROCKWAY.

TESTIMONY OF NIGHT POLICEMEN AT THE COURT-HOUSE.

The County Board Committee on Finance met yesterday afternoon to continue the investigation of the charges against Recorder Brockway.

There were only two witnesses—John Mahoney and Patrick B. Hartnett, who were appointed to police duty in the Court-House Sept. 1. They testified that they had not seen any books removed from the abstract department, but that the Recorder had requested them to leave the south door of the Court-House open at night for the accommodation, he said, of men in his office who had to work at night. The policemen refused to comply with the request on the grounds assigned by the witnesses the day before—that they had no authority to leave the south door open except by order of the County Board.

The investigation will be continued today. The south door of the Court-House opens into the Recorder's office, and persons might go into the office at night therefrom and remove everything in the abstract department without the knowledge of the night policeman, who is stationed at the north door of the building.

TURNED ADRIFT.

A WOMAN'S CHARGES AGAINST THE MAN SHE CALLS HUSBAND.

A pretty and neatly-dressed young woman rang the bell at No. 198 Illinois street Wednesday evening, and, with tears streaming down her face, pleaded that she might be allowed to see her husband. A policeman was called and the woman locked up at the Chicago-Avenue Station, where she was booked for disorderly conduct.

Yesterday morning, when cross-examined, she made to Justice Kersten the following statement: Five years ago she came to Chicago from New Jersey and found employment as a clerk in a retail dry-goods house. While thus employed she became acquainted with a telegraph-operator named O. H. Martin, who is at present employed in the train-dispatcher's office of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. For over three years they lived together as man and wife, and of late have occupied furnished rooms at No. 198 Illinois street. Physical ailments, brought on by unlawful surgical operations, caused her to be neglected, and she was turned into the street at 10 o'clock at night, her trunk being thrown upon the sidewalk. Half crazed, she called at the house, and, as she alleges, was roughly handled by Martin and a lawyer named A. S. Meguire. She was then arrested and tried on a charge of insanity, but acquitted. Wednesday evening she met Martin in front of the Union Depot and pleaded with him not to cast her off, but she says that Martin knocked her almost senseless and left her prostrate upon the sidewalk. In proof of this assertion she showed the court an ugly gash over the left temple and a dark ring around her eye. Later on she called at Martin's boarding-house, and was again arrested.

Five persons appeared to prosecute the young woman. Among these were Martin, his attorney and room-mate, Meguire, and two young women named Burt, all occupants of No. 198 Illinois street. The women said the prisoner was jealous of them, and had accused them of being unduly intimate with Martin and Meguire. Martin acknowledged having lived with the prisoner, but said that it was "an impossibility to live with her any longer." He did not deny having struck her, but said that he was afraid she would attempt to do him bodily injury.

Justice Kersten placed the prisoner under bonds to keep the peace, allowing her to sign her own bond. He then advised her to obtain witnesses and have Martin arrested for assault and battery.

CHARITY WORK.

QUARTERLY REPORTS TO THE CENTRAL WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE UNION.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held yesterday at the Grand Pacific. Mrs. Carse, Chairman of the Board of Managers, made a summarized report covering the last three months. The kindergarten school would be kept open during the present year. A course of six lectures had been decided upon, to be given at Farwell Hall, the first to be delivered Dec. 4 by John B. Gough. Tuesday, Sept. 30, had been set apart as a day of prayer, services to be held at Farwell Hall, addresses to be delivered by Mrs. L. A. Hagans, Mrs. Jennie F. Willing, Miss Frances E. Willard, the Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson, and the Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson. The Treasurer, Mrs. C. E. Bigelow, reported $46 on hand June 19; received to date, $1,346; expended during the term, $1,385; balance, $7.

The report on the Bethesda Mission showed that during the last quarter 1,293 prescriptions had been given out and 405 visits had been made among the sick and needy. Nine persons had been sent to the hospital and 215 garments and thirty-six pairs of shoes had been distributed. Pledges had been signed by forty-eight men and seven women. An average of eight children have been cared for daily at Crèche nursery.

Mrs. G. R. Clarke reported that the jail had been visited twice a week during the summer, and she thought very salutary results had ensued.

Encouraging reports were also received from the Band of Hope and the managers of the midnight missions.

LOST IN MIDOCEAN.

SIX LITTLE CHILDREN FROM BOHEMIA WHOSE MOTHER WAS DROWNED AT SEA.

Some weeks ago Cervenka Sistek, who lives at No. 740 Loomis street, on the West Side, sent to Roquez, Bohemia, for his sister-in-law, Mrs. Ludmilla Kurlova, and her six children. As soon as she received Cervenka's message Mrs. Kurlova started for America with her children and her cousin, a young woman named Marie Gral, who wished to accompany her. Sunday, Sept. 7, the little party left Hamburg for New York in the steamship Hammonia. The rest of the story is best told by Marie, who found herself a few days later in New York, alone with six motherless orphans.

"The second night after we left Hamburg," she said to a reporter at Castle Garden, "we all retired early to our berths. My cousin was restless, and for a long time kept me awake. At last I fell into a sound sleep, from which she aroused me, saying the air was so close that she could not sleep, and that she would go on deck. Shortly after I was aroused by the tramping of feet overhead and the cry of 'Woman overboard!' and rushed on deck. There was considerable sea on, and it was some time before the ship could be stopped and a boat lowered. It was too late. My poor cousin was gone, and after some time spent in a fruitless search the boat returned to the ship, we proceeded on our way, and I was left alone with these dear little children."

The young woman had no money left, but kind-hearted passengers on board the steamship raised a purse of $90 for her the day after her cousin was drowned. The Castle Garden authorities telegraphed to Mr. Sistek in Chicago and forwarded the girl and the children to this city. Mr. Sistek said yesterday that he expected them to arrive last night.

ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REUNION OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The eighteenth annual reunion of the Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteers took place at the Matteson House yesterday. Nearly 100 veterans answered the roll-call.

The annual business meeting was held at 11:30 a. m. The deaths of the following comrades were reported: Dr. F. W. Lytle, Surgeon; Lieut.-Col. Van Pelt, Quartermaster; Peter Thompson, Company B; Lewis Jones, Company G; Robert Ralston, Company E. W. F. Sylla, W. Hall, and Dr. J. A. Hatch were appointed a committee to draw up suitable resolutions.

A letter was read from Comrade L. G. Bennett, suggesting that the next reunion be held on the battlefield of Pea Ridge. In spite of many stirring reminiscences, Pea Ridge was not considered suitable. Elgin, Aurora, and Monmouth were in turn proposed, and Elgin selected.

Letters of regret for inability to be present were received from Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Gen. Schofield, and Lieut.-Col. M. V. Sheridan.

F. O. White, Secretary, was unanimously appointed custodian of the regimental flag, which had hitherto been in the hands of Maj. Botolph.

At 1:30 p. m. nearly 200 of the veterans, with their wives and friends, sat down to a sumptuous banquet, provided at a merely nominal cost by Comrade George B. Munger of the Matteson House. Mr. Munger offered to donate the dinner, but the Executive Committee refused to entertain his proposal. N. Greusel, the veteran Colonel of the regiment, presided, and J. C. Dennison acted as toast-master. The Rev. Dr. Thomas returned thanks, and the following program of toasts and songs was gone through: Song, "Hurrah, Boys, Hurrah! We're Together Today" (composed specially for the occasion by Eugene J. Hall), Chicago Quartet; "Welcome," F. O. White for George B. Munger; "Our Host," M. E. Cornell; "The Old Thirty-sixth," Col. N. Greusel; song, "Comrades in Arms," Chicago Quartet; "The Mission of the Army-Mule," Maj. George D. Sherman; "The Army Post-Office," Henry B. Douglas; "Our Mothers, Wives, and Sweethearts," Col. Joslyn; song, "Marching Through Georgia," Chicago Quartet; "Comrades Gone, but Not Forgotten," J. M. Turnbull; "Invited Guests," the Rev. Dr. W. H. Thomas.

Special thanks were voted to Mr. Munger of the Matteson House and to the various railroad companies for reduced rates.

INSURANCE.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION OF STATE INSURANCE OFFICIALS.

The National Convention of State Insurance Officials reassembled at the Grand Pacific Hotel at noon yesterday, the President, John A. McCall Jr. of New York, occupying the chair.

On recommendation of the Committee on Legislation it was decided to adopt the proviso of Sec. 9 of the Illinois law governing co-operative or mutual assessment associations as the sense of the convention with reference to the exemption of secret or benevolent societies from the provisions of the laws regulating and governing insurance and mutual insurance companies.

Mr. Whiting, Chairman of the Committee on Miscellaneous Business, moved that the resolution introduced at the previous day's session by Mr. Pillsbury, providing for the surrender and cancellation of policies where the insurable interest thereon has ceased upon demand of either the company or the insured, be referred to a special committee to be embodied in the form of a bill to be recommended to the Legislatures of the several States. Carried and the committe appointed.

Mr. Sheppard Homans of New York delivered an address in which he entered a strong protest against the custom of basing assessments upon the age of the individual at the time the policy was issued. He said the rate should be increased according to the age of the insured and that if this were not done the money thus lost would have to come from some other source or the company could not live.

The Committee on Blanks recommended the separation of original or first year's premiums from renewal premiums, as such classification was necessary in any comparison of the relative merits of different companies, and that such separation should be insisted upon in the reports made by companies to the State Departments. The committee also recommended that, in casting ratios, expenses should be compared with the mean amount at risk rather than with premium or gross income. The committee explained that the recommendations should not apply to industrial business.

The report was adopted.

The Committee on Blanks presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That all insurance companies, assessment and corporation, be required to report for the date of Dec. 31 of each year a schedule of all outstanding claims for losses, arranged in the order of their dates, and stating the names of claimants and all other particulars needed to identify fire, marine, death, accident, or other losses, as the case may be.

Resolved, That the separation of note and cash receipts in the income and disbursement accounts of the life blanks be discontinued, and the same be reported together. Also that the premium note account be retained in the same form as at present. This is done for the purpose of avoiding a repetition of the same item in the reports.

Resolved, That the coöperative blank require that the assessments and expenses incurred by the lodges of such societies as report under this blank upon certificates be separately stated from that incurred by the grand lodge or central association.

Mr. Fackler offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Legislation with instructions to report at the next convention:

In view of the great changes to which the market values of all securities are liable, while their intrinsic values vary but little and generally only gradually, it is the sense of this convention that the assets of life-insurance companies need not be appraised in all cases solely according to the market values at the close of each year; for such corporations are not liable, like banks, to sudden calls requiring the conversion of a large part of their assets into cash, but can always await the removal of values that seems sure to follow the most prolonged and disastrous depression.

We therefore recommend the passage of laws in all the States providing that any company may appraise an amount of assets not exceeding one-fourth of its liabilities, on the basis of the average valuation for the ten years prior; but this provision shall not be employed to value any item of assets above its original cost to the company, and all such special appraisals shall be distinctly specified in the published State insurance report.

A committee nominated the following: President, J. A. McCall Jr.; Vice-President, Eugene Pringle; Secretary, Charles P. Swigert. It was recommended by the committee that the next convention be held in Chicago in September of 1885, the day to be fixed by the President.

The officers nominated by the committee were elected, and Chicago was chosen for the next convention.

The convention then adjourned, and the members prepared for a visit to Pullman at the invitation of Mr. Swigert.

ON 'CHANGE.

A CONSULTATION—A SETTLING-CLERK EPISODE.

An earnest conversation on 'Change yesterday between Inspector Drake and W. E. McHenry, in which they were joined by P. B. Weare, gave rise to a conjecture that perhaps the consultation related to a more rigid inspection of No. 2 and high-mixed corn, the only grades that can be delivered on contracts. This was denied, however, by Mr. Weare, who protested that no consultation of any nature had occurred. He said he did a legitimate commission business, was always willing to tell the price of butter, corn, or any other commodity that he handled, but that he did not propose to divulge the private transactions of the concern—if they had any—which in this instance he disclaimed.

Some dozen or more settling-clerks were fined $1 each at the instigation, they claim, of Mr. John T. Lester, whose action was due to their making settlements on the sidewalk, thereby obstructing the passageway. In retaliation the boys pasted a notice in the settling-room to the effect that no rings would be made for Mr. Lester for a week. As this would have proven almost tantamount to a suspension of Mr. Lester's trading on 'Change for the time specified, word was circulated among the boys that upon application they would receive the amount of their fine from Mr. Lester's office. As a consequence there was a line of boys besieging the cashier's window during the afternoon, only a small percentage of whom had been made victims of the law during the morning. Only those who had been arrested received their money, however, and not all of these. At Mr. Lester's office it was said that only two boys were paid, and that this was done by the clerks in the office out of their own pockets and not at the orders of the firm.

J. WELLINGTON DOODY.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND VOTERS FOR CLEVELAND AND LOGAN WHO ONLY EXIST IN SOMEBODY'S IMAGINATION.

The following extraordinary advertisement has been published at intervals in the political columns of a contemporary:

THE MEMBERS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S REpublican Central Club of Cook County are requested to work zealously for Cleveland for President, John A. Logan for Vice-President, Carter Harrison for Governor, John Finerty and Mason for Congress, the State and County ticket to be agreed upon hereafter. By order of 100,000 young Republicans.
J. WELLINGTON DOODY, Chairman.
ALEXANDER J. BEARD, Secretary.

Some astonishment was naturally excited at Republican headquarters as to who Mr. J. Wellington Doody might be, and as to where the 100,000 young Republicans who intended to give their support to Cleveland and Logan were to be found. Evidently the Young Men's Republican Central Club was a formidable organization, and destined to become an important factor in the approaching struggle. It was highly desirable to conciliate the local mugwump with the suggestive name, who carried in his breeches pocket 100,000 young Republican votes, and accordingly a committee of one was delegated to wait upon him at his place of business, far to the south on Indiana avenue.

The committee traveled southward for many moons, until he at last arrived at the comparatively unknown locality where Mr. Doody hangs out. In front of Mr. Doody's place of business the committee saw many kinds of strange vegetables which it had hitherto supposed to be extinct. Eggs, which from their apparent antiquity must have been especially valuable, were carefully preserved in barrels which stood in a row upon the wooden sidewalk. A chicken-coop containing an animated skeleton of a rooster added to the picturesque effect of the scene. The committee tumbled over a tin tomato-can, and entering the doorway of the building found himself in a large room completely filled with the greatest variety of strange and curious things—boxes and barrels, and even machinery of some sort. Some of the boxes were labelled "tea" and "sugar," but inasmuch as none of them were open the committee could not tell if they really contained those articles; on subsequent reflection he considers it doubtful.

Behind a long counter a young man with a smooth face and red cheeks was seated on a tall stool, playing upon a mouth-harmonicon. He paid no attention to the committee until he had finished the tune he was playing, then he asked suddenly what he could do for him.

"I wish to find Mr. Doody," said the committee.

"That's my name," replied the young man, still fingering the harmonicon—"J. Wellington Doody."

"You are Chairman, I believe, of the Young Men's Republican Central Club?"

Mr. Doody looked blank. "Wot yer mean?" he inquired.

The committee showed Mr. Doody the advertisement, and the latter read it slowly, down to his signature, a look of utter amazement overspreading his countenance. "Yes," he said, at last, with a gasp, "that's me; but I don't know nothin' about it."

"Then you aren't a mugwump after all?" exclaimed the committee disappointedly.

"A mug—what? No, I guess not. My name's Doody—J. Wellington Doody."

"And you haven't got any hundred thousand men?"

"Nix."

"Well, what does this advertisement mean then, signed with your name?"

A look of intelligence gradually irradiated Mr. Doody's expressive features. "I'll bet I know," he said, "it's a gag the boys put up a joke on me. There ain't any Republican Central Club out here. Can I sell you any groceries? No? Well, you'd better run and ketch the car, there are only two a week on Indiana avenue."

The committee rushed out just in time to grab it on the fly and started homeward, convinced that Mr. Doody's 100,000 men were, like Henry Watterson's, men of air.

But who pays for the advertisement?

JOHN MOHYDE.

ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

John Mohyde was put on trial yesterday in Judge Barnum's court, charged with the murder of Mang Schweiger, Sunday, May 18, in Joseph Fritz's saloon at No. 30 West Ohio street. The following jury was accepted: Charles G. Day, No. 841 West Madison street; William R. Vaupell, No. 220 O'Brien street; George Herbert, No. 607 West Twelfth street; W. Leonard, No. 696 West Indiana street; H. Christ, No. 575 North Franklin street; S. Crooks, No. 448 North Clark street; George Hettich, No. 216 Schiller street; R. Albrecht, No. 252 Clybourn avenue; M. J. Mathy, Lemont; A. N. Maddison, Hyde Park; E. J. Loreland, No. 227 Twenty-fifth street; L. Funk.

Joseph Fritz testified that the murdered man was his cousin. He was not present when the trouble began, but when he got to the saloon at 11 p. m. he saw Mohyde getting away from the man that was shot.

Henry Reichter said that at 10 o'clock five young men entered the saloon, and four of them played pool. Schweiger advanced to the billiard-table with a piece of paper and lit it on the gas-jet. Mohyde, who was on the other side of the table, came around and grasped Schweiger by the throat, asking what he was doing there. Mohyde had his revolver out and pointed it at witness' head, but put it back into his pocket. A few minutes after that Mohyde shot Schweiger.

This testimony was followed by that of John Regan, who saw Schweiger fall, and Officer Loftus, of the West Chicago Avenue Station, who arrested Mohyde.

Officer Eastman produced the revolver. It had one empty chamber and four loaded.

Fritz was recalled and identified the revolver. He said he saw Mohyde with the revolver out.

The trial will be resumed this morning.

THIRD AVENUE SCHOOLS.

ONE SOLD AND ANOTHER THAT OUGHT TO BE.

The primary school at Third avenue and Twelfth street has been sold on account of its location, and no school will be held there after this year. Its surroundings are very bad, yet they are pure compared with those of the Jones School, at the corner of Third avenue and Harrison street. There are about 950 pupils on the rolls of the latter, the sexes being about equally divided. The ages of the girls range from 6 to 17. The building is surrounded on all sides by houses of prostitution, the inmates of which are often at the windows and, out of school hours, pay school-children to run errands for them. In addition to this the neighborhood is infested with loafers, who, when not in the saloons, at every hand insult the older school girls and any woman who happens to pass by. And as if this were not enough, the people living in the houses which front on State street put their garbage in the alley alongside the school, and, in consequence, the windows on that side have to be closed, not only to keep out the sickening odor, but to hide from view the loafers who use the alley. The boys and girls know very well what sort of people live in the vicinity, and the impressions they gather from what they see cannot fail to do them moral injury. The locality is not a proper one for a school, and the authorities know it, but they seem willing that the children should continue as they are—surrounded by the worst possible influences when on their way to and from school.

VENTING THEIR SPITE.

THREE MEN ARRESTED FOR BEATING A NON-UNION MOLDER.

Frank Ellair, a non-union molder in the employ of Cribben, Sexton & Co., suspended work Wednesday on account of illness, and, with a friend, started for his boarding-house, No. 68 North Desplaines street. As they approached the Indiana street bridge a number of union men assailed them. Ellair's friend retreated to a doorway, produced a revolver and repelled those who attacked him. All then set upon Ellair. He was knocked down and beaten senseless. His assailants then attempted to throw him into the river, but were prevented by some workmen, who carried him home.

Yesterday Ellair secured a warrant for the arrest of Robert Mullen, Mike Beard (alias Barrett), and John Weidman, who were charged with riot. Ellair says they were his assistants. The police say that Barrett and his brother William have been the instigators of nearly all the recent troubles between the moulders employed at Cribben, Sexton & Co.'s and the Union moulders. Weidman also is said to have participated in some of the disturbances.

DR. SALMON.

HIS SEARCH FOR PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN OHIO AND KENTUCKY.

D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, arrived yesterday from Ohio and Kentucky, where he has been tracing the origin of the cases of pleuro-pneumonia which have broken out in Illinois. Last evening at the Palmer he said that he had located the disease both in Ohio and Kentucky. It had originated in the herd owned by Dye at Troy, O., and thence had spread into other States. He had had seven infected cattle killed in the Dye herd, and the disease had been stamped out in that locality. They had also discovered it on Mitchell's farm at Dayton, but they were unable to suppress it there because they could not agree with Mitchell as to the value of the animals. Ohio had no Cattle law, and the owner cannot be made to slaughter diseased cattle. Mitchell wanted him to pay the full value of the cattle. This he could not do. The money with which owners are indemnified is furnished by the States or Breeders' Association. Having no funds on hand he could do nothing, but he had placed a strict quarantine on Mitchell's herd. The disease in Mitchell's herd had come from Dye's cattle, and it had been brought to Dye from Maryland. He had also found the infection at Cynthiana, Ky., in a herd of 250 cattle owned by Frisby and Lake. Twelve cows were suffering from the disorder. Four had been killed and the rest were quarantined. This infection had come from the farm of M. B. Clark at Geneva, Ill. He thought arrangements would be made by which the entire herd at Cynthiana could be killed and the disease stamped out. It existed at no other locality in Kentucky. Dr. Salmon will return at once to Washington. He thinks the disease is well under control.

DISCOVERY OF ANOTHER ASTEROID.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 25.—A cable to Harvard College Observatory announces the discovery of another asteroid by the Austrian astronomer Palisa. Position the 23d of September, 13:79 Greenwich mean time; right ascension, 2 hours 19' 3"; declination north, 14° 42' 38"; daily motion—in right ascension, minus 24"; in declination, minus 2'. It is of the thirteenth magnitude.

"Rough on Pain."
Cures colic, cramps, diarrhœa; externally, for aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. For man or beast. 25 and 50c.

COLE VS. COLE.

The Testimony Finished and the Case Submitted with Little Argument.

The Defendant Corrects Himself—A Decision Tomorrow—Mrs. Cole Exultant.

The celebrated divorce case of Cole vs. Cole was resumed yesterday morning before Judge Gardner. Mrs. Cole, in a becoming suit of drab and velvet, with hat to match, was on hand promptly to the minute, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. L. C. Roberts, and flanked by a large party of admiring and sympathizing female friends.

Public interest in the case seemed to grow as it neared the end, for the court-room was crowded in the morning, a somewhat unusual thing. It was practically settled at 3:15 p. m., when Judge Gardner, after listening to brief arguments, announced that he did not care to have the testimony written up, and would announce his decision Saturday morning.

Mr. F. F. Cole, the defendant, whose testimony had not been completed the previous day, was not present at the opening of the case, and the delay caused considerable annoyance. Mr. Jenks said Mr. Cole was the last witness he expected to put on and he didn't know why he was not present. After waiting awhile Mr. Stiles asked permission to examine a witness, which was granted, and Alfred Marks was called. He said he was a son of Mrs. Jane Basch, of No. 599 West Monroe street; had known his mother for ten years at least. Within the last two years she had kept a boarding-house at her present residence, with probably half a dozen boarders. Alfred is the young man formerly employed by Mr. Cole.

THE DEFENDANT EXPLAINS.

After recess Mr. Cole put in an appearance. He said he had been sick in the morning, and exhibited a physician's certificate from Dr. McArthur. He said he must have been mistaken in the name of the woman who was ordered out of his room at the Palmer House. But that woman had been in his room to borrow money on other occasions. He acknowledged having visited a newspaper office the previous evening and making a request to have her name suppressed, as he had been mistaken. The woman referred to, Mrs. Basch, wanted to come to his room in order to avoid the publicity of coming to his office. She had visited his room in the Palmer House, but he was not certain it was she at the time spoken of. He had so many women coming to his room on business that he couldn't be sure about it. Thought he had a room over at No. 2129 Indiana avenue, but occupied it alone. Rented the room for a week at a time. Wasn't quite certain that he paid his wife's board after the separation for more than two weeks. She said she had plenty of money to spend upon the suit, and never paid her lawyers anything. He had been mistaken the previous day in saying that a rap came on the door of the Palmer House when Mrs. Basch was in the room. She had been there on different occasions on business, but always accompanied by her son, either Morris or Alfred, and on one occasion, when he was sick, by her husband.

Gen. Stiles said he had thought of putting in rebutting testimony, but they had concluded it was useless to take up further time.

ARGUMENT FOR DEFENSE.

Mr. Jenks said he only desired to have the court understand the testimony, and would only call attention to two or three points. He spoke of the fact that this couple were continually quarreling and making up—in other words, condoning all offenses. When she went to her sister's she had no intention of a separation or of bringing an action for divorce on the ground of cruelty. As to the charge of adultery, there was absolutely no evidence. No man who boarded anywhere but could have remarks made that somebody had been in his room. If a gentleman spoke to a lady it was no evidence of a wrong intent. The court could not decide as to what constituted cruelty unless all the surroundings were understood. The complainant left the defendant with the intention expressed and understood of returning after she had visited her sister. There was not a day but ladies in every hotel visited gentlemen's rooms for one thing or another. Was a hairpin in a bed conclusive evidence that a man had committed adultery? The chambermaid wore hairpins. Detectives were employed. Suppose one of them, seeking to make evidence, placed hairpins where they were found? Whenever a detective started out to prove a case he would always have things in the right place to prove it. If hairpins were never used except when a person was intent upon some wrong act, they might have some weight. The case was simply one of money on the part of the complainant. Money was what she was after. The testimony showed that after the filing of the bill she wanted to go back to her husband.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Gen. Stiles in replying said the question was whether the complainant was entitled to a divorce or not. The testimony seemed clear, and unless the court wished to hear from him on any one point he did not care to argue the case. There was no evidence showing that any promise had been made by Cole to refrain from abuse. His language failed to express the outrage inflicted upon a woman by that "spanking business." Mr. Cole did not want his wife to return after the separation, and the only objection he had to a divorce was the possibility of being called upon for a large amount of alimony. When Cole tried to abduct his wife in the carriage that was cruelty of the worst kind. Whatever effort she was making to get some of Cole's money was fully counterbalanced by his effort to keep it away from her. The evidence showed that he was constantly loaning money in the names of other parties. The testimony of the bell-boy and chambermaid was perfectly reliable. The latter spoke of seeing women go into Cole's room at 11 o'clock at night, finding hairpins in the bed and long hair on the bureau. When the bell-boy rapped on the door Cole asked for time. Could any sane man doubt as to the reason?

THE COURT HAD HEARD ENOUGH.

Mr. Jenks said he would have the testimony written up and submit it to the court, but Judge Gardner replied that it would hardly pay to have it written up. He was familiar with the testimony, and would give his decision Saturday morning.

This seemed to settle the question of Mrs. Cole's getting the divorce. She shook hands warmly with her counsel, Messrs. Stiles and Latham, and the spectators and principals departed.

The suit in regard to alimony will be begun after Mrs. Cole gets her decree, and proof will be submitted in regard to the amount of Cole's property.

THE TURF.

Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 25.—The weather today was cool and fine, but the track was in bad condition owing to yesterday's rain. The attendance was good. The races set for yesterday came off today.

First race, purse $350, for all ages, winning penalties with non-winning and maiden allowances, one and one-quarter miles—In the stretch Vanguard had it to himself, and won in a gallop by six lengths, John Davis second, Emma Manley third. Time, 2:16.

Second race, Bruce Stakes, for 3-year-olds, with $500 added, one and one-eighth miles—Starters: Tambourine, Eros, King Kyrle, Cora Baker, Malaria, Strickland, and Bob Miles. Tambourine secured a lead of a length, Eros second, a length in front of Strickland (third), the field close up, bunched. At the quarter pole Strickland led by a length, Tambourine second, a length in front of the field, bunched. Strickland was soon beaten. Eros and Tambourine ran even to the lower turn, where Tambourine was done. Eros led into the stretch, followed by Bob Miles second, Malaria third. The race home was between Bob Miles and Malaria. Bob Miles won by a length, swerving at the finish and somewhat interfering with Malaria (second), Eros a poor third. Time, 2:02½.

Third race, purse $300, one mile—Troubadour was never headed and won in a gallop by three lengths, Vaulter second, Rhadama a bad third. Time, 1:50¾.

Fourth race, purse $250, for 2-year-olds, selling allowances, three-fourth of a mile—Tantrum came with a rush and won in a gallop by six lengths, Diamond second, Bell Pate a bad third. Time, 1:21¼. The winner was sold to M. Young at an advance of $195.

Fifth race, purse $400, non-winning and maiden allowances, one and one-half miles—At the lower turn Taxgatherer drew away and won in a gallop by five lengths, Ed Butts second, a head in front of Madison (third). Time, 2:50½.

Brighton Beach.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The first race at Brighton Beach today was for maidens of all ages, seven furlongs—Lady Lyons won, Dave Gideon second, King B. third. Time, 1:3[illegible]½.

Second race, same prizes, and [illegible] distance—Norena won in a canter by six lengths, Hally second, Leroy third. Time, 1:33.

Third race, same prizes, the winner to be sold at auction, one mile and a furlong—Little Dan won easily by two lengths, Faugh-a-Ballagh second, Blue Rebel third. Time, 1:59.

Fourth race, purse $400, handicap, for all ages, one mile—Little Fred won, Lutestring second, Haledon third. Time, 1:44¼.

Fifth race, purse $250, for horses beaten at Brighton in 1884, three-quarters of a mile—Lenox won easily by a length, Pericles second, Laramintia third. Time, 1:17.

Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Today the weather cleared, and, though the track was too soft for fast time, the races were close and exciting, and 2,000 people attended. Pool-selling was good. But one race was finished—that for the 2:35 class, postponed from Wednesday. Mambrinette won easily in straight heats, and was a hot pool-favorit.

Third day, Cleveland fall meeting, 2:35 class, trotting purse $700, divided:

Mambrinette, b. m., by Mambrino	1	1	1
Fred Pond, br. g.	2	2	5
Gray Dave, g. g.	4	6	2
Honest Sam, b. g.	3	3	6
Walter Jones, blk. h.	5	4	3
Princess, ch. m.	6	5	4
Barney M., ch. g.	7	dis	
Quaker Girl, ch. m.	8	dr	

Time—2:24¼; 2:23¼; 2:25.

Four heats of the 2:23 class race were trotted, with no result. Pools alternated, with Algath, Schriber, and Reveille as favorits.

Same day and track, 2:30 class, trotting, purse $700, divided:

Jim Schriber, g. m.	1	1	4	3
Algath, b. m.	3	2	1	1
Reveille, b. h.	2	4	1	2
Florence M., ch. m.	4	3	3	4

Time—2:25¼; 2:24¼; 2:22¼; 2:24¼.

Three heats were paced in the 2:25 class and no horse won. Uncle Ned and Jordan were favorits. It was a hot, well-contested race.

Same day and track, 2:25 class, pacing, purse $700, divided:

Uncle Ned, rn. g.	1	6	1
Jordan, ch. g.	5	1	2
Van Zandt, br. g.	4	2	3
Idlewild, b. m.	2	5	5
Golden Prince, ch. g.	3	4	6
Juliet, b. m.	6	3	4

Time—2:26¾; 2:24¼; 2:23¾.

Tomorrow's races are for the 2:40 and 2:30 trotting classes and the finish of the 2:25 pacing and 2:23 trotting classes.

Island Park.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The feature of the trotting at Island Park this afternoon was the attempt of Harry Wilkes in an exhibition race for a purse of $1,000 to beat the fastest time ever made on this track—2:16. After two warming heats he was sent at his best, Mme. Marantette accompanying on a running horse. The quarter was made in 34, the half in 1:08, the three-quarters in 1:41½, and the mile in 2:16½.

The final heat in the unfinished 2:19 race was taken by George V. The two other contests were won in three straight heats each, the favorits winning. The following is the summary:

Purse $1,500, for the 2:19 class:

George V., b. g.	4	4	1	2	1	1
Louisa N., b. m.	1	1	3	4	3	3
Judge Davis, b. g.	2	2	2	1	4	2
Capt. Emmons, ch. g.	3	3	4	2	1	ro

Time—2:22¾; 2:22; 2:20¾; 2:23¼; 2:23¾; 2:22¼.

Purse $1,500, for 2:17 class:

Phillis, b. m.	1	1	1
Phil Thompson, g. g.	2	2	2
Maud Messenger, b. m.	3	3	3

Time—2:20¼; 2:21¼; 2:23¾.

Purse $800, for the 2:33 class:

Col. Wood, b. g.	1	1	1
Ines, blk. m.	2	2	4
Electric, b. g.	7	3	2
Bergen, b. g.	4	5	3
Crosby, ch. g.	3	8	7
Echo, br. g.	5	4	5
Mollie Mack, b. m.	8	6	6
Prince Middleton, b. g.	6	7	8

Time—2:26¼; 2:26¾; 2:30¼.

Logansport, Ind.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Fifteen thousand people attended the fair today. The races were unusually interesting, although the track was very heavy. The free-for-all trot was won by Lady Elgin—time, 2:36½—Bogardus taking second money. The mile running was won by Pug—time, 1:48. In the free-for-all pace Hoosier Sam took first money in 2:32, and American Boy second.

Youngstown, O.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—At the fair to-day the track was heavy. Summary:

For 3-year-old colts:

Queen	2	2	1	1	1
Bessie C.	1	1	2	2	2
Antonille	3	3	dis.		

Time—3:10; 2:53; 2:45; 2:48; 2:43½.

Free-for-all pace:

Sorrel Dan	1	1	1
Frank W.	2	2	2
Tennessee	dis.		

Time—2:28½; 2:33¾; 2:40.

A POSER FOR HARRISON.

Questions That He Uniformly Declines to Answer.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Col. L. H. Whitney of this city made a rousing speech in Geneva, Ill., the evening of the 23d inst., very full of points and fearless in matter and form.

Among other things he made the assertion, and very emphatically repeated it, that the Democratic candidate for Governor is the most abject and contemptible coward that ever ran for office in the State of Illinois, and proceeds to give his reasons by stating as a fact that Mr. Harrison has never yet either condemned or approved, nor has he ever stated his views in any of his campaign speeches upon, the Harper law.

What we want to know is whether that gentleman is so much of a demagog that he is playing fast and loose with the people; whether he has evaded, avoided, or straddled that question in such a manner as to deserve the stinging thrusts of Col. Whitney.

Can The Tribune tell us, from anything Mr. Harrison has said in this canvass, whether he will, in case of his election, recognize, execute, or recommend for repeal the Harper law?

Can it be possible that the prenatal influences of the "dark and bloody ground" have so influenced the life and character of this son of Kentucky (shades of Boone and Clay abide with us yet more!) as to make him justly liable to this humiliating charge? POPULUS.

[Mr. Harrison has been pointedly asked these questions at a dozen of his meetings, and he has uniformly declined to answer whether he would approve or veto a bill repealing the Harper law.]

FRANCIS B. HAYS' BEQUESTS.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The late Hon. Francis B. Hays, the Republican nominee for Congress in the Fifth District, who died last week, bequeathed to Dartmouth College $10,000, the income to be applied to the support of the school or department founded by the late Abiel Chandler; to the trustees of Berwick Academy $10,000; and to Harvard College $10,000 for the purchase of books for its library. His total wealth is estimated at over $6,000,000.

Have you seen the new wonder—the Singer family sewing-machine, just issued from 235 Wabash?

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued marriage licenses to the following couples yesterday:

Name and residence. Age.

Felix Krapowski, Chicago.
Josie Schollier, Chicago.
Frederick Bauer, Blue Island.
Minnie Stumpf, Blue Island.
Peter C. Nielsen, Chicago.
Albertine Abel, Chicago.
Michael J. Sheehy, Chicago.
Amelia Anderson, Chicago.
Charles S. Kidd, Chicago.
Jessie Abbott, Chicago.
John W. Heller, Chicago.
Mary Marquiss, Chicago.
Joseph Zwolinsky, Chicago.
Wladislawa Majewska, Chicago.
Abe White, Chicago.
Mary Gorman, Chicago.
Fred Malonzo, Chicago.
Fekla Richter, Chicago.
Nels Hassell, Chicago.
Sophie Johnson, Chicago.
William T. Lundstrom, Chicago.
Anita Hanson, Chicago.
Nicolas Vogt, Lemont.
Katie Doller, Lemont.
William Stellman, Leyden.
Martha Dwens, Leyden.
Conrad Moe, Chicago.
Marie Hendrickson, Chicago.
Bernhard H. Wonke, Chicago.
Christine Miller, Chicago.
John Grebat, Chicago.
Maria Haller, Chicago.
Gustav Kropp, South Chicago.
Marie Dumke, South Chicago.
William J. Cairns, Chicago.
Charlotte Francis, Chicago.
Patrick D. Gavin, Lake.
Kate Gibbons, Lake.
Gebus Soehibrands, Chicago.
Clara Presht, Chicago.
Theodore Triermeier, Sag Bridge.
Josie Tungies, Sag Bridge.
William Klimes, Chicago.
Katie Grover, Chicago.
James K. Kuts, Braidwood.
Mary Madden, Braidwood.
Anton Wesolowski, Lemont.
Wiktorya Kamarczak, Chicago.
David C. Ritchie, Chicago.
Rebecca Corbett, Chicago.
Peter Peterson, Chicago.
Louise Nonen, Chicago.
Henry Wobber, Chicago.
Mary Glasser, Chicago.
Montagu T. Barney, Butte City.
Gertrude Middleton, London, England.
William Hermann, Chicago.
Johanna Gatjeir, Chicago.
Andreas Anderson, Waterman.
Signe Nielson, Chicago.
Josef Trnes, Chicago.
Katerina Wecker, Chicago.
William Hosmer, Chicago.
Sadie Tilton, Chicago.
Simon Wegner, Chicago.
Barbara Schmidt, Chicago.
August Maas, Chicago.
Elenor Soderberg, Chicago.
John Bertelson, Chicago.
Maggie Erickson, Chicago.

DEATHS.

HARRINGTON—Sept. 25, of pneumonia, at her late residence, 220 South Morgan-st., Sadie M., beloved wife of Elmer C. Harrington.
Funeral private.

KLEIST—Sept. 25, at 10 o'clock, Aurelous Kleist, aged 25.
Funeral Sunday at 10 o'clock from residence, 24 West Twelfth-st.

GRACE—William H., beloved son of James and Mary Grace, in the 24th year of his age.
Carriages will leave residence, 437 Morgan-st., corner Twelfth, at 9:30 to the Holy Family Church, where requiem high mass will be celebrated, Saturday, Sept. 27, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

O'CONNOR—At Kansas City, Sept. 23, John O'Connor. Remains to be taken to his father's residence, 415 Twenty-sixth-st.
Funeral Friday morning, Sept. 26, 1884, to All Saints' Catholic Church at 9:30 a. m., thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

KEMP—Sept. 24, Lily Belle, infant daughter of E. S. S. and Lavinia Kemp.
Funeral today at 12 m. from 684 Bloomingdale-road.

BRASHER—Sept. 25, at his residence, 345 Sixty-first-st., Englewood, Frederick Brasher, in the 23d year of his age.
Funeral services at residence Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

NOLAN—Sept. 25, Mrs. Matthew Nolan, nee Lancaster, at 9 a. m., at her residence, 386 Milwaukee-av., aged 25 years.
Funeral Saturday, Sept. 27, at 10 a. m. to St. Stephen's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

MURNANE—Thomas, at his late residence, 289 Shurtleff-av.
Funeral Sunday, Sept. 28, at 9 a. m. to St. James' Church, thence by cars to Calvary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
Political.

COL. DAN MUNN WILL TALK ON THE political issues of the day at Central Park Chapel, corner Lake-st. and Albany-av., this evening. Ladies cordially invited.

COL. GEORGE R. CLARK WILL LEAD the noonday prayer-meeting at No. 148 Madison-st. today. Maj. D. W. Whittle will give a Bible reading at 4 o'clock.

GOV. HAMILTON WILL SPEAK SATURday night at the Oakland wigwam. The intention is to have a rousing meeting to which the city Republican clubs will be invited.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION Blaine and Logan Marching Club, Chicago, Sept. 25—General Order No. 1: Having been elected to command the Blaine and Logan Marching Clubs of this division, I hereby assume command. The following staff appointments are announced: James N. Buchanan, Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General; Shea Smith, Inspector-General and Major; Fred A. Herring, Judge-Advocate and Major; L. L. Wilson, Quartermaster and Captain; Delos E. Hall, Commissary and Captain; D. W. Nickerson, L. F. Jacobs, Marshall B. Allen, William H. Gleason, Frank A. La Monte, A. S. Lell, James O'Brien, Peter W. Jones, Soren Matthison, Fred Weiderman, A. C. Rotter, B. W. Hendrix, C. E. Bohart, George W. Richards, John F. Smith, Daniel Barnard, Walter N. Chester, Ezra McCord, First Lieutenants and Aids. The companies composing this division will assemble at the corner of Grand-boulevard and Thirty-seventh-st. Friday, Sept. 26, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of serenading Congressman R. W. Dunham. Clubs will take position in line as they arrive on the ground, the right resting on Thirty-seventh-st., facing east. Commanders of clubs will report to the Assistant Adjutant-General at the northeast corner of Grand-boulevard and Thirty-seventh-st. immediately upon their arrival. The following will be the line of march: East on Thirty-seventh-st. to Vincennes-av., south on Vincennes-av. to Oakwood-boulevard, east on Oakwood-boulevard to Drexel-boulevard, south on Drexel-boulevard to Fortieth-st., north on Drexel-boulevard to Thirty-ninth-st., and east on Thirty-ninth-st. to Lake-av. After the serenade the commands will form and march north on Lake-av. to Thirty-fifth-st. By order of George H. Harlow, Division Marshal. James N. Buchanan, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE LAKE VIEW BLAINE AND LOGAN Club will hold a mass-meeting at the music-hall Saturday evening. The Hon. George E. Adams, Col. W. S. Scribner, and others will speak.

THE COLORED REPUBLICAN BLAINE and Logan Club of the Seventeenth Ward will hold a mass-meeting at No. 169 Larrabee-st. this evening, and will be addressed by George Johnson, R. M. Mitchell, James Potter, John Howard, Dave French, and others.

THE OAKLAND BLAINE AND LOGAN Marching Club will meet at the Wigwam this evening at 7 o'clock to participate in the serenade to the Hon. R. W. Dunham.

THE HYDE PARK BLAINE AND LOGAN Marching Club will meet at Flood's Hall this evening at 7 o'clock to join the parade at Oakland to serenade Congressman Dunham.

THE PRESENTATION OF A BANNER TO the West Side Blaine and Logan Mounted Knights takes place at their headquarters, corner of Lake and Lincoln-sts., tonight.

THE BLAINE AND LOGAN AUXILIARY Club of the Fourth Ward will meet at 326 State-st. at 8 o'clock this evening.

THE SIXTH WARD INDEPENDENT BLAINE and Logan Club will meet this evening at No. 502 Blue Island-av. Th. Gestefeld and other good speakers will address the meeting.

Miscellaneous.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Northwestern Loan & Building Association of Chicago will be held at 19 Tribune Building on Tuesday evening, Oct. 7, 1884.
WILLIAM M. R. VOSE, Secretary.
Chicago, Sept. 25, 1884.

STEINWAY.

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PIANO WAREROOMS:
STATE & MONROE-STS.

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This Friday Morning at 10 o'clock,
OUR REGULAR SALE
FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES,
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KRANZ'S 'Paris Glaces.'
Something entirely New. Superior to all other fine confections. ONLY 15 [illegible]

HOME POLITICS.

The Republican Candidates and the Committee Continue to Confer.

The Democratic Scheme for Gerrymandering the Voting Districts—Aids to Fraud.

The Mason Men in the Third District—The Ninth Senatorial—The General Situation.

THE CAMPAIGN.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES STILL AT VARIANCE WITH THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Another tedious but unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday by the Republican County Central Committee and the Republican candidates in joint session to make final arrangements for a vigorous prosecution of the campaign. A few days ago the Central Committee selected its various sub-committees, with the exception of that all-important one, the Executive Committee, which is expected to provide the sinews of war and direct the fight generally. The candidates looked for and were kindly given a voice when it came to the selection of the committee, and were told to fix it up among themselves and suggest it to the central body. The candidates tried to do this Wednesday afternoon, but could not find the right men, C. B. Farwell, who was acceptable to all as Chairman, refusing to serve because his private business required too much of his time. Mr. Farwell was visited yesterday by some of the candidates, who endeavored to coax him into a change of mind, but it was no use. So when the candidates met the Central Committee yesterday it was not with a full report. But there was one other reason why the report was not ready. The candidates had not been fully advised as to how far the jurisdiction of the Executive Committee was to extend, and they wanted to find out before taking definit action in the premises. Particularly did some of the candidates want to know whether or not the Executive Committee was to decide contests, of which there are several important ones. Among the county candidates, where there are contests, it was feared that a committee would be chosen which would devote too much time to these family quarrels and too little to the county ticket. At the meeting yesterday the candidates were out in full force, Mr. Mason being present, as was also Congressman Davis. After the candidates told the committee of the disadvantages under which they had labored they went into a side room to talk the situation over again. The committee took up the question relating to the duties of the Executive Committee and had a long discussion over it, various resolutions being offered and killed. A resolution to leave all details of campaign work to the Executive Committee, with the exception of settling contests, was lost by a tie vote. A resolution to leave everything to the Executive Committee, having the various sub-committees report to it, was lost by a vote of 15 to 2. After wasting much time in these and similar resolutions the following, offered by George Boss, was almost unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the conduct of the ensuing campaign be entirely intrusted to the Executive Committee to be appointed by the candidates, except in matters of contest and printing of tickets, which shall remain in the hands of the Central Committee.

This resolution was shown to the candidates, but it was not acceptable to a majority of them, although they were about equally divided on the question. The candidates will meet at 3 o'clock today and take up the resolution again. It is hard to tell from the votes taken by the Central Committee just how many of them are friendly to Davis and how many to Mason, as in all proposed resolutions where that question cut a figure there were other questions in which numerous committeemen were interested. It was settled that the candidates should name the Executive Committee, and that it should consist of eleven instead of nine members; but it was understood that at least four members should be selected from the central organization. These four will in all probability be John M. Smyth, Sam Raymond, Arthur Dixon, and Alexander White. In fact Dixon said he had been selected, but claimed that he would try to get George Boss to take his place. Who the other members or the Chairman will be is a conundrum to be answered today. Smyth, Schneider, Keith, and others are talked of. The Central Committee will meet again at 5 o'clock this afternoon and hear from the candidates again.

When asked why he declined to serve on the Executive Committee Mr. C. B. Farwell said it was because he lived and voted in Lake County, and because his health and private business would not permit him to perform the duties which would be expected of him if he accepted the position on the committee.

VOTING PRECINCTS.

THE DEMOCRATIC SCHEME OF DELAY AND BLUSTER.

The County Board Committee on Public Service held an informal ten-minutes' session yesterday. Ex-Ald. J. M. Smyth and Mr. Root of the State Board of Equalization, Republicans, were before the committee to ask what that body proposed to do in the important matter of redistricting the voting precincts of the county. Van Pelt, the Chairman of the committee, said that the committee had been unable to make out a complete report owing to the absence of Ald. Edward Cullerton, but that the Republicans might rely upon having a "square shake."

Mr. Smyth said that he would insist upon several new voting precincts in the Ninth Ward, or at least a few more than the Democratic Commissioners seemed inclined to grant. Van Pelt said that he was unable to make a statement as to how the county and city would be redistricted until he received the report of the Democratic Central Committee. Van Pelt almost declared that the Democratic supervisor of election must not be a Finerty man, for he would see to it that the supervisor on the Democratic side of the fence would be a "straight" Democrat. Van Pelt has been warned to take precaution in this respect by a lot of "good fellows" in the Second District who are friends of the statesman Lawler.

The members of the Republican Club of the Seventh Precinct of the Twelfth Ward look upon Van Pelt's scheme of redistricting the ward into larger precincts as an outrage, and declare that the Cook County Central Democratic Club are at the bottom of it. At the meeting of the club last night at the corner of Polk street and Western avenue President E. L. Wright said Van Pelt had shown him a plat of the proposed new precincts. To the Eighth Precinct, now bounded by Congress, Leavitt, Twelfth, and Lincoln streets, Van Pelt said he intended to add that part of the Seventh Precinct bounded by Harrison, Leavitt, Twelfth, and Western avenue, and also a strip of about the same size lying north of the Eighth Precinct. By this change 800 votes would be added to the Eighth Precinct, which has at present 850 votes. With such a large number of voters thrown together in one precinct it would be impossible to take all the votes in one day. The large precinct would be overwhelmingly Republican, and most of the voters being business-men who could not vote until after 5 o'clock p. m., would not get in a vote at all on account of the rush to the polls. The scheme of the Democrats went further and included a plan to create a new precinct in the Democratic quarter west of California avenue, where the population is scattering and the machine could populate the place with imported voters, and none be the wiser except themselves as to where the votes came from.

THE MASON MEN.

MEETING OF THE ANTI-DAVIS REPUBLICANS OF THE ELEVENTH WARD.

The Republican mass-meeting held last night at No. 317 West Madison street was attended by a large audience, among whom the red shirts and handsome uniforms of Company B, Eleventh Ward Blaine and Logan Marching Club, were noticeable. The meeting was called to order by George Sherwood, and a glee-club rendered a couple of campaign ballads. Mr. Sherwood briefly recounted the events in the Mason campaign so far and detailed the situation. Two years ago by packed judges and ballot-box stuffing George R. Davis was nominated for Congress. The Davis party had reorganized the committee of the district to suit itself. The only legal committee had met and nominated Mr. Mason for Congress. The latter had offered to leave the question as to who was the regular nominee to the National committee. Mr. Davis had made a very unfair proposition to settle the matter. Resolutions were adopted that if the County Committee placed the name of Mr. Davis upon their ticket they would consider themselves released from all allegiance to said County Committee and candidates.

S. L. Mann said they had had the matter of the resolutions under consideration for some time, and had arrived at no hasty conclusion. They wanted fair play, and Col. Davis must not be placed upon the ticket. He hoped they would not be forced into any such position. If there was any tribunal to settle the matter it was the National Committee. For himself, he was willing the question should be left to the State Committee, or even a committee of reputable men fairly chosen.

A. N. Waterman was called for and said his position was that William E. Mason was the regular Republican candidate. They wanted to nominate a candidate without the potent aid of Mike McDonald and his gang of disreputable roughs and bullies, hired to crowd away decent Republicans from the polls.

Senator Mason took the stand and was greeted with cheers. He said he was born a Republican, and knew what it was to have the fugitive slaves come to his father's house which was a station on the underground railroad. If this contest concerned only himself he would immediately withdraw, but he held the nomination as a sacred trust. He knew that wigwams built with Republican money in this district were not open to an honest discussion of this question. He would try his cause before no tribunal that had decided against him in advance. No honest man would ask him to do it. He then briefly reviewed the manner of his nomination. He had no trades to make or members of the Legislature to sell; but he said to the County Committee they must keep their fingers out of his pie or he would keep his fingers in their pie. He was an end-man once in a minstrel show, but it was as a boy in his father's barn. He learned then to rattle the bones, and he would rattle Davis' bones before he was done. The business-men were with them, and his cause was growing every day. Mr. Mason then read an extract from an editorial in THE TRIBUNE of Sept. 13, 1882, which stated that the Davis primaries were stolen by Democratic repeaters and by ballot-box stuffing. He would rather be beaten in this district upon the Republican ticket than be elected by the votes of any other party.

Remarks were also made by John C. Polley and ex-Sheriff Hoffman. The meeting adjourned to meet Saturday evening at the Twelfth Ward Wigwam.

NINTH SENATORIAL.

A SCHEME TO DISORGANIZE THE REPUBLICANS.

Since the nomination of Charles Scharlau and Frederick Baird in the Ninth Senatorial District one man and his supporters have been very uneasy, figuring in several directions for an indorsement as an independent candidate. Among other schemes he tried to get the nomination of the labor element, but did not succeed. Another plan has now been patched up which it is hoped may bear more fruit. It is to revive the District Committee selected at the convention in 1882 by the Thirteenth Ward bolters from the Republican Convention with the view of calling another convention to give the prime mover his desired nomination. The committee consists of William Williams of the Thirteenth Ward and Probate-Clerk Hensen, who has the proxy for the Fourteenth Ward man. It was to have met yesterday, but the two failed to get together, and a day next week was selected, when it is thought certain a call will be issued for primaries and a convention.

While the contest is nominally between the two committees, if the resuscitated one can be called a committee after its convention was ruled out by the higher powers, the fight is really between Mr. Phelps and Mr. Baird. At the time of the primaries Williams offered D. B. Moore, the Thirteenth Ward Committeeman, to drop all claims he might have remaining from two years ago if Phelps was given a judge. This was to allow Baird and Phelps a chance to fight it out at the primaries. The offer, it is claimed, was refused, and Baird given all three judges. Phelps consequently did not try to get the delegation.

THE CLUBS.

THIRD WARD DEMOCRATS.

The Democrats of the Third Ward met at their wigwam for the purpose of ratifying the delegates to the First District Congressional Convention offered by the Third Ward Precinct Committee. The delegates chosen by the committee are George Hibben, John Hannigan Jr., Thomas Healy, Leonard S. Hudson, James G. Cozzens, and Brian Philpot. The speakers at the meeting were S. R. Kehoe, L. S. Hudson, and Edgar A. Fellows. Monday evening a mass-meeting will be held at the wigwam.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Fifth Ward Republican Club held a special meeting at 2230 Archer avenue to appoint a committee to select supervisors and judges of election, in consequence of the proposed creation of four new precincts in the ward. The committee is composed of the following: James O'Brien, John Doerr, L. F. Martin, William Lawler, B. Cooney, John Helmering, Charles J. Schaefer, Fred Liebrant, and William E. Kent. It was announced that the Parnell Independent Club of the Seventh Precinct of the ward had indorsed the Republican ticket Wednesday night, and would support Finerty for Congress.

THE SEVENTH WARD.

A Seventh Ward Blaine, Logan, and Finerty club was organized in Lumpp's Hall at No. 586 South Halsted street. The officers elected were: President, John Burns; Secretary, W. S. Powell Jr.; Treasurer, F. Kluge; Vice-Presidents, J. Maroney, J. G. Shreyer, H. Haas, and O. Thompson. The newly organized club, which numbers eighty members, was addressed by Justice Woodman and Joseph Nowak. The club is composed entirely of intelligent young Irish-Americans and German-Americans, the majority of whom were formerly in sympathy with the Democratic party, but who, seeing the error of their way, have become truly converted to the right cause, and have forever eschewed pot-house politicians.

The club will hold a rousing meeting in the same place next Thursday evening, when it is expected the membership will be greatly augmented from the ranks of the stanch Irish and German Democrats.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

An enthusiastic meeting was held at the headquarters of the Eleventh Ward Republican Club, B. C. Cook occupying the chair. The meeting was attended by three clubs in uniform from the Twelfth and Thirteenth Wards. A large number of women were also present.

The old Finance Committee of twenty-two was discharged and a committee of five appointed in their place as follows: Graeme Stewart, A. J. Stone, Willard Woodard, George B. Swift, and Samuel Summons. Speeches were made by Col. W. S. Scribner, Daniel W. Munn, and others. A magnificent flag of the United States was presented by the women of the ward to Company C, the oldest club in the ward. The presentation speech was made by F. W. Parker for the donors. The flag was accepted by Capt. C. E. Lewis, who promised to take it to victory in November next, as some of the members had helped to gain in the sixties.

On motion of A. J. Stone the club gave its indorsement to Mr. Parker's candidacy for the Legislature.

Miss Alice M. Mitchell sang several songs during the evening.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Thirteenth Ward Blaine and Logan Club held a successful ratification-meeting, Bens' Hall being filled to its capacity. The Third Precinct Marching Club and Ward Club were present in uniform, each company having about seventy torches. The speaking was done by Frederick Baird and Charles Scharlau, candidates for the Legislature, Col. Scribner, Justice Woodman, and others. Mr. Baird made a plea for harmony in the party and appealed to the two candidates for Congress to settle their differences in some manner to allow the full Republican strength to be put forth for the benefit of the ticket.

FOURTEENTH WARD DEMOCRATS.

A crowd assembled at the new Democratic wigwam in the Fourteenth Ward to hear Carter Harrison speak. Mr. Ochs opened the meeting with the announcement that Carter, as well as all the other speakers expected, had been unable to be present. Thereupon a man with a face like a headlight rose from a back seat and declared in thick tones that he had his eye on a point of order.

"Sit down!" cried the President.

"I am a free-born Dimmycrat, and I won't be bulldozed," retorted the intoxicated politician.

"We are here for fun and to see Carter," shouted other voices as the confusion became general, and the Sergeant-at-Arms made desperate efforts to restore order. The President, amid cries of "Show your collar-button Johnny," "Don't be bluffed," etc., addressed to the first disturber of the peace, declared that the Committee on Candidates had been directed by the meeting to make their nominations at once. While waiting for the committee's report August Wendell and William Peacock made unsuccessful attempts to entertain the audience, which vanished before either the speakers or the committee had warmed to their work. Mr. Peacock, however, had time to state that the first requisit of a nominee was purity of private character. He made no allusion to Cleveland. The Committee on Candidates reported later to the President that they would select no nominees, but had chosen the following delegates for the ticket today: Thomas Anderson, William Legner, William Peacock, Herman Krueger, Olaf Hanson, Peter Maloney, Henry Koop. The following Executive Committee was also chosen: Peter Eilert, Timothy Ryan, Albert Rath.

EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The First Precinct Club of the Eighteenth Ward held a meeting with 150 members present. Great interest was manifested. Measures were taken to thoroughly canvass the ward for the use of the supervisors at the election. Resolutions were passed to ask the Eighteenth Ward Club to hold a ratification meeting in behalf of the Republican ticket at an early date. A marching club was organized with 100 members, and a committee appointed to increase the membership of the club. It is expected that a club of 300 members will be raised within a week. Mr. William Dickinson was elected Captain; Joseph Kohn, First Lieutenant; Joseph Heinzo, Second Lieutenant; J. T. Dongan, President; J. Daubach, Secretary.

OTHER MEETINGS.

The Ninth Ward Republican Club held a large meeting at Parker's Hall. Speeches were made by E. R. Bliss, James Magie, and Michael McAuley. The club decided to serenade George R. Davis, R. B. Kennedy, and Maj. E. A. Blodgett as soon as convenient.

It was rather chilly last night at Mike McDonald's Eleventh Ward Democratic Club. The lights burned brightly and there was an average attendance, but the speakers seemed to speak in vain. There was no enthusiasm awakened, and the aspect was quite doleful.

At a meeting of the Blaine and Logan Club of Hyde Park Frank J. Loesch of Chicago made an address, followed by H. N. Hibbard and Paul Cornell. Tonight the marching club will march to Oakland, where they will listen to a speech by Gov. Hamilton.

Ald. Sullivan presided at the meeting of the Seventeenth Ward Democratic Club at Bowman's Hall. Harry Donovan, John McGaffey, and John McKeough made speeches. The club resolved to attend the dedication of the wigwam, corner of Milwaukee avenue and Will street, tonight.

The Cleveland and Hendricks Marching Club of the Eighth Ward held a meeting and drill. After a tiresome drill, Henry F. Donovan inflicted his regular campaign speech upon the worn-out and hopeless young Democrats.

NOTES.

THE BUTLERITES.

The Butler men have written to Senator Grady, the Tammany Butlerite, for the purpose of having him speak here early next month. He has not replied.

J. B. Clarke, the People's party man in the First District, has been spending the days and portions of the nights since his nomination trying to secure an indorsement from the Democrats. Several conferences, which have been fruitless so far as Clarke's aspirations go, have been held, and there is no prospect the fusion will be made by tomorrow's convention. Clarke will remain in the field, however, for the good of the party.

THE DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic County Central Committee met in the afternoon. Hildreth was there and talked long and loud on every subject that came up. Consequently after a two-hours' session the committee adjourned until next Tuesday, when the time of the primaries and convention will be fixed and the judges appointed. A self-appointed committee asked for recognition of the labor element in legislative nominations. Hildreth led off with a speech, and the subject was referred to the Senatorial District committees. A delegation of friends of O'Brien, who is one of the dozen candidates for the Fifth Ward for County Commissioner, asked for a judge at the primaries to prevent the threatened freeze-out of the opposition candidates by the Fifth Ward committeeman. They went away satisfied, although nothing can be done about the judges until the convention is called. It is understood they received assurances, however, that the field would be kept clear for the fight. On this subject Hildreth also made a speech, becoming so excited that his roar could be heard on the further side of Monroe street.

The Democratic Central Committee of the First Senatorial District met yesterday and decided to issue a call for the primaries for Oct. 8 and the convention the day following.

MR. BLAINE'S VISIT.

Still no positive information as to Mr. Blaine's intentions in regard to a visit to Chicago has been received at the Republican State Headquarters. The question has been agitated almost daily since it first received attention, but nobody has taken upon himself the responsibility of communicating with Mr. Blaine. Gen. Logan is as much interested as any one, and as he will meet Mr. Blaine at Cleveland today it believed the point will be settled at once by a communication from him. It is believed by many that Mr. Blaine will certainly visit this city in a short while, and in case he does they are prepared to give him a reception such as he has not had since he left the East.

PULLMAN SCANDINAVIANS.

The Scandinavian Republican Club of Pullman, which numbers about 300 enrolled members, held an enthusiastic meeting Wednesday night at Market Hall, which was filled to overflowing. Ex-Consul Sundell of Chicago gave his countrymen a speech in Swedish of telling effect, which was warmly received. He dwelt on the differences between Republican principles, achievements, and candidates and those of the Democratic party. He contended that no Scandinavian-American could give his adherence and aid to any but the Republican party without sacrificing his manhood, his love of liberty, and his innermost convictions of what is the right thing in American politics. He declared it would be considered a disgrace to the whole Scandinavian population should ever such a political renegade and ingrate as Carl Schurz be found among his countrymen in America.

Attorney Richolson and Judge Woodman spoke in English, dealing out heavy blows to the pretensions of reform under Cleveland and Hendricks, and showing up by facts and figures the fallacies of Democratic presumptions. The names of Blaine, Logan, and Oglesby were vociferously cheered whenever mentioned. There are no dissensions among the Scandinavians of Pullman, and it is claimed that not one among them would election-day possess the effrontery required to vote the Democratic ticket.

A TRAIN VOTE.

On the evening train from Quincy to Galesburg Wednesday the following vote was taken: Blaine, 58; Cleveland, 36; Butler, 3; St. John, 3; Lockwood, 8; total, 108.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

The Prohibitionists are looking around for a new man to put on their Electoral ticket. Nineteen of the twenty men named as Electors have sent in their acceptance but not a word has been heard from O. S. Kelsoe of the Second District. His silence is looked upon as a refusal to serve, and the Second District is now being scoured for another man.

THE FOURTH WARD MEETING.

John V. Farwell and Loren C. Collins, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, will address the Republicans of the South Side this evening at the Fourth Ward headquarters of the Blaine and Logan Club, corner Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street, on the great political questions of the day, especially why no Republican should vote the Prohibition ticket. Let every business-man come out and hear the merchant prince. Women especially invited to be present. Glee club will be in attendance. The regular Saturday evening meeting of the club will be postponed.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

Democratic primaries will be held today to elect delegates to conventions to be held tomorrow. The Democratic Convention of the First Congressional District will be held tomorrow at the county headquarters. It is yet very uncertain as to who will receive this Congressional nomination. John W. Doane and Erskine M. Phelps are the most prominently mentioned, Dr. F. M. Stringfield being regarded now as about out of the race. Some dark horse may be sprung on the convention and nominated. Senatorial conventions will be held by the Democrats in the Second, Fifth, Ninth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Districts tomorrow.

"KEE-ES ME SOME MORE."

An American naval officer who had spent some considerable time in China narrates an amusing experience of the ignorance of the Chinese maiden of the custom of kissing. Wishing to complete a conquest he had made of a young mei jin (beautiful lady) he invited her—using English words—to give him a kiss. Finding her comprehension of his request somewhat obscure, he suited the action to the word and took a deliberate kiss. The girl ran away into another room, thoroughly alarmed, exclaiming: "Terrible man-eater. I shall be devoured." But in a moment, finding herself uninjured, she returned to him, saying: "I would learn more of your strange rite. Kee-es me." He knew it wasn't right, but he kept on instructing her in the rite of "kee-es me" until she knew how to do it like a native Yankee girl. And after that she suggested a second course, remarking: "Kee-es me some more, seen jine Mee-lee-kee!" (Anglice American) and the lesson went on until her mamma's voice rudely awakened them from their delicious dream.—*Boston Courier.*

The Hope of the Nation.

Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny, and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Convention of Illinois Highway Commissioners—The Crookes Murder Mystery Revived—Veteran Reunion.

An Important Bridge Decision—Parents Sentenced to Life Imprisonment—Newspapers in the School-Room.

ILLINOIS.

THE CROOKES MURDER.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—John Quigg, charged with kidnaping a witness and under bond to appear to answer next week, is now in jail under suspicion of knowing something of the Crookes murder mystery, his bondsmen having surrendered him to the Sheriff. The detectives are now working a clew that they believe will give them the $1,200 reward offered for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Crookes.

[June 17 last F. M. Crookes, who for six or eight years had been a furniture-dealer in Shelbyville, Ill., was found to have been murdered. His pockets were turned wrong side out and his pocket-book was missing. It is thought the murderer secured a considerable amount of money.]

VETERAN REUNION.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The fourth annual reunion of the soldiers and sailors of Macoupin County took place at Virden in this county today. From 8,000 to 9,000 people were present. The morning hours were taken up in a camp-fire meeting. The immense gathering was addressed in the afternoon by the Hon. Isaac L. Marvin of Jacksonville, the Hon. Balfour Cowen of Virden, Ill., and the Hon. John Mayo Palmer of Springfield, Ill. The event of the day was the sham battle fought by the Virden Guards.

THE STATE CONVENTION OF HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 25.—The State Convention of Highway Commissioners adopted a resolution this morning recommending the Legislature to abolish that part of the present Road law known as the labor system, and to enact in its place a law requiring all road taxes to be paid in cash. They also decided to ask the Legislature to make it compulsory on the owners of traction engines, thrashers, and other heavy portable machinery to carry with them heavy planks to be laid across bridges and culverts in order to protect them from injury. They also recommended that they be paid better salaries.

BRIDGE DECISION.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 25.—The Supreme Court, in session here, has just made an important decision affecting the building of bridges on town or county lines. The Towns of Ottawa and South Ottawa petitioned the court to compel the county to pay one-half the cost of erecting a bridge over the Illinois River, the dividing line between said towns, said bridge being also within the city limits. The court denied the application.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION AT CENTRALIA.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The citizens of Centralia gave a highly-entertaining reception to the Southern Illinois Press Association tonight in the opera-house. The program consisted of an address of welcome by Mayor Weldon and responded to by W. J. Underwood of the *News-Democrat* of Belleville, Ill.; an essay on "The Goose-Quill," by Mr. Tufts of the *Democrat*; and the comedy of "The Waning Honeymoon," followed by music and a recitation.

WISCONSIN.

AN UNNATURAL CRIME.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—John Stagg and his wife, Wilhelmina, of Fort Atkinson, were found guilty of murder in the first degree for poisoning their infant child, and yesterday were taken to the State Prison at Waupun to serve out their sentence of imprisonment for life at hard labor. The 8th day of July each year, being the anniversary of the child's death, Stagg and his wife are to be placed in solitary confinement.

IOWA.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN EDUCATION.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The public schools of Anita began today a new departure in substituting a weekly newspaper in place of the usual Fourth and Fifth Readers. It is believed that the change will be tried in many schools of the State, inasmuch as the last Legislature failed to pass a law for uniformity and permanency of text-books.

MICHIGAN.

THE MASONIC COUNCIL.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The Scottish Rite Masons closed their session today. The next session meets in Boston. A resolution was passed allotting an increased number of honorary members to Michigan, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maine, and New York.

WELCOME HOME.

James McMillan, one of the leading men of Michigan, returned from Europe this afternoon. This evening the principal merchants and lawyers are giving him a reception.

KILLED BY A TRAMP.

Last night a tramp entered the house of J. A. McLain, a farmer, who lives six miles north of Coopersville, in Ottawa County, and raised a disturbance. The father and son put him out, and the son then went for assistance. When he returned he found his father dead on the floor from a revolver shot. Every effort is now being made to capture the murderer.

KANSAS.

THE NEW NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOME.

ATCHISON, Kas., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home arrived to-day on a special train which had left here with prominent citizens to meet them at Falls City, Neb. They were conveyed to the hotel in carriages by the Reception Committee, and a luncheon served. The board, with many distinguished citizens who accompany them, were taken in charge of to-day by the committee, headed by United States Senator Ingalls, Congressman E. N. Morrill, Congressman James N. Burnes of Missouri, Judge A. G. Otis, J. P. Pomeroy, and others, and in carriages were shown the various points of interest and the most eligible sites for the location of the home. At 3 p. m. they were taken to Leavenworth in a special train furnished by the Missouri Pacific, from whence they go to St. Louis and East. At this hour it is stated that the board are favorable to Atchison and that an informal expression of opinion resulted in a majority for this point. The board will hold a final session tonight en route and settle the matter by morning.

INDIANA.

LAYMAN VS. BISHOP.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today passed upon the O'Donovan vs. Chatard case. O'Donovan, a Catholic priest, brought charges against the Bishop for damages for expelling him from the Brownsville church. The decision of the court is that it is a question of church discipline only, and beyond the jurisdiction of the court.

WHITE HATS OUT OF SEASON.

New York Telegram: Like unto the rapacious road-agent of the far, Far West, the juvenile broker laid in ambush for this pillar of the "street." As the wealthy and unsuspecting old sinner dignifiedly strutted past, the broker, with the agility and some of the ferocity of the catamount, sprang out of his hiding-place, and lit full upon the elegant hat of the eminent cutter of coupons, and president of trade-boards and probable chairman of vestries. In an instant the decorum, good temper, grandeur and dignity of the old gentleman had vanished. His hat went up, up, up into the air under the broad daylight. It soared, a hundred yelling men and imps after it, vying with each other in frantic efforts to kick the crown out. Meanwhile the picture of wo and the personification of the evanescence of human greatness, the owner stands by, the laughing-stock of the street. He then finds that there are laws which he, with all his money and influence, cannot defy with impunity. He smothers his ire beneath the glorious amplitude of his shirt and paunch, and smiles with the crowd, if he has sense. Unhappy was the wretch who attempted to resist or remonstrate. In all the world there is no man so unrelenting as a member of the Stock Exchange on the rampage. The brokers own the street, and they are jealous of their privileges, of which this is one of the greatest. The Barons who bullied King John out of the Magna Charta were not more tenacious of their rights than the men on 'Change are of this one; and the former never had, to back them, retainers more formidable than the gamins, Jehus, office-boys, light porters, and messengers of the street. Natty young bucks felt the force of this power, and the dons of the American Bourse knew better than to yield to their innate desire to resist the assaults of the enforcers of the tradition. It was a sort of dies iræ, and sensible persons prepared to meet it. White hats are out of season.

BASE-BALL.

Providence, 6; Chicago, 5.

Chicago's luck did not hold out in yesterday's game, as four fielding errors in the eighth inning—two fumbles by Burns, Pfeffer's failure to stop a low-thrown ball, and a passed ball by Kelly—gave Providence the tieing run without a base hit. Previous to that a fumble by Pfeffer and a passed ball had given the visitors an unearned run. Williamson was lame, and Clarkson played third base and Brown right field, and on account of Denny's lame arm he changed places with Farrell in the second inning. A base on balls, a passed ball, and Anson's single allowed Kelly to score in the third inning; in the fourth Corcoran's single and Dalrymple's home run earned two; in the fifth Anson's base on balls and Pfeffer's home run gave two more. After that Chicago could do nothing against Conley's pitching, and made but two hits in the next five innings. Hines' double and Start's single earned a run in the third; Start's triple, Radford's four-baser, Pfeffer's fumble, a passed ball, and Gilligan's single produced three runs, two of them earned, in the sixth; the score was tied in the eighth as already described, and in the tenth Carroll made the winning run on his own double and singles by Start and Farrell. The attendance was 2,000. Today the game postponed from Tuesday will be played, with Clarkson and Radbourn as the pitchers. Following is the score:

	AB	R	B	T	P	A	E
Chicago—							
Dalrymple, l. f.	5	1	2	5	2	0	0
Gore, c. f.	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Kelly, c.	2	1	0	0	11	2	1
Anson, 1b.	4	1	1	1	10	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	5	1	1	4	2	2	2
Brown, r. f.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burns, s. s.	4	0	1	1	2	2	2
Corcoran, p.	3	1	1	1	0	8	3
Clarkson, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	35	5	7	13	30	15	8
Providence—							
Hines, c. f.	5	1	1	2	2	0	0
Carroll, l. f.	4	1	2	3	1	0	0
Start, 1b	4	1	3	5	14	0	0
Radford, r. f.	5	2	1	4	4	0	0
Farrell, 2d and 3b.	5	1	1	1	0	1	0
Irwin, s. s.	4	0	0	0	0	3	0
Gilligan, c.	5	0	1	1	9	0	1
Denny 3d and 2b.	4	0	0	0	0	5	2
Conley, p.	4	0	0	0	0	9	5
Totals	40	6	9	16	30	18	8

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Providence	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	—6
Chicago	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Runs earned—Chicago, 3; Providence, 4. Two-base hit—Hines. Three-base hit—Start. Home runs—Dalrymple, Pfeffer, Radford. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Providence, 6. Struck out—By Corcoran, 6; Conley, 7. Bases on called balls—By Corcoran, 3; Conley, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 3; Providence, 3. Passed balls—Kelly, 2; Gilligan, 2. Wild pitch—Conley, 1. Time of game—2:30. Umpire—Ferguson.

Detroit, 5; Boston, 3.

DETROIT, Sept. 25.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Detroit	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	—5
Boston	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Base-hits—Detroit, 6; Boston, 9. Errors—Detroit, 4; Boston, 11.

New York, 14; Buffalo, 2.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	2	3	0	2	1	3	1	1	1	—14
Buffalo	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	— 2

ILLEGAL USE OF THE MAILS.

The Neat Scheme by Which a Boston Man Is Charged with Swindling People.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The case of William Haynes, charged with illegally using the United States mails for swindling the public, came up in the United States District Court today before Judge Nelson. William's little scheme for operating upon the public credulity consisted of inserting advertisements in the newspapers purporting to come from the Lyons Silk Company, or Importers' Silk Agency, in which it was promised to send five pieces of remnant silk, such as could be used in finishing dresses, not less than seven-eighths of a yard long, on receipt of 35 cents. In return, pieces of spool sewing-silk were sent by the "company." Upon opening the case, Assistant United States Attorney Charles Albee said that it was not a question whether the promises of the company had been fulfilled in accordance with the exact words of the advertisement, but whether they were fulfilled in accordance with the meaning meant to be conveyed, which evidently was that web silk would be the article sent. A small army of witnesses appeared to be among those who were allured into sending their money. Mrs. E. M. Wilder of Chelsea said that she expected to get enough silk in return to make her little girl a dress, while another stated that he anticipated a sufficient quantity from which to construct the National flag. The case is still on trial.

FALLEN FROM GRACE.

A Nice Young Man of Boston Charged with Appropriating Church Funds to His Own Use.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The embezzlement of William A. Spencer, a prominent member of the Free Baptist Church at the corner of Rutland street and Shawmut avenue, and who is now under arrest, is placed by the trustees of the church at over $200. It is stated by the church people that Spencer, who had recently joined the church, was employed by Deacon T. Potter to assist in the sale of a book—"On Heaven"—which contained sermons by many of the leading clergymen of the country, and for the publication of which Deacon Potter contributed $1,000. Spencer was to receive $15 per week for his services, and his duties were to receive and fill all orders which might come in, and to establish agencies and look after them. After awhile Deacon Potter became suspicious that Spencer was not turning over all the money he received, and the deacon determined to look over the accounts. Since the alleged embezzlement has been brought to light several members of the church say that they frequently saw Spencer playing billiards in South-End saloons. It is also said by people who know him that he has kept company with women of a questionable character. Spencer is also charged with robbing the pastor and the church of petty sums, amounting to $50, $25, and other small sums.

SWEDENBORGIANISM IN FRANCE.

Paris Letter to London *Standard:* The followers of Swedenborg will from next month be provided with a settled temple in Paris. A new church dedicated to the Swedenborgian worship, and to be called "La Nouvelle Jerusalem," has been specially built near the Pantheon, in an old street formerly called the Rue Fourcy Saint Jacques, but now known as the Rue Thouin. It will be opened within three weeks. In an adjoining building is a library, where may be read the works of Swedenborg and the various productions of his disciples.

Hitherto the only two countries where the Swedenborgian revelations have made any number of proselytes are Great Britain and America. Whether the doctrines of the system are destined to gain any footing in Paris seems less than doubtful. Since the death of the enthusiastic M. Leboys de Guays, who for twenty-five years was the director of the Swedenborgians in France, and who translated into French all the Swedenborgian literature, but little has been heard of the sect here. There has, however, always been a little band of adherents who have hitherto met for worship in a room of the Rue de La Faisanderie.

The *Debats*, which does not expect it to attract many adherents, reviews previous attempts to propagate Swedenborgianism in France. About 1823 a Capt. Bernard converted all the officers of his regiment; and in the same year the chief Vicar of Notre Dame, M. Agger, an avowed Swedenborgian, ended his days in a lunatic asylum. M. Leboys de Guays, Judge and sub-Prefect at St. Amand, established religious services there in 1837, coöperated with fellow-believers in Paris, made a convert of Emmanuel de Las Cases, son of Napoleon's companion at St. Helena, and failed to convert George Sand, but made some impression on Abd-el-Kader. He died in 1864, and his small congregation still exists at St. Amand.

A MUSICAL TEST.

Courrier des Etats-Unis: Advice to young men contemplating marriage: If your bride shows a marked predilection for Strauss, she is frivolous; for Beethoven, she is strong-minded; for Liszt, she is ambitious; for Verdi, she is too sentimental; for Mozart, she is too prudish; for Offenbach, she is giddy; for Wagner, she's a crank.

LAKE MARINE.

Marine Insurance Agents Excited Over a Rumor that Cargo Rates Are Being Cut.

No Improvement in Freights—The Steam-Barge Manistique Released—Wreck Notes—General News.

THE LOCAL LOG.

MARINE CARGO INSURANCE.

Marine insurance agents were considerably excited yesterday over a report that cargo-insurance rates were being cut. No one seemed to know who the guilty agent was, but all appeared to think that there was something crooked going on. Only last week the agents met and adopted a new tariff of rates, which were about 100 per cent higher than the rates obtained during the summer months. With but one exception every company engaged in the business was represented at the meeting, and all present agreed to maintain rates so long as they remained in effect. Any agent proven guilty of violating his agreement is liable to be expelled from the Board of Underwriters. Since the new tariff went into effect freights have been so badly prostrated that there has been but little done in grain-cargo insurance. Consequently there has been considerable strife among the agents, each endeavoring to obtain a share of the business. Nearly all of the agents are also engaged in chartering vessels, and when an agent charters a vessel he also expects to write a risk on the cargo, thus obtaining two commissions. That is the reason why vessel-agents endeavor to surpress charters until after the insurance is placed. Late Tuesday evening an agent chartered two vessels for Buffalo, their cargoes aggregating over 100,000 bushels of grain. He expected to secure a portion of the insurance, but did not, the shipper stating that he had obtained lower rates than the agent could offer. This statement naturally aroused suspicion, and out of it grew a large-sized rumor that rates were being cut. David Dows & Co. were the shippers, and the insurance was placed in the Continental. The agent of the latter company indignantly denies having issued a risk at less than regular rates, but admits that David Dows & Co. have a contract with the Continental, but the terms of the contract are unknown to him. There is to be a meeting of the cargo pool at Buffalo today, Mr. T. H. White, General Agent of the Boston Marine, having left yesterday to attend the meeting. Mr. White declined to give any information as to the purpose for which the meeting was called, but it is rumored that the pool will advance rates 50 per cent, the advance to take effect Oct. 1.

ON GULL ISLAND REEF.

Capt. John Perew of the steamship John B. Lyon thinks there is a vessel ashore on Gull Island Reef. The Lyon passed there Tuesday and a large three-masted vessel was lying close to the land with her foresail and mainsail set. She was not at anchor. Her name was not ascertained. Gull Island is at the foot of Lake Michigan, and is almost due west from the Beavers. There are numerous patches of rock and sand in the vicinity of the island with from seven to thirteen feet of water over them. It is a very dangerous locality for deep-draft vessels.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

A peculiar accident happened in the South Branch of the river Wednesday night which nearly resulted in the drowning of John Williams, one of the crew of the schr H. Tabor. The vessel was towed to a dock and Williams ordered ashore to make the stern-line fast. In running over a lumber pile he stumbled and fell into the river, plunging feet foremost to the bottom, where he stuck in the mud. His shipmates became alarmed at not seeing him rise to the surface and made an attempt to fish him up with a pike-pole. In prodding around with the pole Williams' predicament was discovered. A sailor made a line fast around his waist and sprang overboard. Descending to the bottom he got his arms around the drowning man and wrenched him out of the mud. It was several hours before Williams could be brought about. He was taken to the Marine Hospital yesterday.

NOTES.

The schr Lizzie A. Law was chartered yesterday to load ore at Escanaba for Cleveland. She will leave tomorrow.

The Canadian schr Elgin, ashore on Manitoulin Island, is insured for $6,000, of which $3,000 is in the pool. The balance is probably placed in Canadian companies.

Another crib was sunk on the eastern extremity of the new exterior breakwater yesterday. This makes 300 feet that the breakwater has been extended this season.

The schr Thomas H. Howland, towed here from Mackinaw City Wednesday night in a badly-damaged condition, was stripped yesterday, and will be rebuilt. She will not go out again this season.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

CHICAGO.

There was no inquiry for vessel-room yesterday, but some of the line agents managed to secure cargoes for their boats by picking up jag lots at several different elevators. Rates were quoted weak at 1¾ cents on corn and 1¾ cents on wheat to Buffalo. Outside of the regular line boats there were no charters. A shipper offered ¾ cent on oats to Midland, but found no takers. He escaped assassination. Shipping matters about the harbor are almost stagnant. There was but very little movement yesterday, the vessels comprising the grain fleet remaining at their docks with their sails carefully stowed, and without the slightest signs of life aboard. A few lumber-hookers and steam-barges straggled in during the day, but most of these will go into ordinary as soon as their cargoes are discharged. Freights are so badly depressed that it is altogether doubtful if over three-fourths of the fleet remain in commission after Oct. 1. By stripping and laying up before that time vessels secure a rebate of 20 per cent on their season's insurance, and, with a majority of them, all expenses would be stopped, as over one-half of the lake Captains under contract are employed by the month. It is barely possible, however, that a change for the better may be developed within a few days, but there are no such indications at present. Much, of course, depends upon the action of the grain market, but it looks very much as if the corner on corn would be maintained until nearly the close of navigation, or at least until the new crop comes in. The engagements yesterday comprised the following vessels:

	No. bu.
To Buffalo.	
Prop Fred Mercur, corn	34,000
To Erie.	
Prop Conemaugh, wheat	19,000
Prop Conemaugh, rye	45,000
To Ogdensburg.	
Schr Manitowoc, corn	34,000
Schr Chester B. Jones, wheat	32,000
Total	170,000

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Although no charters were reported in the regular way today, freight rates are reported steady at 75 to 80 cents for ore from Escanaba and $1.10 from Marquette. Coal cargoes are scarce, but with figures also steady at 50 cents to Milwaukee and Chicago. The schr Annie M. Peterson leaves this port Saturday for Escanaba and Green Bay, with a cargo of 850 tons of coal and 2,100 barrels of coal oil. The former she carries at 55c per ton. The tug Niagara and her tow, the schrs Mont Blanc, Montmorency, Montcalm, and Republic, leave this port light tonight for Detroit, where they are owned, and go into ordinary for lack of cargoes.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Coal-freights were quiet at unchanged quotations. The stmrs Gordon Campbell and Queen of the West were engaged for Milwaukee at 60 cents. The stmr R. A. Packer will carry Lehigh Valley coal to Chicago. The stmr Hiawatha arrived from Ashtabula to load coal for Duluth on contract. The stmr Wocoken and schr Richard Winslow go to Lorain to take coal for Superior City on private terms. Canal freights were quiet at former figures, being 4⅝ cents on wheat, 4¼ cents on corn and rye, and 3 cents on oats to New York.

AROUND THE LAKES.

THE BESSIE BOALT ABANDONED.

TWO RIVERS, Wis., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The tug Welcome, after working at the capsized schr Bessie Boalt all day and attempting to raise her, gave her up at 4 o'clock this afternoon and pulled her ashore. Her hull and canvas, with the exception of her mainsail, are in good condition. Her foremast remains intact, and also her cargo, which was below decks. It is thought that they will try to recover this with the assistance of a diver. She will probably be stripped of as much of her gear as can be recovered, together with her anchors and chains, and then abandoned.

THE MANISTIQUE AFLOAT.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The steam-barge Manistique, on the rocks at Black River, was released this morning. The tug Winslow left for the wreck this morning, but will be sent back to Detroit.

NO DAMAGE TO THE AUSTRALASIA.

BAY CITY, Mich., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The Australasia, which stranded on Sand Point, was released and passed up uninjured.

DAMAGED A DOCK.

ST. IGNACE, Mich., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The schr Fame ran into the Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad lumber dock this afternoon, doing considerable damage to the dock. Wind west, fresh; weather clear.

IRON-ORE SHIPMENTS.

ESCANABA, Mich., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The amount of ore shipped from this port to and including Wednesday was 1,187,999 long tons; pig-iron, 2,950 tons.

LOST HER RUDDER.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The large tug Samson reached here this morning in a disabled condition. When off Ahnapee, at 5 o'clock yesterday, she lost her rudder, and, it is thought, also her shoe, but this cannot be known until she is docked. Her Captain is unable to account for the cause of the accident. She had the schrs Goshawk and Queen City, coal laden, for Chicago, and the Johnson, for this port, in tow, and was obliged to let them go. With the aid of temporary steering-gear she was enabled to reach here. She will be docked in the morning.

BROKE A BRIDGE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—An unfortunate accident happened in the river about 10 o'clock last night. While going up the prop John C. Gault struck the north approach of the Michigan street bridge with such force as to shift the structure about six feet. It will cost $1,000 to repair the damage and the bridge will have to be kept open until the work is done. This will take three or four days. A stiff wind was blowing from the west when the mishap took place. The propeller was not damaged.

MILWAUKEE PORT NOTES.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The damages to the schr A. B. C. F. M. are more extensive than at first reported. She requires almost an entire keel, a large number of new bottom-planks, and a new rudder, besides refastening and recalking.

The cargo of the capsized schr Bessie Boalt, abandoned by the tug Welcome today, consisted of 150 cords of wood, owned by the Leland Iron Company, and consigned to Chipman and Haesser of this port.

The new steam-barge The Joys has been completed, and she goes into the lumber trade. She measures 221 tons.

THE ELGIN NOT ASHORE.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 25.—A man arrived here yesterday, claiming to be master of the schr Elgin, ashore at Michael's Bay. He engaged the tug Porter and had two steam-pumps, hawsers, and divers put on board the tug. The tug waited all night for the fraud, who skipped out for Detroit this morning. The vessel has not been ashore, and passed up at 7 o'clock today. He gave his name as McGregor, and said he and his father owned the vessel. A warrant has been issued for his arrest at Detroit.

VESSEL MOVEMENTS.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

WHITEHALL, Mich., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schr Beers. Weather pleasant, with south wind.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Arrived and cleared—Prop Menominee; schrs South Haven, Havana.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schr J. A. Johnson. Cleared—J. A. Johnson, for Washington Island; Quickstep, for Washington Island; Sandy Morrison, for Milwaukee. Wind south; weather clear.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Departures—Props M. Groh, John Otis, Albert Soper, A. B. Wilds; stmr Menominee; schrs Gilbert Knapp, Thomas Hume, Mystic, G. Ellen, Japan, O. R. Johnson, all for Chicago.

FRANKFORT, Mich., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The schr Emma Leighton came in for shelter. The schr C. Amsden and prop Lawrence were in port all day waiting for the sea to go down. Cleared—Schrs Gladys, C. Amsden, Nellie Church, G. W. Wescott.

ESCANABA, Mich., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Arrived—Prop W. L. Brown; schrs Bertha Barnes, Florida, H. A. Kent, Thomas L. Parker. Sailed—Props Raleigh, W. L. Brown; schrs Bertha Barnes, H. A. Kent, Thomas L. Parker. Wind southeast, fresh; weather clear.

MANISTEE, Mich., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Arrived—Props R. A. Seymour, M. Mills, Hilton, M. Marshall, Fayette, Charles Riets, Niagara; schr F. Lester. Sailed—Props George Burnham, M. Mills, Hilton; schrs City of Toledo, T. Moss, L. B. Coates, Cuba, G. W. Naghtin.

STRAITS AND RIVERS.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Passed down last night—Props Conestoga, Isaac May and barges, Swain and consorts. Passed up today—Props H. J. Jewett, Buffalo, Argonaut, Russia, Lowell and barges, C. H. Green and barges, Dickinson and barges, Edward Smith and barges, Superior and consort, and Thomas Quayle, R. Stewart and barges, Sheldon and consort. Down—Props City of Cleveland, City of Mount Clemens, Escanaba, Commodore, Abercorn, Huron City and barge, schrs O. M. Bond, J. S. Richards. Wind north, light; weather clear.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Passed down—Tug Balize, with schrs Crosthwaite and Homer, 11:30 a. m.; prop Delaware, with schr Schuylkill, 2:30 p. m.; Rhoda Emily, 2:40 p. m.; B. W. Blanchard, 3 p. m.; schrs A. E. Vickery and Lottie Wolf, and steam-barge Raleigh, with schr Lucerne, 4 p. m.; prop Chicago, 5 p. m. Up—Tug Balize, 7 a. m.; schrs Three Brothers, 7:15 a. m.; R. B. Hayes, 8 a. m.; Unadilla and Hollaran, 8:30 a. m.; Milwaukee Belle, 10:10 p. m.; Mary Collins, 2 p. m.; steam-barge Vienna, with consort, 5:30 p. m. Wind west, light; weather fine. The up fleet got away during last night.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Passed up—Mohawk and barges, 9 p. m.; Music and barges and C. P. Minch, 10 p. m.; D. F. Rose and barge, 10 p. m.; C. W. Wells, Lem Ellsworth, Westford and barges, 1 a. m.; S. F. Hodge, 3 a. m.; Badger State, 4 a. m.; Winslow, 4 a. m.; H. F. Jewett, 7 a. m.; H. N. Todman, 9 a. m.; L. L. Lamb, Buffalo, 1 p. m.; Jane McLeod, 2 p. m. Down—Escanaba, 9:15 p. m.; Smith and Post, Hayes and barges, 10 p. m.; Commodore, 3 a. m.; Aunt Ruth, Elgin, 8 a. m.; City of Cleveland, Ogemaw and barges, Atlantic, 11 a. m.; stmr City of Cleveland, 11:15 a. m.; City of Concord and consort, 3 p. m.; Fortuna, 4 p. m.; Salina and barges, 4:30 p. m.; Arctic and barges, John Owen, Champion, Bolivia, H. M. Scove, 6 p. m.; Boston and barges, 7 p. m. Wind north, light.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

L'ANSE, Mich., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schr J. C. King, to load lumber.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Cleared—Steam-barges Sparta, A. Everett with Sophia Minch, Egyptian with Pelican. Passed down—Props China, St. Paul. Passed up—Fountain City.

ONTONAGON, Mich., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Arrived—Prop City of Fremont, from Hancock. Cleared—City of Fremont, for Duluth; Pacific with W. L. Peck & Co. and Commodore, lumber-laden, for Cleveland. Wind east; weather cloudy.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Arrived—Props City of Duluth, City of Fremont, Canada, Cuba, Japan, Acadia, Ontario; barges Siberia, Hecla; schrs Niagara, David Stewart, Donaldson. Cleared—Props Ontario, Arizona, City of Fremont, City of Duluth, Ocean; barge Iron Age; schr Iron Cliff.

LAKE HURON.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Arrived—Stmr City of Owen Sound, from Port Arthur, passengers and freight.

MIDLAND, Ont., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schrs John Minor, J. V. Taylor, and M. Fillmore, from Chicago, with corn.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Passed up—Flying Cloud. Arrived—Charles E. Wyman, W. L. Wren. South wind, moderate; weather warm and pleasant.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Arrived—Stmr Alberta, from Port Arthur, passengers and freight. Sailed—Stmr Campana, Port Arthur, passengers and freight.

LAKE ERIE.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Entered—Stmr Michigan, Cleveland. Cleared—Schr David Vance, Milwaukee, coal.

ASHTABULA, O., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Tugs Niagara and W. B. Castle. Clearances—Props Hiawatha, Duluth, coal; E. B. Hale, Duluth, coal; S. J. Macy, Detroit, coal; schrs A. Bradley, Duluth, coal; Nelson Bloom, Point Edwards, coal; M. F. Merrick and Montgomery, Detroit, coal; tug Niagara, Duluth, coal.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schr L. Seaton, Ogdensburg to Buffalo, railroad iron; Rising Start, Port Haven to Detroit, coal; Hoboken, Oswego to Chicago, coal; stmr Albion, Port Dalhousie to Sandusky, light. Down—Schr Gresham, Toledo to Columbia, timber; Harpe Mills, Duluth to Kingston, wheat; M. M. Drake, Milwaukee to Kingston, wheat. Fine and mild weather; wind south, light.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Props Cumberland, Duluth, wheat; Winslow, Duluth, wheat, flour, corn; Gordon Campbell, Chicago, wheat, corn; schr Richard Winslow, Duluth, wheat. Clearances—Props Keystone, Milwaukee, 900 tons coal; City of Rome, Chicago, 1,100 tons coal; Cumberland, Duluth, 800 tons coal; Cumberland, Duluth, light; Avon, Chicago, sundries; Winslow, Duluth, sundries; Annie Young, Chicago, sundries; Montana, Chicago, sundries; Gordon Campbell, Milwaukee, 1,300 tons coal; Northerner, Duluth, light; Progress, Milwaukee, 1,800 tons coal; schrs John Magee, Kenosha, 350 tons coal; Helvetia, Duluth, light; Richard Winslow, Duluth, light; Ironton, Superior City, 1,600 tons coal.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Props Colonial, Marquette, ore; Oneida, Ogdensburg, merchandise; Republic, Ashtabula, light; California, Chicago, merchandise; Swain, Marquette, ore; schrs Hattie Wells, Huron, light; Specular, Marquette, ore. Clearances—Props California, Montreal, merchandise; Oneida, Buffalo, merchandise; Republic, Marquette, light; Colonial, Marquette, merchandise; Sanilac, Saginaw, merchandise; Oconto, Saginaw, merchandise; Fred Kelly, Marquette, light; schrs M. E. Warner, Marquette, light; J. H. Beck, Toledo, light; Iron State, Duluth, coal; Specular, Marquette, light; C. C. Barnes, Milwaukee, coal; Hattie Wells, Port Huron, coal; Mont Blanc, Republic, and Montgomery, Detroit, light; Montcalm, Duluth, light; Columbian, Racine, coal.

WELLAND CANAL.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Passed down—Schr Oliver Mitchell, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; George B. Sloan, Chicago to Kingston, corn; J. R. Noyes, Chicago to Kingston, corn. Up—Prop Montcalm, Charlotte to Chicago, coal. The up wind-bound vessels of yesterday got away this morning.

LAKE ONTARIO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schrs Floretta, from Detroit, wheat; Parana, Duncan City, lumber.

KINGSTON, Ont., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schrs Hammond, from Detroit, wheat; Canton, Detroit, wheat; prop Nassau, Cleveland, general cargo.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Schr Evra Fuller, Menominee, lumber.
Schr J. Loomis McLaren, Alpena, lumber.
Schr J. T. Tracy, Cedar Lake, bark.
Prop Rochester, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Monitor, Kenosha, gravel.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, sundries.
Schr Comrade, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Fleetwing, Cheboygan, lumber.
Prop A. B. Taylor, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop City of St. Joseph, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Ida M. Torrent, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Stmr John A. Dix, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Milwaukee, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Emma E. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Peoria, Bailey's Harbor, lumber.
Schr Saveland, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Barbarian, West Moran Bay, cedar posts.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop George L. Colwell, Harrisville, lumber.
Schr Bay City, Harrisville, lumber.
Schr Fanny Neil, Harrisville, lumber.
Prop S. C. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Tempest, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr C. J. Mixer, Drummond's Isle, cedar posts.
Tug Thos. Spear, Bay de Noque, towing.
Barge No. 2, Bay de Noque, lumber.
Barge No. 4, Bay de Noque, lumber.
Schr Advent, Grindstone City, grindstones.
Prop John Tridgeon Jr., Milwaukee, light.
Prop Hattie B. Perene, Black River, lumber.
Schr Sophia J. Luff, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Jas. H. Shrigley, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Adrienne, Michigan City, sundries.
Schr Norman, Traverse Bay, wood.
Prop Missouri, Oscoda, lumber.
Schr R. J. Carney, Oscoda, lumber.
Schr Wm. B. Ogden, Au Sable, lumber.
Schr Agnes, Au Sable, lumber.
Schr Muskegon, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Mocking Bird, Pine Lake, cedar posts.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing.
Schr A. A. Carpenter, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Ellen Williams, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Butcher Boy, Marinette, lumber.
Prop Swallow, Pine Lake, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Prop Inter-Ocean, Buffalo.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn, 2,000 bu oats, 2,000 bbls flour.
Prop Champlain, Cheboygan, sundries.
Prop C. J. Kershaw, Buffalo, 35,000 bu corn.
Schr T. J. Bronson, Menominee, light.
Schr S. M. Stephenson, Menominee, light.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Schr L. Van Valkenburg, Buffalo, light.
Schr E. B. Pomeroy, Bayfield, light.
Prop Arabia, Buffalo, 35,000 bu corn, 500 sacks flour.

REFORMER SCHURZ.

How He Ruled Against Old Soldiers and Actual Settlers While Secretary of the Interior.

Always on the Side of Monopoly and Against the Interests of the People.

Thousands of His Own Countrymen Deprived of Their Homes by His Arbitrary Decisions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—[Cleveland Herald.]—The burden of complaints made by Carl Schurz—or more properly his vindictive tirades against the Republican candidate—relates principally to railroad transactions, as developed in the Mulligan letters, etc. A person ignorant of the history of this great reformer might suppose that he had kept clear officially and otherwise of all questionable alliances and corrupt practices in connection with railroad corporations—that one who made such grave charges against others would himself have a clear and pure record. But it can be clearly shown from public documents accessible to all that the record of this boasted reformer while he had charge of the Interior Department, so far as it relates to railroad monopolies, is not only an outrage upon justice, but can be characterized by no softer term than infamous.

Thousands of poor settlers upon the frontier, large numbers of whom are from the "Fatherland"—his own country—were inhumanly deprived of their homes or forced to pay an extortionate tax, aggregating millions of money, on account of his arbitrary decisions and rulings, which were in direct violation of law and Supreme Court decisions, but wholly in the interest of monopolies and railroad corporations.

His circular of Nov. 7, 1879, to registers and receivers is filled with instructions in violation and evasion of laws for the protection of settlers. The various land-grants except out of the grant, absolutely and unreservedly, all tracts on which, at the date of the grant or at date of definit location of the line of the road, there was any settlement right or claim. It was not provided in any of the grants that the settlers' claims should be valid against the United States in order to except the lands claimed from the railroad grant. They might be defective, but, if so, that was a question between the settlers and the Government, not one between the settlers and the railroad company; and the present Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Teller, so holds in his published decisions, overruling and reversing the illegal decisions of Mr. Schurz against settlers and in favor of corporations, thus following the decisions of the Supreme Court. But Mr. Schurz, in his circular referred to, prescribed a plan by which railroad corporations might contest settlers' claims, and placed the poor man at the mercy of the rich corporations. The first paragraph of this circular broke down all the safeguards of the law and gave the corporations the power to hunt the settlers down. Mr. Schurz says:

"A homestead entry made by a person duly qualified which is in all its respects regular and legal excepts the land covered thereby from the operation of a railroad grant attaching during the existence of such entry."

The law and judicial decisions say, and the present Secretary of the Interior says, that a homestead entry excepts the land from a railroad grant, and that is the end of it. But Mr. Schurz boldly overthrew the law and spurned all established legal principles to give such lands to corporations. There were hundreds and thousands of such cases; one set of settlers had succeeded to another by purchase of improvements or otherwise. Mr. Schurz compelled them to purchase of the railroad company. He would not even allow them to be heard to show that they were settlers. Listen to his infamous declaration:

He says: "Under this ruling, therefore, no hearings can be ordered for the purpose of ascertaining the facts respecting the settlement, occupation, improvement of the land, etc., by such preëmption claimant, for even if such facts were established, still under the decision the land inures to the grant."

The said circular proceeded to develop an elaborate scheme of construction, under which settlers who were entitled to their land under the laws of the United States might avail themselves of the privilege of purchasing them from the railroad.

In the case of Gates vs. the California & Oregon Railroad Company, it was held by Mr. Schurz in 1873 (5 Copp. 150) that when a preëmption settler was on land within railroad limits at the date of the attachment of the railroad right, and afterwards abandoned his claim or transferred his improvements to another, the former preëmption claim did not except the land from the grant, and that a subsequent settler purchasing this former settler's improvements, or otherwise occupying the land after the former settler had abandoned it, could not have his claim recognized.

The act of 1864 (R. S., Sec. 2294), permitted soldiers in active service to make their affidavits to claim the land before a commanding officer. Thousands of soldiers availed themselves of this privilege to provide a home for their families. They did not always return, and their families could not always remove on the wild land, so that the required residence and improvement was wanting, and their entries were canceled. While existing on the records, such entries operated to reserve the land under the general rules of law as laid down by the Supreme Court, but in 1879 Mr. Schurz held, in the Kniskern decision, that the soldiers' entry was prima facie invalid in its inception, and therefore it did not operate to except the land from a railroad grant.

For fifteen years settlers had been educated by practice and precedent to believe that second entries made after the cancellation of the first would be respected. They knew that neither themselves nor others could legally go on the land until the former entry had been adjudged invalid. They did not know that railroad companies had rights which citizens did not possess.

But the settlers were undeceived by the decision of the Kniskern case, in which case the great "reformer" and anti-monopolist, Schurz, by one stroke of the pen transferred the homes and improved farms of these settlers to the railroad companies.

In fact, the records of the department show that in every instance where there was the slightest opportunity this great reformer and anti-monopolist (?) robbed the poor settler of his home and the fruits of his industry, and by his rulings and decisions gave them to the railroad companies. It is truthfully said of him that, notwithstanding the superior purity which he claims to himself, his friend Villard could not make of his department a request too outrageous to bring a refusal from Schurz.

It is a well-known fact, which can be established by department records, that Schurz caused *millions of acres of unearned land to be patented to railroad companies*. As an instance, among many others, reference is made to the Wisconsin Central Railroad. This road was to have been completed in ten years from the date of the act authorizing its construction, May 5, 1864. The act of April 9, 1874, extended the time to Dec. 31, 1876. Here was a specific statutory requirement that the road should be completed on or before Dec. 31, 1876, and a specific mandatory act absolutely prohibiting the issue of patents for any lands to the company after that date, if the road was not so completed.

The road was not completed, as shown by the published reports of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office. But the reports of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, under the administration of Mr. Carl Schurz, show that patents were issued to this company after Dec. 31, 1876, notwithstanding the positive prohibition of law and in violation of law for upwards of 177,000 acres of land. In substantiation of these facts and numerous others equally as odious and antagonistic to all principles of justice and fair dealing, it is only necessary to refer to Senate Report No. 362, Forty-Seventh Congress, first session.

Mr. George W. Julian, a coworker in the present campaign with this great "reformer" and anti-monopolist, says of his rulings:

"He disregarded the opinion of the Supreme Court in the interest of railroads when it became an obstacle to his purposes. The mischief of the shameful prostitution of the Land Department can be more fully appreciated by remembering that it imposes upon the settlers who purchase these indemnity lands a tariff of at least $100,000,000 more than they would cost at the Government price, and that this sum is drawn from their pockets without any warrant of law for the benefit of the ravenous monopolies that exact it, while if the rule of the Supreme Court had been followed a large majority of the railroad and other grants could be closed up, the remaining lands restored to settlement, and the title to any unsold land recovered to the United States."

Such a man as Schurz set himself up as a reformer, and by his gross misrepresentations undertook to involve others in corrupt railroad schemes! "Thou hypocrite, first draw out the beam out of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye."

RESUSCITATION.

A Very Remarkable Case in England.

New York Sun: In the London *Lancet* of Sept. 6 is reported a case of resuscitation after apparent death by hanging, so remarkable as to be worthy of notice and discussion outside of purely professional circles.

The case is reported by Dr. Ernest W. White, senior assistant medical officer to the Kent Lunatic Asylum at Chartham, near Canterbury. The patient was a woman 53 years old, afflicted with that form of insanity known as melancholia. She had tried to kill herself before admission into the asylum, and made several attempts to take her life after being received into the institution. Finally she succeeded in escaping the watchfulness of the attendants, who had frustrated her previous efforts at self-destruction, and hid herself in a bath-room, where she was found hanging to a ladder by a cord formed of portions of her dress, eight minutes after she had been seen alive by another patient.

When cut down she was apparently quite dead. Animation was so completely suspended that there was no symptom which enabled the medical men present to distinguish her condition from that of real death. This is the remarkable feature of the case. So far as the doctors could see, the woman was dead. The skin was ashy pale, the surface temperature very low, the lips were livid, and the eyes dilated and insensible to the action of light; there was no pulse at the wrist or temples; no definit heart-beat could be detected even by the stethoscope; respiration had absolutely ceased, and unconsciousness was complete. Even the application of galvanism failed to contract the muscles. If the woman had been a criminal who had suffered the extreme penalty of the law, the physicians would doubtless have been justified by the symptoms in pronouncing her dead; yet she is alive today, and not only well physically, but fast recovering from all mental derangement!

Dr. White and his assistants wisely refused to act upon appearances. They gave their patient the benefit of the doubt in their minds, although that doubt was very slight. Resort was had to artificial respiration according to what is known in medicine as the Sylvester method. The movements were performed slowly—only ten times a minute—but about ten minutes after they were begun an exceedingly feeble attempt at natural respiration was noted, and very weak pulsations of the heart were perceived by the aid of the stethoscope. Ten minutes is a long time to wait for the first signs of returning life, and it is to be feared that in many cases of apparent death, especially by drowning, the measures necessary for resuscitation are not continued long enough to rekindle the smoldering spark of life that remains in the body. There can hardly be too much patience or perseverance. In this case artificial respiration was steadily maintained for two hours before the natural breathing was sufficiently established to dispense with assistance in this way. If it had been abandoned earlier the woman would probably have died, notwithstanding her partial restoration to sensibility.

We need not follow the treatment in detail. The patient became imperfectly conscious about eleven hours after the act of strangulation, and in the course of a fortnight was in good bodily health. She lost her melancholy illusions and became cheerful, looking back at her attempt at suicide with horror. For two days from the time of hanging, however, her memory was a complete blank.

This extraordinary case is interesting in several aspects. The complete simulation of death suggests a possibility that physicians may sometimes themselves be deceived as to the fact of death, especially careless practitioners or those of comparatively limited information. We have already referred to the lesson which it teaches of the need of steadfast and hopeful perseverance in efforts to restore those who have apparently lost their lives by strangulation or drowning. It would appear that artificial respiration is more useful and effective when the movements are performed slowly than when they exceed ten a minute. This is an important point for those to remember who are called upon to render first aid to the injured. Finally, this remarkable occurrence may well lead to speculation as to the many stories which have been published of the restoration to life of men who have apparently suffered death by hanging on the gallows.

It is probable that fully seven minutes had elapsed between the moment of the act of suspension and the time when the woman was cut down. Who can say that similar measures might not have brought about a resuscitation if she had remained hanging twice as long? And might not a strong man possess the potential ability to recover, with like assistance, from the effects of strangulation lasting half an hour? Who can now assert with confidence that a convict with neck unbroken cut down after hanging thirty minutes, and turned over to friends having all the resources of modern medical science at command, might not be called back to existence in this world?

Such an event is improbable enough we know; but we do not see how it can be pronounced physically impossible in view of the facts to which we have drawn attention.

"THE MIGHTY PRESS."

For The Chicago Tribune.

[The following lines were suggested by a scurrilous and libelous article which lately appeared in an obscure Indiana newspaper.]

O mighty Press!
Thou huge machine whose wheels are never still,
Here let me stand and laud thee, mighty Press,
Here let me lift my voice and sing thy fame,
Eternal as the stars. Nor rich nor poor,
Nor they who rule the empires of the world,
Shall 'scape thy judgments.
To thee the eyes
Of millions daily turn; to thee the world
Owes debts illimitable. Yet hast thou been
Sometimes the tool of Hate, and thou has done
That which thy eminence shouldst ever hold
Despicable.
Sayest thou 'tis right
To drag from Virtue's hight a pure name down
And foul it o'er with shame? To couch thy lance—
Against whose strength, when Right and Justice aid,
The front of Wrong can ne'er remain unpierced—
And, crying "Death!" ride full against, and pierce,
In causeless rage, the unprotected breast
Of pure, unsullied Woman?
Hast thou no foes
That thou must strike at women? No enemies
To ride against and vanquish? Are there no wrongs
To punish and destroy? No hidden frauds
To bare unto the light? Are there no crimes
To prosecute and judge? No common cause
To elevate and thrive? Say! has the world
So suddenly grown honest that thou findest,
Like brave Othello when his noble love
Was changed into the sharpest mortal wo,
"Thy occupation gone"?
They whose vile lies—
Reflections true of their nobility—
Have slandered one whose purity remains
Undimmed, untarnished, brilliant as the sun,
Bring to thee, mighty Press, deserveless shame,
And odium is thine. For coward hands
Have stabbed the breast of Truth, and coward tongues
Have slandered Virtue's name. A coward's mind
Holds lightly all that's pure; a coward's soul
Is ever filled with fear. A good deed falls
Like lead upon his sight, and Nature strives
In vain to change his heart. He lives a thing
Of preying, worthless clay, and dies unloved,
And soon forgotten is. FRANK T. CRAMPTON.

CLEVELAND AND THE PREACHERS.

The New York *Tribune* said that "Gov. Cleveland's conduct has been such that neither in Buffalo nor anywhere else can he be received in respectable society," and it declared its authority to be "the statement of fourteen clergymen of different denominations in Buffalo." We challenged the *Tribune* to publish any such statement with the names of the fourteen clergymen attached to it. And the only answer is a remark by the Rev. Dr. Ball. To the query of our esteemed contemporary, "Does the *Courier* maintain that this is the sort of life led by respectable people in Buffalo?" we respond cheerfully: Not by any means; we simply maintain that the Rev. Dr. Ball lies.—*Buffalo Courier.*

This is the essence of impudent audacity. The *Courier* simply asserts that the Rev. Dr. Ball lies. That is a very simple way out of it. But unfortunately there are a great many men of the first standing in Buffalo who maintain that the Rev. Dr. Ball tells the truth. The *Courier* says that the Rev. Dr. Ball is a liar. But the ministers of Buffalo maintain that he is a truth-teller. We submit herewith a list of Buffalo preachers who maintain this: The Rev. H. B. Buckham, Principal State Normal School; the Rev. E. E. Chivers, No. 334 Prospect avenue, pastor Prospect Avenue Baptist Church; the Rev. H. W. Crabbe, No. 107 Plymouth avenue, pastor United Presbyterian Church; the Rev. R. E. Burton, No. 961 Delaware avenue, pastor Delaware Avenue Baptist Church; the Rev. G. H. Dunning, No. 227 West avenue, pastor Breckenridge Street Presbyterian Church; the Rev. P. G. Cook, No. 126 Mohawk street, pastor Wells Street Chapel; the Rev. F. S. Fitch, No. 163 Prospect avenue, pastor First Congregational Church; the Rev. S. R. Fuller, No. 457 Pearl street, rector St. John's Church; the Rev. John Gordon, D. D., No. 46 Delaware avenue, pastor Washington Street Baptist Church; the Rev. H. S. Green, D. D., No. 56 Allen street, pastor Lafayette Street Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Wilson T. Hogg, No. 298 Maryland street, pastor of the Free Methodist Church; the Rev. W. S. Hubbell, No. 397 Pearl street, pastor North Presbyterian Church; the Rev. G. C. Jones, No. 233 Franklin street, pastor Asbury M. E. Church; the Rev. Robert M. Stratton, No. 202 Eagle street, pastor Grace M. E. Church; the Rev. J. H. Langille, No. 850 West avenue, pastor Emmanuel Baptist Church; the Rev. S. S. Mitchell, D. D., No. 210 Porter avenue, pastor First Presbyterian Church; the Rev. G. W. Peck, No. 57 Bird avenue, pastor Riverside M. E. Church; the Rev. S. A. Morse, No. 605 Eagle street, pastor Eagle Street M. E. Church; the Rev. T. R. Smith, D. D., No. 736 Delaware avenue, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church; the Rev. W. S. Studley, D. D., No. 143 West Tupper street, pastor Delaware Avenue M. E. Church; the Rev. L. Van Bokkelin, No. 75 Niagara street, rector Trinity Church; the Rev. Henry Ward, No. 512 Swan street, pastor East Presbyterian Church; the Rev. George Whitman, No. 364 Swan street, pastor Cedar Street Baptist Church; the Rev. C. W. Winchester, No. 371 West avenue, pastor Plymouth Avenue M. E. Church; the Rev. A. N. Fisher, No. 335 Jersey street, Presiding Elder M. E. Church; the Rev. G. R. Burnside, No. 1964 Niagara street, pastor Dearborn Street Baptist Church; the Rev. A. P. Ripley, No. 158 Fargo avenue; the Rev. A. Dick, No. 527 West avenue; the Rev. A. Bigelow, No. 204 Niagara street; and the Rev. F. W. Brauns, No. 113 Plymouth avenue.

The *Courier* asserts that the Rev. Dr. Ball is a liar. Those gentlemen say he is a conscientious, sagacious, truthful man, earnestly seeking to promote the cause of morality and righteousness. Most, if not all of them, have put their names to statements against Grover Cleveland as damaging as that made by the Rev. Dr. Ball. If the *Courier* can get one of them to state that he believes Grover Cleveland is a fit man for a Christian father or a respectable man to introduce to his family, we suggest that it should hasten to do so. We think it safe to say that they concur in the verdict that Grover Cleveland, by reason of his grossly unclean life, is unworthy to be President of the United States. We have given the address of each in full; and any one can learn of them if we are mistaken. We invite the *Courier* to send out reporters to interview them and challenge it to publish truthfully what each of them says of Grover Cleveland.

ARE THE NEGROES DYING OUT?

Interesting Testimony from the Washington Health Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20.—It was the common opinion among the Southern people prior to the appearance of the census reports of 1880 that the negroes were dying out, that the death-rate among them was greater than the birth-rate, and that, as they were receiving no foreign recruits, like the white race, there must be an actual as well as relative diminution in their numbers, which would be shown by the coming census returns.

The census of 1880, however, was far from sustaining this view of the matter. The returns showed a great and extraordinary increase in the colored population, as compared with those of the preceding census.

The Southern theory of the decrease of the negro population was founded on the observation of physicians and citizens that since emancipation the children were not so well cared for by negro parents as they had been by white masters, and this theory was fully sustained by what former censuses had shown of the relative increase of the slaves and the free colored people, North as well as South. For if we compare the returns of 1850 with those of 1860, it appears that the slaves in the entire South had increased in a ratio of 23½ per cent, while the free people of color throughout the Union had increased during the same ten years at a rate of only 12½ per cent. In the Northern or free States they increased at the rate of 15 per cent and a fraction.

The aggregate negro or colored population of the United States and Territories reported in the census of 1870 was 4,880,000, and that of 1880 was reported at 6,580,793. The rate of increase, therefore, was 34 8-10 per cent in ten years. The country was astounded at this news, and great dissatisfaction was expressed by Northern Republicans, as the effect would be to increase Southern representation in Congress and in the Electoral Colleges far beyond what was expected.

The following figures showing the population as reported in several Southern States at the three periods, 1860, 1870, and 1880, will present the whole subject in a strong light, and will leave no doubt on any fair mind that the census of 1880 is to be taken as showing the increase of the colored population for nearly twenty years, instead of ten:

	1860.	1870.	1880.
Alabama	437,770	475,510	600,103
Arkansas	111,259	122,169	210,666
Kentucky	236,167	222,210	271,451
Louisiana	350,373	364,210	483,655
Maryland	171,131	175,391	210,230
Mississippi	437,404	444,201	650,291
Missouri	118,503	118,071	145,350
North Carolina	361,522	391,650	531,277
South Carolina	412,320	415,814	604,332
Virginia and West Virginia	548,907	530,821	687,502

In the other Southern States the contrasts are less striking than in the above instances; but in all of them the gain in population is twice as great between the years 1870 and 1880 as between 1860 and 1870.

There was no reason for this remarkable difference. The War could have had very little tendency to repress the increase of the negro race. Only a small percentage of the men left their homes to join the armies on either side, and whoever was familiar with negro manners and morals in slavery times is aware that their absence was not a circumstance calculated to reduce the birth rate at home. We know that "the colored troops fought nobly," but it happened that not many of them were killed. And, in view of these facts, there is no reason to suppose that the birth rate of the race during the War was affected to the extent of more than 2 or 3 per cent.

It is clear from these figures, therefore, that the colored population is not increasing at the extraordinary rate which would appear to be the case on the supposition that the census of 1870 was correctly taken; and it is equally to be inferred that an accurate census, to be taken in 1890, will exhibit a very moderate ratio of increase, probably not reaching 20 per cent. These inferences are fairly deducible from a comparison of the last three census returns on the subject; and the question still recurs, Are the negroes dying out?

It is the practice of the health department of this city to make and publish monthly reports of births and deaths, and to show the respective number of white and colored persons, with many other interesting particulars.

The District of Columbia in 1880 contained 177,638 inhabitants, of whom 118,236 were white and 59,402 were colored. It appears, therefore, there were at that date very nearly two whites to one colored person; and the probability is that the two races stand to each other in about the same proportions at the present time.

It appears that in May there were 258 births in the District of Columbia, of which 130 were white and 128 colored.

In June there were 239 births, of which 126 were white and 113 were colored.

In July there were 282 births, of which 145 were white and 137 were colored.

And during the twelve months ending June 30 there were 3,224 births, of which 1,747 were white and 1,477 were colored.

These figures would show a far greater proportion of births among the colored people than among the whites, which corresponds with the statement of the Health Officer referred to above, that the whites neglect to make such reports to the bureau, while the colored people are prompt to make them. Still, if we compare these birth rates with the death rates, there appear frightful discrepancies as regards both races. Thus:

The annual number of deaths among the whites is	2,576
The annual births	1,747
Excess of deaths	829
The annual deaths among the blacks	2,238
The annual births	1,477
Excess of deaths	761

Notwithstanding the fuller report of births among the blacks, the excess of deaths among them is relatively greater than with the whites.

THE MOST NORTHERN POINT OF EUROPE.

London Times: Hitherto it has always been taken for granted that the North Cape, on the Island of Mageroe, at the extremity of Norway, was the most northern point of Europe. But observations lately made by Capt. Sörensen go to show that Cape Knivsjaerodden, on the same island, to the west of North Cape, lies still more to the north. The latitude of North Cape is set down at 71° 10' 40", and that of its rival is 71° 40' 15", being a difference of nearly thirty minutes in favor of the new claimant of extreme northern honors.

CUTTING THE WIRES.

On the strength of a judicial decision that the act is legal, many Philadelphians are cutting the telegraph wires crossing the roofs of their houses.

"Rough on Pain" Plaster.
Porous and strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side, rheumatism, neuralgia. 25c. Druggists or mail.

TENNESSEE TOPICS.

The Canvass in That State Now Engrossing the Attention of Its People.

Blaine and Cleveland Running a Close Race—Butler Weakening the Democratic Forces.

Gubernatorial Candidates Running Neck and Neck Together, with Doubtful Results.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 22.—[Special Correspondence.]—"Tennessee politics is phenomenal!" exclaimed a leading Democrat as he bolted into the rotunda of the Maxwell House, the rendezvous of politicians of all shades, color, and predilections, this morning. "I'll swear," said he with mad irritation, "that it is the only canvass of which I would not form some definit idea. It is all mixed up—jumbled together—neither heads nor tails."

Walking up to him I asked him what was the matter, when he remarked that he had been talking with various prominent people, and most of them were of the opinion that there would not only be a close race between Cleveland and Blaine, but also between Gov. Bate and Judge Reid, the two aspirants for the Gubernatorial chair, as well. "I have been told," said he, "by Democrats that they intended to vote for Blaine on the tariff plank alone if for nothing else. The Southern industries, which were cropping out everywhere, wanted protection, and that could only be secured through an unmistakable platform with a candidate wholly in sympathy with it. How many Democrats will vote for Blaine it would be hard to estimate, but there is one thing certain, and that is that a large number will go in that direction despite the laying-on of the party whip, the former pungent cracker of which has lost its sting."

WHERE BUTLER WILL COME IN.

"What effect will Ben Butler have on the canvass?" I ventured to ask.

"A very decided effect. There are a large number of people in Tennessee who will vote for the 'Widow' before they will for either one of the other candidates. These voters belong both to the Republican and Democratic parties, but it is more than likely that most of his strength will be augmented from the ranks of the Democracy. You know it is a well-known fact that the elections in this State since the War have shown the Democratic party to be largely in the ascendency. But it has been composed of different elements—o Democrats and Whigs who entered into many a prolonged contest before the 'late unpleasantness.' The Whigs have recently shown a disposition to leave the Democratic ship for the Republican bark. This will materially weaken the Democracy and leave the State in uncertainty."

REID MAKING IT WARM FOR BATE.

"What do you think of the contest for Governor?"

"I was disposed to believe at the outset that Gov. Bate would be elected by an overwhelming majority, but if reflected at all it will be by a greatly reduced vote compared with that of nearly two years ago. I regard Judge Reid as the strongest possible candidate that the Republicans could have put into the political field, as has been shown by a large number of leading young Democrats advocating his election in nearly every county in the State."

THE STATE ISSUES.

It is generally conceded that while Judge Reid, the Republican candidate, has no record to defend, Gov. Bate has approved of some legislative enactments which are especially obnoxious to certain classes of people, who now oppose him on account of them. One was the establishment of a Railroad Commission; the raising of the privilege tax $100 on every liquor dealer; making gaming a felony, with a penalty of three years in the penitentiary for each and every offense, and forbidding the sale of pools on races run outside of the State. The establishment of a Railroad Commission was not only objectionable to the railways, but to the people as well, as it was destined to prevent the building of new roads in this State. The question of the constitutionality of the act is now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States, and is likely to remain there for the next five years. Both parties, however, have put up candidates for the three Commissionerships and will run the race through to the close. Those who vote for the commission ticket will do so under protest. A large number of Democrats, opposed to the commission, will vote for the Republican candidates, believing that in the event they are elected the Democratic majority in the Legislature will repeal the act. This, however, would leave the Commissioners drawing their salary for the time of their election without the performance of any labór.

THE STATE DEBT.

The enforced settlement of the State debt by the last Legislature is an additional thorn in the Democratic side. It expressed its unwillingness to abide the settlement of the debt between the creditors and the Republicans and State-credit Democrats at 60—3—4—5—6, and compelled the bondholders to take 50—3 or nothing. Of the $30,000,000 of bonds and accumulated interest only $8,650,000 of bonds has been funded. This practically exhibits the fact that the creditors are unwilling to accept the terms made by the Democratic party. There is, therefore, a strong probability that the State-debt question will again come before the next General Assembly, which will meet the first Monday in January. It is already a very conspicuous issue in the present canvass, which is steadily growing to more than fever heat.

HARDSHELL'S ADDRESS.

The Boys in Blue Urged Not to Forget the Candidates Who Carry "Democratic Lead" in Them.

DU QUOIN, Perry Co., Ill., Sept. 22.—Comrades of the Army of the Tennessee, and especially the Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps. I take pleasure in addressing you as an old soldier.

In the fall of 1861 I left my home and family and went to Springfield, Ill. There I joined the Forty-ninth Illinois Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, Company I. Soon after the Fort Donelson fight I was detailed as clerk in the Commissary Department. I remained in it till 1865. The first night in camp I told a story on a Hardshell preacher, and thereafter I was known only by the name of "Hardshell," except by a few. I became so well acquainted with the division that Gen. M. D. Leggett said, if there was any one who didn't know "Hardshell" he could go home.

In looking over my memoranda I find that I issued rations to the following regiments:

Illinois—Eighth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Forty-third, Forty-fifth, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Sixty-first, Sixty-third, Eighty-first, and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth.

Ohio—Twentieth, Thirty-second, Sixty-eighth, Seventy-eighth, and Third Ohio Battery.

Wisconsin—Fourteenth and Seventeenth.

Michigan—Twelfth.

Missouri—Seventh.

Indiana—Twenty-third.

Indiana Battery, Bolton's Battery, McCallister's Battery, Degovier Battery, and different companies of cavalry.

Comrades, how are you going to vote this fall? I, for one, will vote the straight Republican ticket, and I hope there is not a comrade who will vote against Blaine and Logan. We all know that Gen. Logan is a soldier's true friend, either in camp, at home, or in Congress.

While Gen. Logan was marching on to victory for the Union Thomas Hendricks was voting against everything that was for the interest of the Union soldier. His (Hendricks') influence and money went to help the Southern Democrats and to destroy the best Government known in history, and today the Democratic party scorn a Union soldier, but dearly love traitors. Often I have heard Democrats say, when they see an old invalid soldier passing along, "There goes a Government pauper." How can a comrade vote with such a party? Think of the thousands that fell in battles, think of the thousands that starved in Rebel prisons, guarded and shot by Democrats, think how our wives and children were insulted by stay-at-home Democrats, think of all these things and in the name of heaven how can you vote with them or for them, and yet they say, "Vote for us." God forbid that one should vote for Cleveland and Hendricks. They say there must be a change—a reform. There was a change when the Democratic party went out of power in 1861. While the Democratic party was in power they put money into the hands of Democratic traitors to destroy this proud nation, so that when the Republican party came in power there was not a dollar left in the Government vaults. What is the financial condition of the Government today? The vaults are full, and you Democrats cannot carry the keys, and God forbid that they ever should.

Now, comrades of the Third Division, three cheers for our old comrade, John A. Logan; and you, soldiers of Illinois regiments, how can you vote against the old veteran, the old General who carries Democratic lead in him—the soldiers' true friend—the Hon. R. J. Oglesby, the next Governor of Illinois?

The Democratic party wants no soldiers, no "Government paupers," on their ticket, but every candidate on the Republican State ticket is an old soldier. In conclusion I will say, let us stand by men who stood by us. Vote for men who were our friends in time of danger. Now, three cheers for Blaine and Logan, Uncle Dick Oglesby, and the whole Republican ticket. And when we have gained the victory, peace and prosperity will be with us for four more years.

I ever remain your old friend and comrade,
WARREN WHEATLEY, Hardshell.

FEW DEMOCRATIC SOLDIERS.

A Significant Ballot Taken in a Southern Prison.

NEVADA, Ia., Sept. 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your daily of the 22d inst. I read a very interesting communication from "A Knapsack" entitled "How the Soldiers Voted for President in 1864." It is timely, and, I trust, correct, although your correspondent does not give the source of his information. A desperate effort is being made in this State to conduct the Democratic side of the canvass by totally ignoring their record made during the War and since. Some of us who faced their friends and "enjoyed" their hospitalities in Libby, Andersonville, Columbia, and Salisbury for many weary months, and are now, unpensioned, suffering the results of such entertainment, can but wonder that the time ever should come in this country when one of its leading political parties would dare to put in nomination as one of its candidates for the highest office in the gift of the people a man who had ever had the least taint of treason on his soul, and then ask the old veterans to vote for him.

When driven to a last resort they say, "The army had more Democrats than Republicans in it!"

Granted, if you include the Confederate; but the table represented by your correspondent referred to above sets at rest the falsehood.

It was my fortune, or misfortune rather, to be held as a prisoner of war during that memorable summer of 1864. Well do I remember the jubilant faces of officers and guards over us as they brought us the news of that infamous convention in Chicago and its platform declaring the War a failure. "A divided North means the triumph of Southern arms," said they; "and this is significant, for it is to be the issue upon which the campaign is to be fought." And in their generosity they made us the proposition to also hold an election in the prison, and they would forward the result to Washington for us: little doubting but that our long imprisonment and terrible sufferings made us all tired of the War, and ready to join the "peace-at-any-price" party.

The boys entered heartily into the plan, for it promised a change of thoughts for a few hours at least.

Our greatest trouble was to find something we could use as ballot-boxes. As each State had its own headquarters where the voting was to be done, and there were representatives from twenty-six States, our ingenuity was put to the test. An old box, an empty meal bag, the crown of a hat, and (when everything else failed), a hole dug in the ground, all served to hold the precious bits of paper. The polls opened at 11 a. m. and closed at 4 p. m. We had lots of fun visiting the headquarters of other States, but no fights; neither whisky nor apple-jack. In fact it was a temperance election altogether.

The result was a surprise to the Rebels, and they destroyed the "returns" as soon as they got them in their possession.

The vote was as follows, viz.:

State.	Lincoln.	McClellan.	L. Maj.	Mc. Maj.
Maine	25	....	25	....
New Hampshire	7	....	7	....
Vermont	29	1	28	....
Rhode Island	13	....	13	....
Connecticut	24	3	21	....
Massachusetts	43	5	38	....
New York	171	29	142	....
New Jersey	25	6	19	....
Pennsylvania	187	35	152	....
Delaware	3	....	3	....
Maryland	21	2	19	....
West Virginia	19	1	18	....
Ohio	142	15	127	....
Indiana	72	11	61	....
Illinois	79	8	71	....
Michigan	40	10	30	....
Wisconsin	19	1	18	....
Minnesota	5	....	5	....
Iowa	36	....	36	....
Missouri	10	....	10	....
Kansas	2	....	2	....
Kentucky	13	16	....	3
Tennessee	26	....	26	....
Alabama	1	....	1	....
Florida	1	....	1	....
California	1	....	1	....
Totals	1,024	143	884	3

About 200 refused to vote at all. They were of the material that Mugwumps are made of. We heard nothing further of their promise to forward the returns, and knowing some of them too well then are not inclined to vote their ticket even at this late day.

A. O. ABBOTT,
Company H, First New York Dragoons.

BLAINE AND FOLGER.

Extracts from a Letter in Which Mr. Folger Pledged His Support to the Republican Ticket.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—[Editor New York *Tribune.*]—Some two weeks ago I stated in a letter to the *Tribune* that the late Judge Folger earnestly desired the success of the Presidential ticket, and proposed to take some means to give public expression to his views. My letter was met by the *World*, the Springfield *Republican*, and various of the other organs of Democratic dependence and independence, with varied forms of their chief argument in this campaign, which amounted to the brief reply, "You lie."

I did not at that time feel at liberty, as I now do, to refer to the fact that there had been a correspondence between Judge Folger and Mr. Blaine on the subject. Late in July Judge Folger mentioned to a gentleman in Washington, as he had to me, that he had received several letters from friends which divided themselves into two classes, in one of which the writer reported that sundry lesser lights of what used to be known, before President Arthur broke down the division lines, as the "half-breed" wing of the Republican party were making mischief by inconsiderate boasts and taunts to former "stalwarts." Writers of the other class expressed their opinion that Mr. Blaine had not favored Judge Folger's election as Governor in 1882, and intimated a desire to revenge themselves on him in 1884. The gentleman to whom Judge Folger spoke without his knowledge reported the matter to Mr. Blaine, who thereupon, Aug. 4, wrote Judge Folger to the general effect that such boasts and taunts were unjustifiable, while, so far as concerned his action in 1882, he certainly had never intended to say or do anything to divert support from Judge Folger, and had never heard it suggested that he had done so until his nomination for the Presidency.

Aug. 11, less than a month before he died, Judge Folger wrote Mr. Blaine a letter dated at Washington, in which, after acknowledging the receipt of his letter, and saying that circumstances had delayed his answer, he said that what he stated to the Washington gentleman "was not in the way of complaint, still less in the way of dissatisfaction or hostility. In a casual conversation in which the prospects of the canvass were spoken of, and in which I expressed my hope and my belief of a successful issue, I incidentally mentioned that letters from Western New York" showed the utterance of such boasts and taunts as I have referred to. "I expressed regret at this and a wish that in some way such manifestations could be repressed. It was far from my thought then, it is far from my belief or expectation now, that there is among the principal men of the party, or that there will be, a discrimination against any branch thereof."

Passing then to the letters referring to an alleged feeling consequent upon the result in 1882, Judge Folger says:

I have been advised by friends that I ought, in speech or letter, to make some public utterance, which will show to my friends that there is no furrow on my mind, as indeed there is not; that I am really desirous of the success of the Federal Republican ticket, and solicitous that every Republican and every friend of me in the State shall support it, as indeed I am. I have replied to these letters to that effect. I have made no such public utterance as has been suggested. It is not easy to touch the sore place without inflaming it; and, what is worse, without seeming to desire to inflame it. . . . Besides that, ill-health and a lethargic condition of system have made me procrastinate everything that would submit to being put off. If it is deemed important and likely to be useful, I am willing to take any apt occasion for doing whatever is desirable in the way of a letter. Probably I will be in New York City the latter part of this week. I have already written to men outside of the State of New York, and who asked suggestions, urging them to continue in their support of the Republican party and its nominees. From one of them I have a request, to which I acceded, that he show my letter to his friends.

Allow me, in conclusion, to say that your expressions of respect are very grateful. I thank you for them. Very sincerely yours, etc., etc.,
CHARLES J. FOLGER.

You will see by this that I was entirely right when I said that Judge Folger was true to himself and to his party. Yours,
GEORGE BLISS.

THE LIARS CAUGHT.

Specimen Falsehoods of the New York "Post" Tabulated and Exposed.

New York Tribune, Sept. 25: Some Republicans may think we ought to print a complete list of the falsehoods which the *Evening Post* has told at various times in connection with Mr. Blaine's Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad transactions with the proof in each case. We are absolutely sure that the following schedule does not embrace the whole number; in fact, it includes only the first three of a long series of misrepresentations; and also the latest, as well as the most foolish, of the *Post's* falsehoods; but it seems to be sufficient to fix the *Post's* reputation for veracity and honest dealing for all time to come:

THE FALSEHOOD.	THE PROOF.
NO. 1.	
Mr. Blaine has been charged by the *Evening Post* with making a ruling in favor of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, an enterprise "in which some of his friends were interested."	The letters of Oct. 4, 1869, prove that April 8, 1869, when the ruling was made, neither Mr. Blaine nor Fisher nor Caldwell were interested in the enterprise.
NO. 2.	
Mr. Blaine has been charged by the *Post* with "writing at once to the promoters calling attention to the service he had rendered them."	The same letters prove that Mr. Blaine did not refer to the ruling at once, but months afterward, and not until Fisher had made an offer and Blaine had accepted it in regard to the purchase and sale of Little Rock securities.
NO. 3.	
Mr. Blaine has been charged by the *Post* with securing for them (Fisher and Caldwell) "as a reward for it [the ruling], his appointment as selling agent of the bonds of the road, on commission, in Maine," and with receiving a number of such bonds as his percentage.	The letters of June 29 and July 2, 1869, and also the contract of Sept. 2, 1869, prove that Fisher's arrangement with Mr. Blaine had been made, that the papers had been signed, that the bonds had been partially placed in Maine and paid for, and the entire transaction virtually closed before the letters of Oct. 4 referring to the ruling were written.
NO. 4.	
The *Evening Post* on Sept. 16, after Mulligan and Fisher had produced the letter-press copy of the letter of Oct. 24, 1871, asserted that the original was in the "Mulligan" package, and that it was suppressed by Mr. Blaine because it stated that Mr. Blaine had already been paid for the loan of $25,000 by the sale of $50,000 collateral bonds, whereas he had, only two months previously (April 13, 1876), collected the amount again through the United States District Court of Arkansas.	Mr. Blaine had received the original a day or two after it was written, and destroyed it long before Mulligan went to Washington with letters from Mr. Blaine to Fisher, and with letter-press copies of letters from Fisher to Mr. Blaine. If the letter-press copy of the letter of Oct. 24, 1871, was in the package, then Fisher and Mulligan lie in saying that the press copy is now on deposit with their lawyers in Boston. If it was not in the package, then they have lied for eight years in allowing the charge to be made uncontradicted that Mr. Blaine had received the copy and suppressed it; and in either case the *Post* backs them up in their lie.

This is not the whole record, but it will suffice. Four downright falsehoods relating to matters concerning which the *Evening Post* could not possibly have been mistaken and concerning which the public had a right to know the truth. We advise all persons whose credulity has been imposed upon by the *Evening Post* to cut out this list and paste it in their hats.—Ed.

NO BETS ON CLEVELAND.

E. B. Lent Finds that Addison Cammack Did Not Authorize a "Herald" Statement.

New York *Tribune*, Sept. 24: The following statements, which were not publicly contradicted by Addison Cammack, were published in the *Herald* Friday:

BACKING UP HIS CONVICTIONS—MR. ADDISON CAMMACK READY TO PUT UP HIS MONEY ON CLEVELAND.

Mr. Addison Cammack, the well-known Wall street operator, has the reputation of rarely making a mistake when he ventures upon a prediction concerning anything which Wall street is interested in. Furthermore, he is nearly always ready to back up his opinions with money if necessary, and whenever he goes into a stock speculation he has a large following if he so chooses.

Wall street, of course, is greatly interested in the result of the approaching Presidential election, and Mr. Cammack has given a good deal of attention to the shifting phases of the canvass. His study of the political situation has resulted in the firm belief that Grover Cleveland will be elected President of the United States.

Mr. Cammack has expressed himself as ready to wager $10,000 on the success of the Democratic ticket. Mr. Cammack, it is understood, prefers to place this large sum on one wager, but will divide the money into smaller sums if necessary.

Among the Republicans who read the announcement and were willing to accept Mr. Cammack's supposed offer was Mr. E. B. Lent, who lives in Peekskill, but who comes to New York every day. Mr. Lent promptly wrote to Mr. Cammack, offering to wager $1,000 that Cleveland would not be elected. Failing to get any reply from Mr. Cammack, Mr. Lent wrote again Monday, as follows:

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—*Addison Cammack, Esq.*—DEAR SIR: In reply to your published invitation for wagers on the approaching Presidential election, I wrote you the 19th inst., offering to wager $1,000 that Grover Cleveland would not be elected President. Up to date I have received no response. This naturally gives rise to a suspicion in my mind that your offer was merely for effect, or that something in the course of politics since your publication has occurred to unsettle your confidence in the election of Mr. Cleveland, and that, consequently, in not very choice but forcible language, "you crawl." Should I be mistaken in either of those surmises, I trust you will inform me and accept the offer made in my communication above referred to, which is still open. Yours respectfully, E. B. LENT.

Yesterday Mr. Lent received the following brief reply:

22d Sept. 1884.—*E. B. Lent, Esq.*—DEAR SIR: I authorized no one to publish my offer of bet on the Presidential election. Therefore your proposition is declined. Very respectfully,
ADDISON CAMMACK.

Mr. Lent said yesterday: "I have followed up several such published offers to wager money on the election of Cleveland and have been ready to put up $1,000 in cash, but each time I have found that the offer was only a bluff."

CANAL BOATMEN DOWN ON CLEVELAND.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 21.—[Editor of the *Express.*]—There is no question which concerns the producer and consumer of the United States more than the transportation question. Gov. Cleveland's official acts on this matter alone ought to politically bury him. The most cruel act of his life was to secure a reduction in the Sandy Hook pilots' charges while screening the wealthy grain-elevator monopolies of New York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo.

He has vetoed several measures which were calculated to favor the middle and poorer classes, but he readily signed the bill giving the Ogdensburg & Champlain Railroad a charter to own and run steam vessels for freight and passengers on the upper lakes. These facts prove Gov. Cleveland to be an out-and-out monopolist, and a dangerous man to be President over 55,000,000 people for four years. What does Gov. Cleveland care for the Erie boatmen, who have freighted corn this season at as low a price as 2⅞ cents per bushel from Buffalo to New York? What does he care for the people of this State, who are supporting a free canal in order to lessen the cost of transportation? What does he care for the people of the Northwest, who are striving to compete with India, Egypt, Australia, and Russia in supplying Great Britain with wheat? Nothing. If he cared for the people above mentioned he would not allow the grain-elevator monopolies to collect double toll at both ends of the Erie Canal.

How does it sound to hear these elevator pirates in New York charge vessels $7 per 1,000 bushels to trim them and pay the scoopers who do the work only $2, and keep for themselves $5 per 1,000.

Sometimes it takes the entire freight of vessels from Chicago to Buffalo to satisfy the elevator pirates for discharging the vessel in Buffalo.

That is all right—in Gov. Cleveland's estimation.

In my opinion, the producers and consumers will defeat Mr. Cleveland. CAPT. M. DE PUY.

WOMAN'S WAY.

San Francisco *Wasp*: A Southern woman said to me of her neighbor who accepted attentions from a gentleman this woman disliked: "I do hope she will not marry him. I stay awake nights to hate him!"

Night Sweats.
Headache, fever, chills, malaria, dyspepsia, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." $1.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

The Citizens' Association Points Out the Need of Improved Civil Service in Chicago.

A Memorial, Strongly Indorsed, Outlines a Substitute for the Present System of Spoils.

The subject of municipal civil-service reform has of late received the attention of the Citizens' Association. As a preliminary measure it has prepared the following and circulated it for signatures:

It is respectfully represented that reform in the civil service of several of our large cities has been inaugurated under rules and regulations framed in accordance with State laws on the subject, and the good results thereof are already so apparent that compulsory legislation has been passed in New York to bring within the scope of such a system all cities of 20,000 population.

Although no city on this continent is better adapted than ours for the application of a plan for the appointment and promotion of civil servants, including all officers who are neither elective nor subject to confirmation by the Council, owing to the noted intelligence and vigor of our population, yet all appointments are now made under a system, if it may be dignified by that name, which has known no amendment or beneficial modification since the formation of the municipality. It is essentially the "system of spoils," and it is calculated to foster and encourage incompetence and extravagance in administration for reasons too obvious to require enumeration here.

The public has the right to have the subordinate offices filled by those who will make the best return in service for the money paid them. No Governor, Mayor, or chief of department has the right to pay for political services rendered him by an appointment to office, any more than he has the right to reward such services from the public treasury. He might as safely discriminate on political grounds in levying or collecting taxes, or in awarding contracts.

The appointing power is a trust to be used only in the interest of the city, and where offices are not treated as trusts, but as mere perquisites of the appointing power, and in consequence are filled, not by those best fitted to fill them, but by the favorite and partisans of the party in power, the control of the offices in a Municipal Government becomes a great source of corruption—a fund provided for the enemies of society and the regular troops of crime who live upon the political parties and are fed by them out of the public treasury.

The subjoined memorial is for the purpose of urging the propriety of taking immediate steps to inaugurate a system by which the appointment of all employés of the City of Chicago, whose term of office is not dependent upon election by the people or prescribed by law after appointment and confirmation by the Council, shall only be made when the fitness of the applicants for the place has first been ascertained in a public competitive examination, free to all; to secure a guarantee of practical executive capacity no actual appointment should be made, except at the end of six months' trial of official work, during which a particular record of the result of such probation should be kept, and these appointments should be made, primarily, to the lowest place; promotion should follow on fitness and well-approved long service, and the incumbent should not be removed while efficiency and fitness continue.

Such a system or plan should embrace in its application clerks of departments, the Police and Fire Departments, chiefs of bureaus, and all others except those who work by the day and are subject to peremptory discharge when their services are not wanted. We hold that free public competition in the selection of nominees for public service is not only the most democratic but the most just and salutary agency of good government.

It is estimated, and we think justly, that under such a system we can, at about three-fourths the present cost, manage all departments of the City Government better than they are now managed, and in this saving will be found means for more sewers, cleaner streets, and better sanitary and police service, and there seems no adequate excuse for the increase of taxes while this great measure of retrenchment remains untried.

Ultimately, it may be desirable to procure the passage of a State law under which the examination shall be made by a permanent commission of a fixed number, say five of the best men of the several political parties, as independent in position as our Judges, appointed by some authority—e. g.: the Governor of the State, to serve for the State and its cities and other municipalities, and the rules of examination and general methods might resemble those adopted by the National Civil-Service Commission, and by other large cities in this country which have adopted this reform; but in the meantime, the object can be accomplished by the voluntary action of those intrusted with the appointing power.

To the Mayor and the Heads of Departments of the City of Chicago: This memorial of the undersigned citizens and taxpayers of the City of Chicago respectfully calls your attention to the above statement, with the request that you will use such means as are within your power to inaugurate, in advance of State legislation, measures calculated to bring about the desired results.

Wherever the memorial has been presented it has met with a hearty welcome. It has, up to the present time, been signed by 706 of the leading firms and citizens of Chicago, among them being the following:

John L. Thompson,	George F. Harding,
Francis B. Peabody,	A. F. Seeberger,
Edson Keith,	George Mills Rogers,
Edwin Lee Brown,	Norman Williams,
Franklin MacVeagh,	Meisler, Rothschild & Co.,
Reid, Murdoch & Fischer,	Felix, Marston & [illegible],
W. M. Hoyt & Co.,	Gray, Clark & Engle,
Morris Selz & Co.,	O. W. Potter,
A. Booth & Sons,	C. R. Corbin,
O. S. A. Sprague,	Martin Ryerson,
H. J. Christoph,	John J. McGrath,
Spoor Mackey,	James P. Dalton,
Buck & Rayner,	Hotchkiss, Palmer & Co.,
Leopold & Austrian,	M. D. Wells,
C. H. Fargo & Co.,	A. M. Wright & Co.,
Louis Adler,	John F. Chumasero,
Arthur C. Ducat,	Eugene Cary,
Rand, McNally & Co.,	E. D. Smith,
Grommes & Ulrich,	George Schneider,
Charles E. Culver,	George C. Clarke,
Grant Goodrich,	Eugene E. Prussing,
Greenebaum Sons,	William R. Manierre,
J. McGregor Adams,	S. A. Kean,
T. M. Avery,	S. B. Raymond,
L. J. Gage,	Chauncey J. Blair,
John Prindiville,	F. H. Winston.

Mayor Harrison will not return before Monday, so his views on the subject could not be learned. It is understood, however, that he is in favor of civil-service reform before the Democrats get in and opposed to it afterwards.

COLORADO REPUBLICANS ALARMED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—[New York *Sun.*]—Private advices from Colorado indicate that the Republican State ticket recently nominated is likely to be defeated, and there is a possibility of a Democratic Legislature. It seems that Mr. Eaton, the Republican nominee for Governor, is a pronounced prohibitionist, and this has given offense to the Germans and other opponents of sumptuary legislation who have hitherto supported the Republican party. In addition to this, the ambitions of Republican aspirants for the United States Senate have caused dissensions which may result in the choice of a Democratic Senator to succeed Senator Hill. While it is believed the Blaine Electoral ticket will be elected, the loss of a Senator excites grave apprehensions in Republican circles in view of the uncertainty overhanging the States of New York, Connecticut, and Nevada.

Should the Legislatures of Colorado, New York, Connecticut, and Nevada elect Democratic Senators, the Republicans would lose control of the Senate, and, as the present Democratic majority in the House is believed to be too large to be overcome at the ensuing election, both bodies in that event would be Democratic for the first time in twenty-five years.

An Editor's Experience.
After trying numerous remedies for rheumatism but without permanent relief, I was advised to try S. S. S., which had given permanent relief to [illegible] suffering from rheumatism. After taking [illegible] dozen bottles I found that the disease was [illegible] driven out of my system, and a permanent cure [illegible] cured. This was over a year ago, and since then, even during our most severe weather, with all the changes, I have never suffered a return of the attacks which disabled me from editorial work. Slight attacks have yielded promptly to a few doses of S. S. S., and disappeared within forty-eight hours.
It is very seldom, indeed, that I recommend anything to the public in this manner, but I feel it due to your valuable preparation, that has given such long-desired and much-needed relief, to state these facts thus publicly. I am sure that [without] your Specific I should have been laid aside from journalistic work, as the severest attack was in my right arm and hand. As thousands are doubtless suffering in a similar manner, and many of them [illegible] for certain reasons to use your preparation, I feel constrained to address you this voluntary testimonial for publication in their behalf.
SIDNEY HERBERT, Atlanta, Ga.
Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free. The Swift Specific Company, Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., 159 West Twenty-third street, New York, 1205 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

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...Peabody,	A. F. Seeberger,
...	George Mills Rogers,
...Brown,	Norman Williams,
...cVeagh,	Metzler, Rothschild & Co.,
...ch & Fischer,	Felix, Marston & Blair,
...& Co.,	Gray, Clark & Engle,
...Sons,	O. W. Potter,
...rague,	C. R. Corbin,
...mph,	Martin Ryerson,
...ey,	John J. McGrath,
...yer,	James P. Dalton,
...	Hotchkin, Palmer & Co.,
...Austrian,	M. D. Wells,
...& Co.,	A. M. Wright & Co.,
...	John F. Chumasero,
...Ducat,	Eugene Cary,
...ally & Co.,	R. D. Smidt,
...Ulrich,	George Schneider,
...Culver,	George C. Clarke,
...rich,	Eugene R. Prussing,
...Sons,	William H. Manierre,
...Adams,	S. A. Kean,
...	S. B. Raymond,
...	Chauncey J. Blair,
...rville,	F. H. Winston.

...Harrison will not return before Mon... ...views on the subject could not be ...It is understood, however, that he is ...of civil-service reform before the ...s get in and opposed to it afterwards.

...RADO REPUBLICANS ALARMED.

...GTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—[New York ...vate advices from Colorado indicate ...epublican State ticket recently nom... ...kely to be defeated, and there is a ...of a Democratic Legislature. It ...t Mr. Eaton, the Republican nominee ...nor, is a pronounced prohibitionist, ...s given offense to the Germans and ...onents of sumptuary legislation who ...erto supported the Republican party. ...n to this, the ambitions of Repub... ...rants for the United States Senate ...ed dissensions which may result in ...of a Democratic Senator to succeed ...While it is believed the Blaine ...ticket will be elected, the loss of a ...xcites grave apprehensions in Repub... ...les in view of the uncertainty over ...e States of New York, Connecticut, ...a.

...the Legislatures of Colorado, New ...nnecticut, and Nevada elect Demo... ...nators, the Republicans would lose ...the Senate, and, as the present Dem... ...jority in the House is believed to be ...to be overcome at the ensuing elec... ...bodies in that event would be Demo... ...the first time in twenty-five years.

An Editor's Experience.

...ving numerous remedies for rheumatism ...t permanent relief, I was advised to use ...ich had given permanent relief to others ...from rheumatism. After taking half a ...les I found that the disease was entirely ...of my system, and a permanent cure se... ...was over a year ago, and since then ...our most severe weather, with sudden ...have never suffered a return of the old ...which disabled me from editorial work. ...cks have yielded promptly to a few doses ...and disappeared within forty-eight ...

...y seldom, indeed, that I recommend any... ...e public in this manner, but I feel it due ...aluable preparation, that has given me ...desired and much-needed relief, to state ...thus publicly. I am sure that but for ...le I should have been laid aside from ...work, as the severest attack was in my ...and hand. As thousands are now suffer... ...ilar manner, and many of them hesitate ...reasons to use your preparation, I am ...to address you this voluntary testimo... ...blication in their behalf.

...SIDNEY HERBERT, Atlanta, Ga.

...on blood and skin diseases mailed free ...t Specific Company, Drawer 3, Atlanta, ...est Twenty-third street, New York, and ...nut street, Philadelphia.

GATH ON SCHURZ.

A Biography of the Patent Reformer Which Will Richly Repay Reading.

A Man Who Deserts All Causes and Betrays All Friends—A Modern Judas.

Some Episodes in the Career of a Tramp Politician—His Evil Work in Missouri.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—[Dispatch to Cincinnati *Enquirer*.]—I languidly looked over the papers today to see if any coachman had run off with his employer's wife or daughter, or if there had been an earthquake in one of the wards of New York. Finding nothing of this kind I am reluctantly compelled to resume the career of Carl Schurz.

In my first letter I described him as having been born of good Catholic parents. It seems that he has no religion himself. When he was in President Hayes' Cabinet the excellent and beautiful lady who was the mistress of the White House, following her American traditions, had singing Sunday nights. Schurz, I hear, went there and gave his musical talents to the entertainment, and then came away and made light of the entertainment. It would be well for him if he had either some religious traditions or some stable principles. For these he substitutes an evanescent rationalism, which is naturally applied to his momentary political ambition and necessities.

NO RESPECT FOR THE POOR AND NO RECOGNITION OF GOD.

The burden of his speeches at present is that Mr. Blaine has not been an honest man, and is therefore not worthy to be our President. With a narrow, groundling mind, he variegates this statement so as to impress the humble Germans and the religious classes with the idea that they are going to wrong their pockets or their God by taking up Blaine. He has no respect for the humble class and no recognition of God. Where has he attended church in this country since he came to it? Yet his English education has made him very careful about offending the orthodox instincts of the Americans. He never spoke for temperance, nor yet for beer, nor yet for God. He would have it understood that somewhat indefinitly he is very square. His pictures only confirm the idea that he is very thin.

I do not underrate his ability. He has no genius, but he has application, perseverance, and air talent. He seldom shoots above the heads of the multitude. He has not, however, the common sense of the multitude, who make great allowance for the average human defects, but cannot quite understand the difference between talent and genius. Our country is the empire of common sense. It is very far behind exterior nations in the subtle distinctions in the arts and in that knowledge of men which, above all things, is requisit for a self-governing race.

Schurz is today directing all his oratory to proving that his superior in every manly respect, and in every point of generosity and leadership once, some fifteen years ago, might have made some money, and he shuffles a series of stolen letters, as a three-card monte man shuffles his cards, to show the crude people that Mr. Blaine is here and there and yonder. If he could succeed in defeating Mr. Blaine and burying him it would hurt his cold heart to see the devotion which would follow Blaine into the ground. But when Schurz dies what will follow him unless it be some of the organized societies which pay more respect than he pays to any organization whatever? Is it not beneath the chivalry of equals to find a man who has been honored in this country with a Senatorship and a Secretaryship speaking to the people everywhere on nothing at all but the misapprehension or imputation upon a gentleman who sat with him in public life, who would even now, after all his injuries, be the first to step forward if Schurz were poor and crippled and give him his hand? "Faith, hope, and charity, but the greatest of these is charity." Schurz has not one of these virtues. He has no faith in the associates with whom he has acted; no hope in the regeneration of his equals; no charity for any gentleman. Have you ever heard of his contributing a cent to any public matter? Has not his career in this country been a perpetual contribution of the American people to him? And he knows perfectly well at this moment all these speeches he is making are conditioned on a public reward, and they are perhaps paid for speech by speech as I am paid letter by letter for what I do. A lonely, insurrectionary, unsocial son of talent, he is laying up for his grave not one blade of grass nor one drop of dew. Here he has had every honor life has bestowed upon him. Among his native race he had not one. We have made him almost a Lieutenant-Governor, a Regent of a university, an Elector, a foreign Minister to the most antique monarchy in Europe, a Senator of the United States, a member of the Ministry, and things I forgot, but which he does not forget, for he loves a ribbon better than self-respect. All these things he has received from the Republican party.

The Democratic party hates him with a deep and abiding hatred, and is at this moment more than half delighted at the sketch I am making of him. What is he giving us for these rewards? He is calling crowds of people together to show that an American-born gentleman, who has filled similar honors to himself, must have stolen something about fifteen years ago.

A NATURAL DESERTER.

He is always seeking occasion to desert something. Desertion is as natural to him as it is for a mule to let out his heels. Look upon that countenance in repose, and see if you can find any of the beatitudes in it. Is that a mind contented with itself, enthusiastic with the progress or happiness of the people, rejoiced in the popularity of a friend or an equal? He always looked to me like a skull which retained one sense, that of smell, and had a living enemy held under its nose. Mr. Schurz, somewhere near the close of the War, was appointed by Horace Greeley his Washington correspondent. In my business, which requires an ever-springing vitality, he was of no good. He failed, and for years he kept in his heart a sense of resentment of Greeley, and when his name came forward at the Cincinnati Convention of 1872, and Gratz Brown mounted the platform like an American man, and, looking into the eyes of his deserter, conscious of his treason to himself, and they had been together friends in Missouri, and mutual destroyers of the Union party, said that, in his judgment, Horace Greeley alone could be elected, I heard Schurz say to him: "Don't say it." His blanched, despairing face shrank from the contact with the popular forces even in that convention, and he felt that the people had him by the throat. Consequently we find in after years that when his fellow-Germans mounted the platform to claim the hour he permitted them to have he winked at the disorder and hisses the British were making in the audience. Not one sentiment of reciprocity of honest gratitude has ever been exhaled from this man. To do him a service is to win at some time or another his dislike. Above all men of public affairs he has been resentful of the honest importunities of his friends, and thought they had some share in his success. He rewards strangers, and they despise him. At the same time he loses the support of his admirers. His theory of society is that he can claim everything, and his friends must ask for nothing.

If Mr. Cleveland is elected, let him beware of doing any favor to this person. President Hayes put him in the Cabinet, and the only time I ever spoke to Schurz about Hayes he dismissed him with a sort of sneer, saying that he was just one of those self-satisfied men who thought everything he did was correct, and felt rejoiced about it. It should be the aim of both political parties of this country to put the stigma of honest American contempt upon the professional renegade and betrayer.

HIS NEWSPAPER CAREER.

Failing as a New York *Tribune* correspondent, Schurz began to pay assiduous attention to Zach Chandler of Michigan. His residence in Wisconsin had somewhat familiarized him with the affairs of Michigan. There was a new German population there which Chandler had to deal with in politics. It occurred to him that Schurz might be a very useful auxiliary to beat the Democrats. He put him in the new paper called the *Post*, which Schurz had started to antagonize the other newspaper which he could not thoroughly control. Mr. Schurz's career in Detroit was so contemptible in point of talent that he hardly got the original dust off his boots before he left the place amid that derision newspaper men never fail to give one of their craft who is disappointed. At present he is defiant, predatory, mean, and it is impossible to pity him as much as he ought to be pitied. For at this moment he is in the most pitiable condition of his whole life. This year probably witnesses his extinction in American politics, but he would not hesitate next year to resurrect himself to advocate prohibition and rob his German countrymen of their beer if he could get a place.

There lived in St. Louis a kind, genial, educated German gentleman by the name of Dr. Emil Pretorius. He has always been Schurz's friend, always calls him Minister Schurz, knows his loneliness, rejoices in his opportunities, and, in a word, is a remarkable contrast, and, I am afraid, a dupe of the Rolling Stone. Schurz saw that in Missouri, where almost the whole Rebel population was disfranchised, but not by the action of Northern Americans, but rather by the intense hostility between the native Union and secession elements, the Germans held the balance of power through their large population in St. Louis and other prominent towns of the State. He had, through inconstancy of nature, left Wisconsin, where, with stable qualities, he might have been the greatest man in the State, and he had failed to do anything for himself politically in New York or Michigan, and he thought it would be a good thing to acquire an interest in a German newspaper in St. Louis and run for some office there. Early in 1867 he bought a portion of Pretorius' paper. His object was the United States Senate. He has told me that there was nothing whatever in Missouri except the City of St. Louis. Naturally he disliked the South and Southern habits.

Joseph B. McCullagh, editor of the *Globe-Democrat*, told me yesterday that during the time that Schurz was in the United States Senate he did not believe that he knew the names of four counties in the State. What is to be thought of a man who moves from Commonwealth to Commonwealth, not for the purpose of adding one blade of grass or one straw of wheat to the country, but merely for the purpose of picking up the highest honors and doing it every time by selling out his German fellow-citizens? He has used the Germans of the United States as if they were copper or brass coins, and with them he has bought remarkable honors in this country.

At the close of the War John B. Henderson, a native of Virginia, and B. Gratz Brown, a native of Kentucky, wanted to go to the United States Senate. They traded votes with each other, and went there. Brown was an opinionated man, more fond of honors than of a consistent record, and he was one of the first men in the Republican party to agitate in the Senate the questions leading up to free trade. Henderson was an able man, but, like a good many of the Southern politicians, uncompromising in his ardor for the great honors. This led him to oppose his party in the struggle with Andrew Johnson, and consequently he was doomed to defeat. Schurz made ready to get his seat. A more unscrupulous opposition than this man made to Henderson, covert though it was, has not been known. Horace White told me many years ago, when he and I were at work to save Andrew Johnson from conviction, because I believed it was bad policy to introduce impeachment as a political scheme, that when he spoke with sympathy about Henderson, Schurz replied in that cold, calculating way he has: "O, he can't be elected. He won't be forgiven." So Schurz, with a German newspaper at his back, which he bought into, was sent to the Senate.

AN OBSEQUIOUS PARTISAN.

Mr. McCullagh tells me that a more obsequious, radical partisan never was seen in that State. He says his speech to the Legislature asking for their support, or thanking them for their support, was a model of servility. He got 114 votes, and the Democrat, John S. Phelps, a brave Union man, got 44. Charles D. Drake, a son of the great physician of the Ohio Valley, instinctively guessing the character of Schurz, went out to oppose his election.

Mr. Schurz is now supported in Chicago by Hesing, a notorious culprit in whisky operations of Babcock's time. Hesing, having lost his virtue, is in favor of confusion, with the idea that perhaps when things get bad enough he may be a man of authority. There are times when the buccaneer becomes the statesman from the mere necessities of society. I should like to see Mr. Schurz refuse to welcome Mr. Hesing in his present campaign for reform and purity. Mr. McCullagh, before mentioned, says that Schurz was elected United States Senator by William McKee, who afterward had to go to jail for collusion with the whisky thieves of St. Louis.

I understand that during the Babcock and McKee trials Schurz had nothing to say. So far from disparaging him on this account, I hold his silence as the one instance of honest gratitude I have been able to find in his life. Yet why was he not for reform then? No doubt he would have liked to put the knife into McKee, but there was a newspaper, and McKee had a memory of how Schurz was elected. McCullagh says that in those days McKee made a Senator as he would whittle a stick. He controlled the English Republican paper of the State, the only mouth which spoke to the great multitude of voters, and he probably thought that Schurz would be a concession to the Republican Germans of St. Louis. In that way Schurz is trading the Germans off, as I have already said, every year or two. I have never heard of his giving any money to a German hospital or to a German beggar.

SCHURZ AND GRANT.

The first episode of Schurz in the Senate was a quarrel with the President of the United States. He was seated in the Senate the very day Gen. Grant was inaugurated. Gen. Grant had married his wife in St. Louis, and for many years lived in humble and uncomplaining poverty near that city. The remarkable energies which are latent in great men, and which misfortune only energizes when an opportunity comes, had brought him from the last depths of distress to the head of the greatest cause on the globe—that of freedom and republican government. Had we failed to suppress secession during the War there probably would not be today a self-governing country in the world. It was the victory of Grant which put Schurz in the Senate and made Missouri free. Instead of coming to Washington City with love and deep respect for that wonderful man, Schurz regarded him as nothing but an almoner, through whom Schurz was to get more dangerous power. He had bothered Mr. Lincoln for office for years, had catered to Andrew Johnson, and he thought that Grant would shrink at the immensity of his name. Grant said that he could hardly ever open the door of his office but there stood Schurz to beg for something. He not only wanted office, Grant says, for his constituents in Missouri, but for all the States in the Union. Again, he was selling the Germans out like cattle. The loyal nature of Grant was aroused when he saw Carl Schurz in a conspiracy to break down the Republican party in Missouri. There had arisen in that State a conflict between two branches of the Republican party. McClurg, the Governor, wanted a reflection, and McKee, the subsequent whisky man, was opposed to him. This would lead to the idea that McClurg was a comparatively honest person. Schurz proceeded to Missouri to engage in his congenial avocation of mutiny. The nominal struggle was over enfranchising the Rebels. The behavior of many of these Missouri Rebels since the War will be taken into consideration at this time. The friends of McClurg adopted the following honest and modest resolution, and it was this which led Carl Schurz, though he had submitted to the convention, to lead the revolters out. It is seldom that he has ever submitted to the Government of the majority. The resolution is as follows:

"We are in favor of reënfranchising those now disfranchised for participation in the late Rebellion as soon as it can be done with safety to the State. We concur in the propriety of the Legislature submitting to the whole people of the State the question whether such time has now arrived. Upon which question we recognize the right of any member of the party to vote his honest convictions."

HIS EVIL WORK IN MISSOURI.

There were 349 votes for this resolution and 342 against. It was carried. Carl Schurz deserted the convention, going like Satan out of Heaven, with his devils behind him. What has Missouri enjoyed in the way of order by defeating that resolution? The Younger and the James boys have made the name of Missouri atrocious throughout the globe. Finally it became the duty or rather the deceit of the Democratic Governor to employ one member of this band in his Executive Chamber to go and kill the chief bandit by assassination. Will Mr. Schurz explain this little matter in his next speech on Mr. Blaine's record? If Mr. Blaine fifteen years ago wrote some letters which the great discernment of Schurz could not understand, in charity could not Mr. Schurz account for the innocent bank-cashiers, railroad-conductors, constables, detective-officers, merchants, and railroad-passengers taken in cold blood by the men thus prematurely enfranchised? Did he bring order or hell to Missouri? That he left the convention after he was honestly beaten now excites no surprise. If Mr. Cleveland shall be elected President and finds it impossible to comply with Schurz's ambition, he will merely desert again. Desertion is as natural to him as enlisting is to most people. B. Gratz Brown, an uninteresting man with some stray learning, was elected Governor by a majority of nearly 40,000. McKee's paper supported the bolt. The Democrats got the Legislature. The Republican party ceased to possess Missouri, and immigration almost completely ceased outside of two or three cities in that State. When Schurz after this victory of decivilization came back to Washington old Grant, in whom honor, spite of his mistakes, is thicker than blood, looked at him an honest look and he withered. From that day to this every drop of the thin blood of Carl Schurz has been agitated to get even with Grant in some way. The old man has been cheated and deceived by men much of Schurz's quality, and his heart has been wrung in almost every way, but he has never learned treachery as a means of getting even. One of his old toe-nails or corns cut off and put in the scale of morals will outweigh the wretched character of this peripatetic deserter. The Republicans have never had anything in Missouri since. The devil has been to pay there all the time, and it is Carl Schurz's gift to the State.

GATH.

THE COURTS.

An Injunction Against Carrying Off a Street.

A lien was filed yesterday in the Superior Court by the Town of Lake View against Parker R. Mason and Henry and Peter Kohlsaat to prevent them from digging sand from the land east of Blocks 6, 7, and 12 in Hundley's Subdivision of Pine Grove. Between the eastern line of these lots and Lake Michigan was a strip of land 130 feet wide which Hundley dedicated to public use for a highway when he laid out this subdivision in 1855. Quite recently the defendants have obtained some title to this strip from the Hundley heirs, and now claim to own it, and have been carting away large quantities of sand and gravel. The town authorities fear that in time the whole street may be dug up and carried off, especially as natural causes are assisting the human agencies at work in this direction, and they ask for an injunction against the former, trusting to luck to thwart the operation of the winds and waves.

Items.

In April last Joseph Fisher, a Lake View tailor, bought at a forced sale a job lot of silk linings, and went around to various places to try and sell them. Among others he visited the store of Henry Deleuse, a Dearborn street tailor, and the latter jumping to the conclusion that the goods were stolen, made an appointment with Fisher to call again, and then notified Detectives Horace Elliott, James Wiley, and M. W. Pinkerton to be present. Fisher came at the appointed time, and was at once arrested on a charge of having stolen property in his possession. He was, however, able to prove his entire innocence, and yesterday began a suit against Deleuse and the detectives to recover $5,000 damages for alleged malicious prosecution.

William Patch filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus against his former wife, Charlotte Patch, to get possession of his two children, Eva and William. He got a divorce from his wife four years ago on the ground of desertion, but allowed her to keep the children for the time, and she now refuses to surrender them.

Magdalena Strohbach commenced a suit for $5,000 against Decius Peckham, a Milwaukee capitalist and former boarder at her house, for making remarks about her reflecting on her character.

Judge Gary is hearing the case of Henry Wichmann against R. A. & C. R. Shedd, the ice dealers. In the winter of 1882-'83 Wichmann was employed by the defendants to cut ice on the Calumet River, and the 3d of February, while he was at work hoisting ice, the apparatus gave way and some blocks of ice fell on him, breaking his leg. He claims $2,000 damages.

A $10,000 malpractice case is on trial before Judge Anthony. The plaintiff is Mrs. Elizabeth Gilbert, an old woman, living at 1606 Michigan avenue, and the defendant is Dr. Boerne Bettman, an oculist, having an office on the corner of Clark and Adams streets. About a year ago Mrs. Gilbert went to the oculist's office to be treated for her failing eyesight. Under his treatment with carbolic acid, she claims, she lost the sight of her left eye and suffered serious damage to her right one, and she charges him with malpractice.

William White, a laborer residing at No. 181 West Jackson street, began a suit to recover $25,000 damages of William Murdoch for a broken head. In December last, while he was teamster in Murdoch's employ, he was asked to take a bundle of felt roofing material into a building. Just as he entered the house a workman dropped a small crowbar on his head crushing his skull, and the attending physicians have at intervals ever since been taking pieces of the bone out of the wound. White has never recovered from the injury, and probably never will entirely.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

19,226—Grand Rapids National Bank vs. William Parsons and Thomas Foster. Asst. $4,500. Frederic Ullmann, atty.

United States District Court—New Suits.

3,147—United States vs. steam-barge Milwaukee. Libel, $1,000, for damages to the outer breakwater and pier of the harbor at Chicago, in a collision which occurred June 7, 1884. R. S. Tuthill, U. S. atty.

Superior Court—New Suits.

93,642—William H. Lee vs. Collie L. Metcalfe and Albanus K. Grow. Confession of judgment, $447. Sleeper & Whiton, attys.

93,643—Town of Lake View vs. Parker R. Mason and Henry and Peter Kohlsaat. Bill for injunction and accounting. Jesse B. Barton, solr.

93,644—Suppressed.

93,645—Suppressed.

93,646—Bean, Hughes & Co. vs. Jacob Beiersdorf. Attach. $281. Hawley & Hanchette, attys.

93,647—Eagle Milling Company, use, etc., vs. Patrick Walsh and John E. Walsh. Asst. $4,000. W. I. Culver, atty.

93,648—Keiser Bros. & Co., use, etc., vs. same. Asst. $1,000. Same attys.

93,649—W. G. White vs. William Murdoch. Case, $25,000. S. P. Douthart, atty.

93,650—Joseph Fisher vs. Henry Debus, M. W. Pinkerton, Horace Elliott, and James Wiley. Trespass, $5,000. Same atty.

93,651—People ex rel. William Patch vs. Charlotte Patch. Petition for habeas corpus. C. H. & M. H. Webster and W. S. Ellis, attys.

93,652—Walter P. Battey vs. Abbie J. Battey. Bill for divorce for cruelty. Storrs & Elliott, solrs.

93,653—James Woods et al. vs. H. G. Purinton. Confession of judgment, $2,[illegible]. C. F. Whitehead, atty.

93,654—Moses Grimbel et al. vs. M. Morris. Asst. $1,000. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

93,655—Adrian Swart vs. Thomas A. Hill, Sebastian Wastum, Brian Philpot, A. D. Philpot, and J. S. Golsen. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $5,700 on the N. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 17, 37, 14. D. H. Hammer, solr.

93,656—George W. P. Jones et al., by their next friend, vs. Mary C. Hurst and John H. Clark. Bill for petition. Millard & Smith, solrs.

93,657—James A. Hearn vs. City of Chicago. Case, $10,000. John Gibbons, atty.

93,658—Bertha Twehsus vs. Charles Twehsus. Bill for divorce for desertion and adultery. Smith & Burgett, solrs.

93,659—Herman Fleitman et al. vs. Albert and Edward Harzfeld and Samuel Friend. Asst. $1,500. Wilson & Moore, attys.

93,660—Carl E. Johnson vs. Annie Johnson. Bill for divorce for bigamy and drunkenness. John C. King, solr.

93,661—Joseph P. Low et al. vs. Albert and Edward Harzfeld and Samuel Friend. Asst. $11,000. Lyman & Jackson, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Law orders—13,511, Phillips vs. Wood; dism'd, n. c.—11,105, Kuhlman vs. L. S. & M. S. Ry. Co.; lv. to file new narr. in lieu of orig. in 20 ds.—[illegible] Hawkes vs. Hills; deft.—[illegible] Same vs. Same; same—[illegible] Rockford vs. [illegible] ... judgt. want pros.—10,687, Salomon vs. Twesig; dism'd n. c.—13,551, Knight vs. Galer; same ord.—13,547, King vs. Same; same ord.

Judgment—9,980, Thomas L. Boyd vs. Samuel B. and William T. Davis; judgt. $2.24 and appld.

JUDGE SMITH—Law orders—5,663, West vs. C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co.; mo. n. t. ent. by deft.—11,122, Meech vs. Howell; demr. to narr. confsd.; lv. to amd. and rule ... —[illegible] Madden vs. Russell; time to file bill exc. extd. 20 ds.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Law orders—13,460, Kuh vs. Bloch; dism'd. n. c.—9,467, McNamara vs. Vanderkloot; jury fd. to agree and disch'd.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Law orders—3,110, Hoge vs. First National Bank; death of plff. sug. and William Hoge Jr. and Abner E. Hoge sub.—[illegible] ... same parties sub.—10,820, Lord vs. Rebel; lv. to amd. by mkg. Katherine Beauchamp pty. deft.—[illegible] Hawkes vs. Hills, deft.—12,022, Schoenfeld vs. Brown; rule extd. to Sat. 27th inst. at 10 a. m.—11,[illegible] Massury vs. Galer; dism'd. n. c.—12,[illegible] Fairpoint Mfg. Co. vs. Same; same—13,558, Lord vs. Same; same.

Judgments—12,[illegible] H. N. Welch Manufacturing Company vs. Marx and Johnson Frost; judgt. $[illegible]. Eugene W. Bloch vs. John J. Wilson; judgt. $[illegible].

JUDGE GARDNER—Chancery orders—1,773, Whipple vs. Rose et al.; pled. on calr.—1,[illegible], Coan vs. Taylor; ref. to Steele to take testy. and rept.—2,[illegible], Brega vs. O'Brien; dism'd. d. c.—1,[illegible], Kohn vs. Bernstein; ref. to Washburn.—1,[illegible], Jones vs. Jones; deflt.—[illegible] Wells vs. Hunter; ... —[illegible] Brown vs. Anderson ... Burkhardt; lv. to amd. petn. and rule on defts. F. and E. A. Burkhardt to ans. addl. intg. within 15 ds.—[illegible] Rock vs. Schotter; pled. on calr.

Divorce—2,111, Charles Walker vs. Nellie Walker; decree of divorce for adultery.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

49,900—Valentine Kousalik vs. Dorathea Kousalik. Bill for divorce for desertion. D. T. Duncombe, solr.

49,901—Clara M. Stagnor vs. Henry L. Stagnor. Bill for divorce for cruelty and adultery. F. H. Trude, solr.

49,902—L. A. Sheets, adm. of est. of Alvin T. Moore, dec'd, vs. William Adams. Appeal.

49,903—George W. Hood vs. George W. Cass and the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Company. Bill to release mortgage. Albert H. Veeder, solr.

49,904—Annie Slivinska vs. Frederick and Antonia Schientzen. Appeal.

49,905—Paulina Sliwinska vs. same. Appeal.

49,906—Frederick Friedmen vs. George W. Hoyt. Replevin $[illegible]. Thompson & Felsenthal, attys.

49,907—Mattie Chaurette vs. Oscar Chaurette. Bill for divorce for desertion. C. J. Beattie, solr.

49,908—Henry Smith et al. vs. Peter Hessler. Appeal.

49,909—Matthew P. Kassakowski vs. Victor Bardouski. Bill for an accounting. Hynes, English & Dunne, solrs.

49,910—William Wilson vs. Abigail Wilson. Bill for divorce for adultery and drunkenness. J. F. Richmond, solr.

Suppressed Wednesday—49,9[illegible]—Magdeleua Strobach vs. Decius Peckham. Case, $5,000. Brandt & Hoffmann, attys.

49,9[illegible]—Nathan Stein et al. vs. Samuel Friedman and Seth F. Hanchett, Sheriff. Replevin, $1,298. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

49,9[illegible]—August Engle, assignee of Paul Populorum et al. vs. Joseph Alexis Barbier and Charles Deroyeaux. Bill taken from files. Knickerbocker & Holdom, solrs.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Law orders—3,554, Montague vs. Creswell; suit dism'd. costs pd.—[illegible] Duffy vs. Am. Tin Plate & Steel Tool Co.; case put on calr. as No. [illegible]—1,509, White vs. Paul; rule on deft. to file appl. papers in 10 ds.—1,277, Beckwith vs. Proctor; suit reinstd.—1,255, Barbour vs. *Prairie Farmer* Pub. Co.; sub. to ct.—2,137, Sims vs. Stein; rule on deft. to jus. bail at 11 a. m. Oct. 4—3,552, Blankenburg vs. Hanchett; lv. to make Levi Strauss and Herman Gruner pts. deft. and sums. ord.—3,187, Johnson vs. Johnson; deft.—1,137, Verner vs. Braley; appl. dism'd. want pros.—1,138, Kirch vs. Goodman; contd. on trial call—3,[illegible] Whiteside vs. Nix; time to pld. extd. 10 ds.—[illegible] Schiavoni vs. Botzler; time to file bill of exc. extd. 10 ds.

Judgment and verdicts—2,194, James M. Constable et al. vs. Charles A. Contant and James Wright; judgt. $2,948. sci. fa.—1,[illegible] Arthur W. Millbury.—1,131, John Ost vs. Neis Paulsen; verdict for plff. $150, mo. n. t. by deft.—1,141, Coffman vs. Samuelson; verdict for deft. and mo. n. t. by plff.

JUDGE HAWES—Law orders—1,200, Rankin vs. Elliott; suit dism'd. n. c.—284, Peckham vs. Strohbach; appl. dism'd.—287, Wisner vs. Tully; sub. to ct.—280, Hausler vs. Sloan; suit dism'd. want pros.—322, Morrisey vs. Tully; suit dism'd. want pros.

Judgments and verdict—281, Nissell vs. Blattner; judgt. on fdg. for deft.—234, James Watt vs. Henry Enters; judgt. $[illegible] and int.—[illegible] Herman G. Powers vs. J. H. Davis; verdict for plff. $[illegible].

JUDGE MORAN—Chancery orders—1,[illegible] Stevens vs. A. M. Hessing Co.; deft. ... —[illegible] Co. vs. Fraser Scott Mfg. Co.; Knickerbocker & Holdom withd. as solrs. for Joanna O. Winter and Judge Farwell sub.—343, Sexton vs. Temple; suit dism'd. want pros.—1,180, Lala vs. Holecek; Vincent Diouhy and John Benda made pty. defts. and inj. ord.—1,[illegible] Murphy vs. Murphy; ord. compit. pay $[illegible] solr. fees in 20 days.

Decrees—[illegible] U. M. L. Ins. Co. vs. Sackett; decree of sale.—1,1[illegible] Wilkinson vs. Wilkinson; master's rept. fd. and confd., decree, and cause contd. for further order.

Divorces—1,145, Mary Mark vs. Jacob Mark; decree of divorce for cruelty.—1,[illegible], Edward H. Havens vs. Ida May Havens; same adultery.

County Court—New Suits.

4,120—Fred W. Labohn et al. vs. P. J. Magdanis and Thomas Boyle. Asst. $500. H. H. Anderson, atty.

4,121—Thomas Coolin vs. Susan Bair, alias Bayor and William A. Bayor. Asst. $[illegible]. F. A. Herring, atty.

4,122—J. C. Mitchell vs. Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company. Asst. $[illegible]. Lincoln Allen, atty.

4,123—Robert Hommke et al. vs. Jacob Beiersdorf. Asst. $[illegible]. A. C. Story, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Law orders—5,0[illegible], In re vol. assmt. John E. Norton; ord. assg. close store, discount bus. and sell balance goods at public sale.—4,[illegible], same Robert M. Cherrie; ord. Sept. [illegible] for compromise cim. agst. Otis made absolute.

Insane cases—[illegible] Arthur L. Bisbee; insane and a pauper.—2,[illegible], John Gilbert; same.—2,[illegible], Caroline Schroeder, alias Johnson; same.—2,[illegible], Annie McNerney; same.—2,[illegible], Thomas Ryan; not insane and no. [illegible]—2,[illegible], Ida Benson; insane and not a pauper.—2,[illegible], Margaret Mayhofer, alias Algein; same.—2,[illegible], Lorens Lusk; same.—2,[illegible], Augusta V. Cameron; same.—2,[illegible], Henry Woenheimer; same.—2,[illegible], Edmund Gliquin; not insane.

Dependent boys—5,[illegible], Ernest Michele; verdict dept. and ord. comt.—5,[illegible], James Michele; not dept. and mo. n. t.—5,[illegible], Andrew Barrett; same and disch'd.

Probate Court.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Wills—Est. Magnus L. Barney; will proven and letters test. to Sarah B. Barney, bond $[illegible] apprd. and pf. heirsp.—Est. August Busse; will proven and letters test. to Carolina Busse, bond $[illegible] apprd.

Guardianship—Est. Peter Linden et al., minors; letters to Servatius Linden, bond $1,[illegible] apprd.

Administration—Est. Maria A. Linden; letters to Servatius Linden, bond $[illegible] apprd.—Est. H. H. McConn; letters to A. D. Hyde, bond $10,000 apprd.—Est. Peter Holverson; letters to A. M. Holverson, bond $[illegible] apprd., and pf. heirsp.

Orders—Est. Sarah Maher; lv. to extr. to sell pers. prop. at private sale.—Est. Albert Diessman et al. minors; gdn. acct. apprd., final acct. of Mary Diessman, gdn., and gdn. disch'd., as to her, acct. current as to other wards apprd.—Est. H. W. Perce; extx. excused from rendering first anl. acct.—Est. James Looby; attcht. vs. James Looby Jr. ret. instr.—Est. Elizabeth H. Salter et al., minors; inv. apprd.—Est. A. C. Strong, minor; lv. to loan ward's money.—Est. H. C. Gruenhagen; inv. of admr. de bonis non apprd.—Est. Sophia Schumacher; inv., apprst. and children's awd. apprd.—Est. Catherine Kleutsch, minor; final acct. apprd. and gdn. disch'd.—Est. Patricius Eiser; spl. bond for sale of real est. apprd.—Est. Minnie W. Roane; inv. and apprst. apprd.—Est. Charles Korsic Sr.; cltn. vs. Franz Koch, ret. Sept. 30.—Est. Michael Chlebowski; inv., apprst. and wid. awd. apprd., and admr. to pay wid. $[illegible] less posts. and cltn. clmd.—Est. Hannah Orontz; pf. heirsp.—Est. Lavinia Brown, minor; ord. ... —Est. ... Plaisford, wid. ... —Est. David Grier; new apprs. warrant issued.—Est. George W. Lamb; pf. heirsp., inv., apprd.—Est. F. H. Weber; pf. heirsp.—Est. Johann Boyack; rept. of sale pers. propty. apprd.—Est. Daniel Manning; inv., apprst., and wid. awd. apprd.—Est. August Diesel; inv. apprst. and wid. awd. apprd. and sel. fd.—Est. Thomas L. Parker; final anl. acct. apprd., lv. to admr. to withd. tax-vouchers, and to expend $5,[illegible] for monument.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE SHEPARD—233, Tucker Ball; vdt. not guilty.—181, Minnie Foley and Mary Williams, larceny; cont. by people, and set for Oct. 10.—[illegible] James Collinan, murder; cont. by deft.—147, 159, and 214 to 237, Fred Parker, forgery; cont. by deft.—236 to 256, indts. for practicing medicine without a license; set for Oct. 6.—332, Frank Wonder, larceny; jury trial; verdt. glty. of stealing propty. val. at $10; sent to House of Correction for ten mos. and fined $1.—The grand jury presented twenty-four true bills.

JUDGE BARNUM—4,756, people ex. rel. Herman H. Fink vs. Charles E. Felton, vagrancy; arrested without warrant; discharged on writ of habeas corpus.—117, John Mohyde, murder; jury completed and part of evid. heard; jury kept together to resume trial today.

The Call.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 484 to 501, inclusive. No. 455, Wichman vs. Shedd, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—Cases from Judge Williamson's call. No. 6,774, Jones vs. Dunlap, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Cases from Judge Gary's call. No. 10,921, Gilbert vs. Bettman, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call, Nos. [illegible] and 3,501. No. 9,216, West vs. Shepard, on trial.

JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 27, 29, 31, 32, 33, and 34. No. 25, Brown vs. Cleveland, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 47, 48, 67, 68, 72, 73, 80, and 86. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—First call at 11 a. m., Nos. 161 to 200, inclusive. Trial call, Nos. 62, 232, 300, 328, 332, 333, 335, 334, and 336. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 19, 20, 21, and 22. No. 15, Voorhees vs. Ritchie, on hearing.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—At 10 a. m., Nos. 5,068, In re Populorum, and 5,[illegible], Rogers vs. Kohn. At 1 p. m., Nos. [illegible] and 4,725. No case on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—No court until Monday.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 233, 240, and motions for new trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No. 117 (Mohyde murder case) on trial.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The following cases were decided today by the Supreme Court:

Dennis O'Donavan vs. Francis Silas Chatard; Marion Supreme Court; affirmed; Franklin, C.

Aaron N. Dukes, receiver, etc., vs. Mary F. Love, executrix, etc.; Marion Circuit Court; affirmed; Hawk, J.

Otto H. Hasselman vs. the United States Mortgage Company; Marion Superior Court; affirmed; Niblack, J.

Mary Lynch vs. Eden Reese; Grant Circuit Court; reversed; Best, C.

Seneca G. Young vs. Samuel B. Wells; Hamilton Circuit Court; reversed; Zollers, J.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Company vs. George Parks; Owen Circuit Court; affirmed; Colerick, J. C.

Cyrus B. Trees vs. William P. Shannon; Reed Circuit Court; affirmed; Hammond, J.

John F. Stone vs. William R. Leviston; Fayette Circuit Court; affirmed; Black, C.

William A. Elverson et al. vs. Hanna A. Leeds et al.; Wayne Circuit Court; reversed; Best, C.

Millard Baker et al. vs. Rebecca Wambaugh; Sullivan Circuit Court; reversed; Bicknell, C. C.

In the following cases petitions for hearing were overruled:

Frederick Belch vs. Sophia Belch; Marion Circuit Court.

Benjamin F. Wiley vs. Jacob J. Baumgardner et al.; Wells Circuit Court.

Jesse Ross et al. vs. Robert N. Davis et al.; Harrison Circuit Court.

Allan A. Milligan vs. ex rel. the Children's Home of Cincinnati; Delaware Circuit Court.

The court ordered that a nunc pro tunc entry be made showing the admission of George D. Copeland as a practicing attorney of the Supreme Court of Indiana Nov. 30, 1859.

Illinois Supreme Court—Northern Grand Division.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Following are the proceedings of the Supreme Court, Northern Grand Division, today:

2. Rehearing. Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company vs. Loeb; petition for rehearing taken under advisement.

6. Rehearing. Ryan vs. The People, for use, etc.; order denying rehearing set aside, and rehearing allowed; cause continued to next term, with leave to file briefs and argue case orally.

16. Garde vs. Brown; motion by appellee to dismiss appeal overruled; motion for leave to file briefs instanter allowed.

24. Jones, assignee, etc., vs. Dexter; motion by appellee for leave to file additional reply briefs allowed.

25. Stone vs. Fisher; motion to set aside dismissal and reinstate cause overruled.

14. People ex rel. Thatcher vs. Village of Hyde Park; motion by respondent to set aside order of submission and for rule on relator to reply to answer, and in default of reply to dismiss petition; order of submission set aside and rule on relator to reply to answer by first day of next term why petition should not be dismissed.

29. People ex rel. Commissioners of Highways of Ottawa and South Ottawa vs. Board of Supervisors of La Salle County; petition for mandamus to compel the county to pay one-half of the cost of building a bridge over the Illinois River denied. Opinion to be filed hereafter.

Court adjourned to term in course.

THE CROPS.

Iowa.

NORTHWOOD, Ia., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The present condition of corn is all that could be asked for. It is all matured, and husks and stalks ripe and dry; no frost yet to do any hurt. The yield is about an average. The potato acreage is 75 per cent as compared with last season, and the yield is rather below the average. The crop is well matured; the quality is good; no damage by frost; but very little by rot. The apple crop is about a fair crop. Not much apple-raising is done up here. Some apple trees were winter-killed in the winter of 1882-'3. Wheat yields less as thrashing progresses than was expected. The yield is from ten to twenty bushels per acre; some pieces over twenty, but an average of about fourteen to fifteen, not over. Oats are also a light crop; not more than 70 per cent per acre of last year's yield per acre, with quite an increase of acreage.

ROCK BRANCH, Ia., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The corn crop is perfectly matured, and will do to harvest by the 15th of October; have had no frost yet. The outlook for the crop was never better. The average yield of corn will go as high as sixty bushels. Potatoes are poor; no rot reported; bugs worked very bad. The bugs are eating the potatoes that lay close to the top of the ground.

LE GRAND, Ia., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The average yield of corn per acre is forty bushels; quality good; no danger of damage by frost. Potatoes are a good yield and the quality is fair; no damage by bugs; a few complaints of rot; acreage more than last year. Apples will yield greater than any previous year; quality good. Many trees were killed and badly injured by hard winters.

Indiana.

MUNCIE, Ind., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The drouth which has prevailed in this part of the State for the last two months has at last terminated and a good rain has fallen. It has come too late, however, to be of any advantage to the corn crop, which has so far matured as to be beyond danger of frost. The crop, notwithstanding the drouth, is much better than could have been expected. Farmers claim that the yield will exceed that of last year, considering the aggregate of the entire county. The grain is good—much better in quality than last year, and will be more desirable to market and to feed. There is as yet but little winter wheat planted, the ground having been so hard and dry that farmers could not plow. What is out has been planted in corn-fields, and now that the rain has fallen the drills and plows are again set to work, and, although it is late, quite a large acreage may yet be sown. If not the crop will be as small as has been known in this county in many years. The crop of apples now being gathered is the best known here for some time. The fruit is of good quality, and is yielding well. The potato crop is very short—not half what it was last year.

DELPHI, Ind., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Rain has been falling in this section for forty-eight hours and still continues. Most of the wheat is sowed and farmers are very jubilant over the present prospect. Until this week there has been only about two inches of rainfall here in the last three months. The drouth has been long and severe in the extreme.

The Carolina Rice Crop Injured.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—An Associated Press dispatch from New York published yesterday relative to the rice movement asserted that the recent storms will not impair the Carolina rice crop in any degree, but will probably seriously affect the quality. This statement as to yield is flatly contradicted by a large number of the leading rice factories, with whom interviews were had today. They say that they now place the loss at from 10 to 15 per cent of the yield of South Carolina rice, while ten days ago they estimated the damage to be twice as much. The reports from the several rivers are as yet incomplete. Beginning south of the Combahee and extending northward to the Santee and Peedee, the crops on all the intervening rivers suffered more or less, the plantations of the Cooper River suffering the most severely, and those on the Ashepoo coming next. On some plantations the loss is 50 per cent of the crop, on others 5 to 10 per cent, and a few came out unscathed. So that it is impracticable as yet to give a nearer estimate of damage than 10 to 15 per cent. The percentage of loss above named refers to the yield alone. It does not show the money loss. A large portion of the crop was ready for harvesting when flooded, and, becoming overripe, will not yield as good quality as if harvested in seasonable time, as the result will be an inferior article and a lower price. Then the damage in repairing breaks, etc., is yet to be estimated.

Illinois.

HENNEPIN, Ill., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Putnam County is in no fear of an early frost, as the crop of corn is beyond its ravages. The last week has been one of extreme wet weather, and, although it has been the cause of rapid rising water in many sections, no damage to growing crops has been reported.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The copious rains of Monday and Tuesday put the ground in excellent condition for wheat-sowing, and it is now believed the acreage sown will be greater this year than last. Corn is mostly out of the reach of frost. The mercury almost reached the frost point last night.

HAVANA, Ill., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Two nights and one day of heavy rains. This morning there was the first frost of the season, but only on low ground. Corn is safe. New corn is coming into market.

Michigan.

SCHOOLCRAFT, Mich., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The rains of the last two days have helped fall feed and wheat that is sown. Nearly two-thirds of the wheat is sown. That up looks well and is getting a good start. Corn will be a good crop. Wheat is selling at 70 cents, with very light sales. The apple crop will be a failure.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters, or those written on both sides of the paper.]

Debatable Question.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In a deliberative body A makes a motion as to a certain matter, and it is properly seconded; B makes an amendment, which is put by the chair, and is either carried or rejected. Is the original question as made by A debatable before put by the Chair? ONE INTERESTED.

[As the case is stated, yes.—ED.]

A Warning to the Sisters.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I was greatly amused at Mr. Beecher's reason for supporting Cleveland, as given in your paper this morning. After quoting and admitting the charge made against him he (Beecher) proposes to make a conspicuous example of him as a warning to young men. As Mr. Lincoln would say, "This reminds me of a little story." I once lived in Missouri. There was a negro preacher in our village who was brought before his congregation charged with being on more intimate terms with some of the colored sisters than was consistent with his profession. It was a clear case. The proof of his guilt was positive, so the Rev. J. Wesley Jones took "high moral ground" in his defense, and said that he did it as "a wannin to his flock; to let the sisters know that they couldn't flirt around dis lamb of God with impunity," and he was acquitted, just as Mr. Beecher acquits Cleveland—he does it as a warning. W. P. HALL.

Questions for Cleveland to Answer.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Now that Mr. Blaine has come forward and answered fully and manfully all the questions that political desperation and Copperhead hatred could suggest, the army of readers of THE TRIBUNE deem it highly just and proper that Mr. Cleveland should make answer to questions touching his family affairs.

I would suggest questions as follows:

1. When did you first make the acquaintance of Maria Halpin?

2. Did she live with you as your mistress or your wife?

3. How many children born during this period of which you were the father and Maria Halpin the mother?

4. Did you claim the full fatherhood in or to Oscar Folsom Cleveland, or is it but one-quarter interest?

5. Did you consider it to be honorable and just to offer a poor woman the paltry sum of $500 for a full-grown boy and the ruin of character?

6. If you lived with said Maria as her husband will you install her as mistress of the White House in case of your election?

C. S. ENGLE.

Minnesota's Vote in '64.

FENNIMORE, Wis., Sept. 24.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—In THE TRIBUNE of Sept. 22, under the heading of "How the Soldiers Voted for President in 1864," signed by "A Knapsack," there is no mention of my State, Minnesota. As I enlisted from that State in 1861 and reenlisted in 1863, I will say that my old company (Company A, Second United States Sharpshooters) voted, I think, to a man, for Abraham Lincoln for President. There was one man said to be a Democrat in the company, but the day before the vote was taken we had a little matinée with the "Johnnies," and he skulked. Our vote was taken by a commissioner from each party sent to the front to receive the ballots. Charles A. Warner of Chaska, Carver County, was the Republican Commissioner; the one sent by the Democrats was said to have backed out, or got "discouraged" when he arrived at Washington, D. C.; at all events, we never saw him with Mr. Warner, in the rear of Petersburg, Va., where we voted in the fall of 1864. We, the Minnesota soldiers, had both sets of tickets given us with envelopes, placed our ticket in the envelope, and signed our name on the back; this was placed in another envelope in the presence of one of our commissioned officers, he signing and identifying the voter. This officer handed the votes to said Commissioner, who carried them to the proper State authority to be counted and recorded. The commissioner and our own officer acted as inspectors of election. I write this that the grand young State of Minnesota may have her just dues.

D. O. PICKARD.

"LA GRANDE EXISTENCE."

How to Live on Three Hundred Thousand Francs a Year.

Figaro has begun a series of studies on the art of living in grand style in 1884. The writer supposes a minimum income of 300,000 francs a year. First of all for the Paris establishment. The household in question will be served by a cook, an under cook, at maitre d'hôtel, a valet de chambre, three footmen, a chambermaid, and an assistant chambermaid, or lingère. The cook will be paid 1,200 francs a year. His accounts will be 2,000 francs to 2,500 francs a month; on which he will receive a commission of 5 per cent. The maitre d'hôtel is paid 1,200 francs a year and dressed. The valet de chambre is paid 1,200 francs, but has to dress himself. The footmen are paid from 60 francs to 80 francs a month and dressed completely. *Figaro* says that the toilet and livery of a first-class footman represent an outlay of upward of £100 a year. A good governess is paid from £100 to £120 a year; a tutor from £120 to £160. The concierge and his wife are paid together 1,200 francs to 1,800 francs, without board, but with livery. The head coachman, or piqueur, receives £100 a year, with lodging, but without board. He drives when madame goes out alone or with her husband, but he never drives his master alone nor the children. This important personage has a second, who is paid 70 francs a month with board. The stable helpers are paid 130 francs a month at Paris, without board or lodging. For Paris service the household will need three or four carriage-horses, two other horses for night work, some ponies and cobs. A fine pair of carriage-horses costs from £600 to £1,000. In short, the horses and carriages, counting seven horses in all, will cost about 60,000 francs to buy and 20,000 francs a year to keep up. *Figaro* promises in another article to sum up the cost of the country establishment and the total expense of this grande existence on £12,000 a year.

EVADING THE LAW.

A new device for evading the Maine Liquor law is to open the eyeholes of young cocoanuts, scald out the interior, and refill with whisky. The meat of the nut is said to pleasantly flavor and improve the new contents.

Proposals for Construction of Post of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 15, 1884.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 a. m. Saturday, Oct. 18, 1884, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders for furnishing the materials and constructing in accordance with plans, specifications, and drawings the following-described buildings—viz:

5 Company Barracks.
6 Sets Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters.
1 Set Field Officers' Quarters.
6 Sets Captains' Quarters.
1 Commissary Building.
1 Quartermaster Building.
1 Oil-House.
1 Magazine.
1 Engine-House, and
1 Bake-House.

All the above to be of brick. Also the following of wood:

1 Building for Workshops, and
1 Ice-House.

These buildings to be located on sites to be designated at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, the work to be commenced by Oct. 25, or as soon thereafter as contracts are completed. Two sets Barracks and two sets Captains' Quarters to be completed by Dec. 31, 1884, and the remaining buildings by June 30, 1885, if practicable.

Proposals may be made for either or all of the buildings, the price of each to be stated separately.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee in the sum of $5,000, executed in accordance with forms furnished by this office. Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids or parts thereof. Plans and specifications may be seen and examined at this office.

Blank proposals and instructions as to bidding, terms of contract, payment, and circular giving full information to bidders, will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals to be marked "Proposals for construction at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory," and addressed to the undersigned.

G. B. DANDY, Chief Quartermaster.

$1,000.00 $

WILL be paid to any one who will find a particle of Mercury, Potash, Iodine, Arsenic, or any poisonous substance in

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

"I have cured Blood Taint by the use of Swift's Specific after I had most signally failed with the Mercury and Potash treatment." F. A. TOOMER, M. D., Perry, Ga.

"Swift's Specific has cured me of Scrofula of 12 years' standing. Had sores as large as my hand, and every one thought I was doomed. Swift's Specific cured me after physicians and all other medicine had failed." R. L. HIGH, Lonoke, Ark.

$10,000 would not purchase from me what Swift's Specific has done for me. It cured me of Rheumatism caused by malaria. ARCHIE THOMAS, Springfield, Tenn.

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to applicants.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

N. Y. office, 159 West Twenty-third-st., between Sixth and Seventh-avs. Philadelphia office, 1205 Chestnut-st.

THE HARVARD SCHOOL

(For Boys). 2101 Indiana-av., Corner Twenty-first-st.

Will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 24. Primary and higher departments. Preparation for college, scientific school, or business. Building open for inspection daily. For information apply to JOHN J. SCHOBINGER or JOHN C. GRANT.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES. 647 MADISON-AV., NEW YORK.

The MISSES MOSES, formerly Principals of the Young Ladies' High School at Cologne-on-the-Rhine, will open their Day and Boarding School Sept. 25; first-class foreign and native teachers; thorough education and a pleasant home for boarding pupils; high references.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.

CHESTER. 23d year opens Sept. 10. New Buildings. Superior Equipment. Thorough Instruction. A Military College. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English. Catalogues of D. C. NICHOLES, Esq., No. 28 La Salle-st., city, or COL. THEO. HYATT, Prest.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY,

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SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

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Ninth year begins Sept. 15. Full classical and English courses. Family and day school.

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PREPARATORY SCHOOL,

43 SOUTH SHELDON-ST.

Boys prepared for College or the Scientific Schools. Term begins Oct. 1.

MRS. J. A. GALLAHER

Will reopen her French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies Oct. 1.

450 MADISON-AV., cor. 54th-st., New York.

A thorough French education. Highest standard in English and classical studies. German, Italian, Drawing. Music taught by the best masters.

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247 and 249 Dearborn-Av., Chicago.

For Boarding and Day Pupils. Sixteenth year begins Tuesday, Sept. 16. Send for circular.

MME. DA SILVA & MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Nos. 15 and 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York, will reopen Oct. 1. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

CAYUGA LAKE MILITARY ACADEMY,

AURORA, N. Y.

MAJ. W. A. FLINT, Principal.

KIRKLAND SCHOOL, 275 and 277 Huron-st.

Will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 17. Kindergarten attached. Private omnibus from South Side.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry from New York every Thursday. First Cabin $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second, $[illegible]. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y., and 166 Randolph-st., Chicago. JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

Twice daily for Racine and Milwaukee, at 9 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Daily for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, 9 a. m.

Daily for Sheboygan and Manitowoc at 9 a. m.

For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, and Menominee, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m.

Docks foot of Michigan-av. *Sundays excepted.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS —EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha & Kansas City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montana & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Forreston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Sunday Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Theatre Train	[illegible]	[illegible]

aDaily. bDaily, except Sunday. cDaily, except Saturday. dDaily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Freeport, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Racine, Freeport, Madison & La Crosse	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Racine & Freeport	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mil., La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Central and Northern Dakota points	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, Menasha & Apple'ton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marinette and Menominee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens Point & Ashland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and points in Northern Iowa, Southern Min. & Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Janesville & Mineral Pt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque, C'r Rapids, Des M'nes, Co'ncl Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Ogden & San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ||Sundays only.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Col., N. M., Mexico, Ariz. & Cal. Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
K. City, Col., N. M., Ariz. & Cal. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. †Monday excepted. §Daily.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatsworth & Bloomington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pontiac Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS —EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN. (Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Express via Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Short-Line Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marshalltown Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algona & Webster City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Webster City & Algona Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern Iowa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Elgin—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beloit & Janesville Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison Sunday—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & Dakota Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pierre & Deadwood Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota & Central Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee & Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Exp.—Sundays only	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Lake Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Lake Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva & Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin & Rockford—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express—Sundays only	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Cable cars run to the depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket-offices, 109 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Texas & New Mexico Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria & Pekin Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Kansas City & Texas Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily, except Sundays.

NOTE—Palace Sleeping-Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with Revolving Chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping-Cars, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches, Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City. Day Coaches, Palace-Chair and Sleeping Cars Chicago to Peoria, Jacksonville, and Kansas City without change. Palace Sleeping Cars Chicago to Dallas, Texas, on same train. Meals in elegant Dining-Cars.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville & Chicago Day Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Watseka Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Momence Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

EASTERN.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 105 South Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Rochester, Waverly, Elmira	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phil'phia, B'falo & Pittsb'g Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York, Albany, Saratoga, Rutland, Boston, Portland & New England Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
C'l'veland, Mansfield, Ak'n, Kent, Warren, Meadville, Corry & Jamestown Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

The only line running entire Pullman trains through without change of cars for all classes of travel between Chicago and New York, and Pullman Hotel Cars to Boston via Albany.

Trains lighted by Pintsch Gas.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. ‡Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 6:50 p. m.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, Depot, corner State and Randolph, and corner Madison and Canal.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Niagara Falls—Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains, with sleepers attached, through to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad.

(PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.)

Ticket Offices: 65 Clark-st., 63 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts.

(Central Standard Time.)	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crown Point Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Logansport Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York & Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Fast Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
aNight Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

aSaturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. §Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner of Canal and Madison-sts., West Side. Ticket offices at 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the Station, Chicago. Trains run by Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway—"Monon Line."

Offices, 122 Randolph-st., Depot (Fourth-av., near Polk-st.), Tremont, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Louisville & Indianapolis Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette & Great Southern Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville & Indianapolis Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Lake Sunday Special	[illegible]	[illegible]

Only line running solid trains and Pullman sleepers to Louisville.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket offices 103 South Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, Tremont Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited & Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short-Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket Offices, 83 and 63 Clark-st. General Office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Niagara Falls, N. Y. & Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:

Leave Chicago 7:35 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 7:[illegible] p. m. Central Standard Time.

For rates or information call upon any agent of the company, or address [illegible], General Agent, or CHAS. R. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 65 Clark-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS.

The Stock Market Generally Steady, but New York Central Declines Seriously.

The Produce Markets Very Irregular—Corn, Wheat, and Lard Made a Sharp Advance.

But the Two Latter Fell Back—Barley Weak—Grain Receipts Ample in Volume.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Sept. 25.	Sept. 18.
New York	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, 25c discount.
Boston, 8@25c premium.
St. Louis, 75c premium.
Cincinnati, 75c premium.
New Orleans, $1.00 premium.

The fair weather was a help to the counter trade of the banks yesterday, but in the aggregate business was about the same as usual of late. There were large sales of Eastern exchange, the bulk of it going at 50c discount, though there were small transactions early in the day at par. Sterling was very dull and the offerings light. Considerable sums of money no doubt lie in some of the banks that would be loaned at the minimum rates now prevailing, but there is no demoralization in the market, and a good deal of capital will be held for the higher figures that are expected later on. The banks have been doing very handsomely the last summer, and they do not feel the need of loaning at poor rates in order to keep up their usual run of profits. They would rather leave the money in their vaults. Surprise has been expressed at the evidence of financial strength on the part of the rural population that has been shown lately. Word comes from all quarters that the farmers will continue to hold their wheat till they can get a fair price for it. It is the opinion of good judges that much of the gold that has gone out of sight is in the hands of the tillers of the soil and others living in the country, and no doubt a good deal of the currency that went from this city during the panic period is in the possession of the same class of people.

The trade in investment securities in this city was of very good proportions yesterday. Among the sales over the counter were $1,000 United States 4s at 101¾, $10,000 United States registered 4s at 119¾, $10,000 at 119½, $50,000 119⅝, $6,000 Chicago & Western Indiana 6s at 97¾, $1,000 Chicago, Pacific & Western 5s at 69½, and $3,000 Iowa Division 4s at 89. At the Chicago Stock Exchange were sold $10,000 Mutual Union 6s at 69½, $8,000 at 69¾, $2,000 Consumers' Gas 6s at 88½, $5,000 Chicago & Pacific 6s at 109¾, $5,000 at 109 seller 15, $2,000 Mineral Point 8s at 92½, $8,000 at 92¾, $2,000 City Railway 4½s at 95½, $3,000 Wabash 5s at 67½, and 50 shares of Continental Bank stock at 120.

The following were the bidding quotations at the Stock Exchange except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price was asked without a bid:

Continental N. Bank	117¼	Cook County 7s, 1892	112½
Ill. Trust & Sav. Bk	300	Cook County 5s, 1892	100
Merchants' L. & T. Co.	270	Lincoln Park 7s, 1893	101½†
Merch'nts' L. & T. Co.	525	N. C. C. R. 1st M. 6s, 1910	110
Chicago City 7s, 1885	100	N. C. C. R. 5-20 6s	100
Chicago City 7s, 1886	105	South Park 6s, 1894	102½
Chicago City 7s, 1892	113½	South Park 7s, 1913	113
Chicago City 7s, 1896	115½	W. D. Ry. co. 1st 6s	100
Chicago City 7s, 1896	115½	W. Div. Ry. Co. 6s	104½
Chicago City 7s, 1897	116	West Park Ys, 1890	105
Chicago City 7s, 1898	117	West Town 6s, 1900	105
Chicago City 7s, 1903	119	Min. State 6s, 1913	105
Chicago City 6s, 1906	110	M. U. Tel. Co. 6s, 1911	104
Cook County 7s, 1885	100	Central Tel. Co. 6s, 1901	100
Cook County 7s, 1891	110	Ch. Rd. of T. 10-20 5s, 1913	100
Cook County 7s, 1894	104½	Ch. Gas L. & Coke Co. 1st 6s	104
		Ch. Gas L. & Coke Co. 2d 6s	100
		Con. Gas, F. & L. Co., 5s	100

The sales on the New York Stock Exchange were 298,300 shares. There was a general gain in prices, the New Central went off rapidly, and there was a decline of one point in Michigan Central. The declaration of a dividend of 1½ per cent by the Lake Shore gave strength to that stock. The gossip is that the bulls want to have the Vanderbilts go off to a place where Vanderbilt will support them, and that they will then put up the rest of the list. A house in New York that predicted Wednesday that New York Central would sell down to 94 by 11 o'clock yesterday and got within forty-seven minutes of the time say that it will go to 90 today. The effect of the railroad meeting in New York yesterday was to give encouragement to the bulls, though so far as the street heard to the close of business nothing was accomplished beyond postponing the quarrel which is considered inevitable by the bears of the stock market. The Gould crowd talk bullish, and the room-traders were free buyers yesterday for a turn. Morgan bought St. Paul. It was positively stated that Mitchell had resigned the Presidency of the St. Paul Road, but a denial came later. It was given out that Frank Bond, now connected with the Erlanger system, would be chosen his successor. The Government Commissioner reports that the branch lines are running Union Pacific behind. There was a decrease of $157,466 in the August earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and a net decrease of $499,817 on the lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for eight months.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The *Herald*'s money article says: There was more buying and selling than usual. Opening prices were very strong. They tapered off at noon-day and again became strong toward the close. Closing quotations were irregular, but upon the whole inclined up at the end to near or about the best figures of the day. The following items in a small way affected prices: There was a wank like meeting of Presidents; nobody knows what they did, but from the decline in the Vanderbilts it is presumed they did nothing. A large business was transacted in Central & Hudson at declining prices, and it was mostly due to the selling of the stock by Exchange place bears who pretend to have discovered that the company is about to issue some millions of new bonds. The weakness in Central affected Lake Shore. Both of these stocks were weak, and so were the rest of the so-called Vanderbilts. The theory of the street is that when these stocks have touched bottom a general turn for the better may be looked for. The report that the Louisville & Nashville present is to relieve the company from its difficulties has proved abortive is denied. A prominent director says that the proposed plan for relief will undoubtedly be adopted. As usual there was a big business in St. Paul. The street says that President Mitchell is going to resign. President Mitchell says he has no such intention at present. When he does resign, from all accounts, Mr. Frank S. Bond, who was for a time President of Reading, will probably be called to his place. Before this takes place, the street says, Mr. Mitchell must cover his shorts in the St. Paul stock.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Foreign exchange quiet and unchanged. Government bonds dull. The August trade statement shows an excess of merchandise exports of $656,174, against an excess of $2,799,018 in August, 1883. The movement of coin and bullion shows an excess of imports of $1,836,068, against $850,878 in August, 1883. The imports of merchandise were the smallest of any month for over two years.

The money to complete the Mexican National Railroad will, it is given out, be furnished by English capitalists in conjunction with Baring & Sons of London, who are the largest stockholders in the road. Stockholders of the New York & New England will meet shortly to discuss a scheme to pay the floating debt and rehabilitate the road. Several plans will be submitted, among them one to issue preferred stock, another to assess the stock $[illegible] per share, another to issue sufficient mortgage bonds to provide for the amount wanted. Track-laying on the Baker City extension of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company has passed a point within twenty miles of the Union Pacific. The California subscription of $[illegible] to put the road in good condition is now filled.

Bonds were quoted today at $[illegible]

which is an advance of about $1.50 in two weeks. Anthracite coal is quiet, but there is a disposition to buy coal at present prices, with the extremely favorable freights now ruling in all directions. The tonnage is being kept well in hand. The low grade of blankets sold yesterday went off 15 per cent below regular prices. Although all the grades were sold there was not the same snap as at the former sales, and the market is entirely full. Domestic bagging continues in fair request and firm. Very little is doing in hemp and jute, and prices are nominal. Tanners are buying very sparingly of hides, prices being considered unnaturally high, in view of the large stock and slow movement of leather. Holders are firm, however. Trading in strups continue moderately active to the extent of the immediate wants of the trade, and pretty much, old figures rule. The movement of raw sugars has been fair at steady rates.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last Sept 25	Last Sept 24
Can. Southern	400	39	38	38	38¾
Central Pacific	1,400	3[illegible]	3[illegible]	3[illegible]	3[illegible]
D. L. & W.	1,200	12[illegible]	11[illegible]	12[illegible]	11[illegible]
Del. & Hud.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
D., L. & W.	2,100	10[illegible]	10[illegible]	10[illegible]	10[illegible]
Kan. & Tex.	9,100	3[illegible]	3[illegible]	3[illegible]	3[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do seconds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. Tenn. & Ga.	100	5	5	5	4½
L. S. & W.	1,400	11	11	10½	10
Illinois Central	200	12[illegible]	12[illegible]	12[illegible]	12[illegible]
Jersey Central	100	17[illegible]	17[illegible]	17[illegible]	17[illegible]
K. & Texas	100	17[illegible]	17[illegible]	17[illegible]	17
Lake Shore	2,[illegible]	9[illegible]	9[illegible]	9[illegible]	9[illegible]
Louis. & N.	4,[illegible]	27[illegible]	26[illegible]	26[illegible]	27[illegible]
Mem. & Chas.	60	28	27	27	[illegible]
Met. El. bonds	[illegible]	10[illegible]	10[illegible]	10[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Central	200	91	91	91	90
Minn. & St. L.	200	12[illegible]	12[illegible]	12[illegible]	12[illegible]
Mo. Pacific	4,[illegible]	10[illegible]	10[illegible]	10[illegible]	10[illegible]
Nash. & C.	100	3[illegible]	3[illegible]	3[illegible]	[illegible]
N. J. Central	39,[illegible]	9[illegible]	9[illegible]	9[illegible]	9[illegible]
N. Y., C. & H. L.	700	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	100	10[illegible]	10[illegible]	10[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pac.	1,100	4[illegible]	4[illegible]	4[illegible]	4[illegible]
Do pfd.	2,[illegible]	4[illegible]	4[illegible]	4[illegible]	4[illegible]
Northwestern	3,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	13[illegible]	13[illegible]	13[illegible]	13[illegible]
Ohio Central	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio & Miss.	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O. Transcont.	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	7,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P., P., C. & St. L.	8	11[illegible]	11[illegible]	11[illegible]	11[illegible]
Pacific D. & R.	300	14	13[illegible]	14	14
Reading	700	24[illegible]	24[illegible]	24[illegible]	24[illegible]
Roch. & Pitts.	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	100	11[illegible]	11[illegible]	11[illegible]	11[illegible]
St. L. & San F.	100	9	9	9	10½
Do pfd.	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	66,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	700	10[illegible]	10[illegible]	10[illegible]	10[illegible]
St. Paul & Duluth	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	22,[illegible]	6[illegible]	6[illegible]	6[illegible]	6[illegible]
Wabash	100	4[illegible]	4[illegible]	4[illegible]	4[illegible]
West Shore bonds	[illegible]	11[illegible]	11[illegible]	11[illegible]	11[illegible]
Western Union	5,[illegible]	6[illegible]	6[illegible]	6[illegible]	6[illegible]

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	13½	Pacific	[illegible]
American	9[illegible]	Wells, Fargo	[illegible]
		United States	[illegible]

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

2 per cent bonds	10[illegible]	S. P. & S. C. 1st 6s	113
U. S. 4s	11[illegible]	Tex. Pac. 1st 6s	[illegible]
U. S. new 4s	11[illegible]	Tex. Pac. Rio Grande	[illegible]
Pacific 6s of '95	12[illegible]	Union Pac. 1st 6s	11[illegible]
Cen. Pac. 1st 6s	11[illegible]	Union Pac. sinking fund	11[illegible]
Erie 2d 6s	[illegible]	Union Pac. sinking fund 6s	11[illegible]
Lehigh & Wilk'b'rre sold 90			

STATE SECURITIES.

La. consols	70	Tenn. 6s, new	32
Missouri 6s	100	Virginia 6s, old	30
St. Joe	20	Va. con. ex-mat. coup.	30½
Tenn. 6s, old	30	Va. con. deferred	[illegible]

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000 U S 4s reg	119¾	5000 NYL&Wn 5d con.	85¾
40000 Mich Cen con. 5s	91	2000 do	85¾
1000 Va 6s cons	30	10000 do	85¾
1000 B C R & N 1st	102	5000 do	85¾
1000 Can So 1st cnd	99¾	2000 N Y L & W 1st	112
4000 do	99	10000 N Y W & B	1
1000 Kan—Sat'ch B	104	5000 do	4¾
1000 L S & C deb 6s	77	2000 do	4¾
3000 Con La 7s	70	2000 do	4¾
1000 DRGrd—PD coup	104	1000 N Y W & B reg	4
1000 do	104	1000 No Pac 1st coup	104¾
1000 G C & S F 1st	103	5000 do	104¾
1000 M K & T 1st con	73	1000 No Pac 1st reg	104¾
1000 H & T C con 7s	113	1000 N W 1st	137
1000 do	113	2000 N W con	135
1000 L N A & C 1st	113	1000 N Y C deb 5s	104
1000 M L & W 1st	106	1000 O Ry & Nav 1st	100
1000 Mat Ele 1st	10[illegible]	9000 Pac of Mo 1st	10[illegible]
1000 Mich Cen—C&PW 7s	99	1000 Pac of Mo con	10[illegible]
1000 M&SPlst—LaCD 11	110	1000 R W & O Ex 1st	1[illegible]
1000 M&SPlst—SMD 10	102	1000 R W & O con	1[illegible]
1000 do	102	1000 SLS&SF—ClassB 4s	7[illegible]
1000 M & E 1st	137	1000 SLS&SF—ClassC 4s	7[illegible]
1000 NYL&Wn 5d con	85¾	1000 S P & P 1st	1[illegible]
1000 do	85¾	1000 SPaMMinneap 1st	1[illegible]
2000 do	85¾	1000 So Car 1st	10[illegible]
2000 do	85¾	1000 Tol & Wab 2d	7[illegible]
6000 do	85¾	6000 U P 4s	10[illegible]
2000 do	85¾	1000 Wab g 5s	7[illegible]
1000 do	85¾		

12 M. TO 3 P. M.

1000 C & R Ill 1st	104	1000 NYL&Wn 5d con	85¾
1000 C B & Q cur	119	2000 do	85¾
1000 C&NW sink fd deb	106¾	2000 do	85¾
2000 C R I & P coup	112¾	2000 do	85¾
1000 C & N W cons	137	5000 do	85¾
1000 Clev & Pitts 7s	130	2000 N Y W & B	4¾
2000 Ken T 1st cons	104	5000 N Y Sta 1st	11[illegible]
1000 Lake Shore 1st	11[illegible]	1000 N Y C deb conv	11[illegible]
1000 M & St P 7s 8-10	120	1000 No Pac 1st coup	104¾
1000 M&SPlst—LaCD 11	110	1000 N W 2d con	1[illegible]
1000 Mot El 2d	10	1000 R W & O con	1[illegible]
1000 Mil & L 1st 6s	95	1000 SLS&SF—ClassB 4s	7[illegible]
1000 Mil of N 1st	95	1000 SPaMMinneap 1st	1[illegible]
1000 W S L&P—Chd	10	1000 U P 1st	1[illegible]

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

1000 U S 4s coup	119¾	4000 M&SPlst—C&PW	3[illegible]
2250 U S 4s reg	119¾	2000 N Y C & St L	2[illegible]
1000 Can So 1st cnd	99¾	2000 Norfolk & West	1[illegible]
4000 C & A P M	97	1000 St P & S C 1st	11[illegible]
1000 D&Hlst—PD coup	104	1000 Ohio So inc	2[illegible]
2000 E Tenn 1st	10[illegible]	1000 do	2[illegible]
1000 L & N con	11[illegible]	500 do	2[illegible]
1000 M L S & W 1st 6s	106	1000 do	2[illegible]
1000 Mo Pac 5s	10[illegible]	1000 SLK&Nlst—CD 10	1[illegible]
1000 do	11[illegible]	4000 SPMMinneap 11	1[illegible]
1000 NYL&Wn 5d con	85¾	1000 St L & M M	1[illegible]
1000 do	85¾	5 Union Bank	1[illegible]
1000 do	85¾	5 American Ex	1[illegible]
1000 do	85¾	85 do	1[illegible]

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Money market easy at 1@1½. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@6½. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, firm at 482½; do demand, 484¾.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Notwithstanding the low borrowing rate of interest asked by the banks in their business with one another the rates of discount for mercantile paper are well kept up. There is very little first-class paper discounted under 5½ per cent. Quotations ranged from 5 to 6½ per cent. Miscellaneous paper may be quoted at 6½@7 per cent. There is some paper offering at 6½ per cent, but it is not in good demand. Corporation paper is held at 4½@4¾ per cent per annum, but the banks generally ask 5 per cent. Call loans with collateral security may be quoted at 3@4 per cent per annum. The note-brokers are doing business outside of the banks at about 5½ per cent, a shade under or over according to the quality of the paper accepted. The country banks are firm at Boston rates for the general run of local paper, but are not doing much. Mercantile business is moderately active, but prices of leading articles still rule very low. The balances between the banks today have been at 2 per cent. New York funds have ranged at 8c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 17c, and 20c premium on $1,000. The gross exchanges at the clearing-house today were $8,320,146, and the balances $1,152,564. The following were the sales and quotations on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board—					
Am. Bell Telephone	28	159	160	159	160
Mexican Tel	325	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
N. E. Telephone	2	8	8	8	8
Erie Telephone	25	11	11	11	11
Atchison	1,[illegible]	37½	38½	37½	38½
Wisconsin Central	100	12½	12½	12½	12½
Union Pacific	100	56½	56½	56½	56½
C., B. & Q.	50	121	121	121	121
N., Y. & N. E.	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Mexican Central	100	5	5	5	5
Huron Mining	100	11	11	11	11
Quincy Mining	10	25	25	25	25
Second board—					
Atchison	40	37½	37½	37½	37½
C., B. & Q.	100	121½	121½	121½	121½
Mexican Central	32	5	5	5	5
N. Y. & N. E.	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Summit	10	37	37	37	37
Calumet	25	144	144	144	144
L. S. & Mo. River	100	75	75	75	75
L. E. & S. C.	100	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

1000 Eastern 6s	113	1000 N Y & N E 7s	103¾
1000 do	113¾	1000 N Y & N E 6s	108
1000 Mex 7s	96¾	1000 U. P. 6s	110¾

SECOND BOARD.

10000 Mex 7s	95	2000 Atchison 6s	103¾
1000 N Y & N E 7s	103¾	1000 C B & Q 7s	121
1000 N Y & N E 6s	108		

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—New York exchange was in large demand today, with a short supply. The rate between banks was 75c premium and over the counter $1.00 premium.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—New York exchange sold in small volume at 75 per cent premium and some lower. Clearings, $2,268,755; balances, $427,131.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Clearings, $3,097,322; balances, $2,587,622. Money easier and market strong but dull. The market closed firm:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., W. & P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. Transit	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading general 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 25—5 p. m.—Consols money, 101 5-16; do account, 101¾.

United States 4s, 123; do 4½s, 115¾.

Erie, 13½; seconds, 34; New York Central, 99¾; Pennsylvania Central, 55¾; Illinois Central, 138; Reading, 12¾; Canadian Pacific, 44¾; St. Paul, 81.

Amount of bullion gone in, £8,000.

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased last week £372,000; proportion of the bank's reserve to its liability, 41 12-16 per cent.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—Rentes, 78f 20c.

The specie in the Bank of France increased last week 1,639,000 francs gold, and 827,000 francs silver.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—There was a moderate business in mining stocks, and the market ruled firm. Sales included California at 39@40c, Consolidated Virginia 36c, 35c, and 37c, Central Arizona 20c, Climax 7c, Eureka $2.45, Hale & Norcross $3.10, Little Chief 28c, Sutro Tunnel 17c seller 30, Utah 16c buyer 60, Sierra Nevada $3.40, Union Consolidated $1.30, Navajo $3.35, Homestake [illegible]

Homestake	[illegible]	Quicksilver pfd	[illegible]
Ontario	17	Sutro	[illegible]
Quicksilver	1[illegible]		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 25.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Calumet & H.	144	Osceola	[illegible]
Franklin	[illegible]	Huron	[illegible]
Quincy	95		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 25.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	$0.05	Mexican	$1.50
Best & Belcher	[illegible]	Mt. Diablo	1.50
Bodie Consolidated	2.00	Navajo	1.05½
Choller	2.25	Ophir	[illegible]
Consolidated Pac.	[illegible]	Ophir	[illegible]
Consolidated Va.	[illegible]	Savage	[illegible]
Crown Point	1.25½	Sierra Nevada	[illegible]
Eureka Con.	1.25	Union Consolidated	1.35
Gould & Curry	1.05½	Utah	[illegible]
Hale & Norcross	3.00	Yellow Jacket	1.05½

REAL ESTATE.

The following transfers were filed for record Thursday, Sept. 25:

CITY PROPERTY.

North Halsted st., s w cor of Ohio, s f, 25x125-ft. [illegible] ft., improved, dated Sept. 23 (George Kronesberger to Henry Hoven) [illegible] 7,000

Murray st, 125 ft s of Twenty-fifth, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 24 (U. P. Smith to Henry W. Hoyt) [illegible] 950

West Jackson st, 123 ft e of Honore, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 24 (F. W. and F. W. Gates to Henry W. Hoyt) [illegible] 4,200

Groveland Park av, n e of and near Thirty-third st, s f, 50x130 ft, dated Sept. 24 (U. P. Smith to Emilie J. Smith) [illegible] 3,187

Groveland Park av, adjoining above, 50x130 ft, dated Sept. 24 (U. P. Smith to Jane A. Smith) [illegible] 3,187

North Halsted st, 100 ft n of Belden av, w f, 50x100 ft, dated Sept. 22 (Arthur Herbert et al. to Ernst Naedelein) [illegible] 1,400

Wood st, 48 ft n of Thirty-eighth, w f, 24x125 ft, dated June 11 (A. N. Vales to J. Kasberger) [illegible] 325

Sedgwick st, 100 ft n of North av, w f, 50x[illegible] ft, dated Nov. 12, 1883 (John B. Foley to Timothy Foley) [illegible] 2,500

Cheshire st, 98 ft s of Bush, e f, 24x54 ft, dated July 28 (C. J. Hambleton to Eliza Fyfe) [illegible] 4,000

West Erie st, 164 ft w of Leavitt, s f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated Sept. 22 (George Price to Theodore Wells) [illegible] 2,000

Bonn st, 225 ft e cor of Twenty-third, o f, 50x125 ft, dated Sept. 25 (Catharina Muehlke to John Raber) [illegible] 11,000

Kinzie st, 222 ft w of Sheffield av, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Sept. 24 (J. and L. Selefski to John Vickers) [illegible] 3,100

Twenty-fifth st, 125 ft e of North, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 22 (A. M. Larson to Antone Johnson) [illegible] 950

Indiana av, 48 ft s of Twenty-third st, e f, 48x[illegible] ft, dated Sept. 15 (Joseph Jones to Antonia Oliver) [illegible] 15,000

Talman av, 200 ft s of North, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 22 (Anton Johnson to Alfred M. Larson) [illegible] 950

Emma st, 250 ft w of Noble, s f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Sept. 2 (Julius Muller to Joseph Pollak) [illegible] 3,400

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Southport av, 49 ft s of Nobs st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated July 7 (Anna C. Allport to Mathias Wolf) [illegible] 600

Southport av, 51 ft s of Nelson st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated July 4 (same party to J. F. Wolf) [illegible] 600

Elston st, 44 ft n cor Lincoln av, w f, 25x140 ft, dated Sept. 15 (Minnie Mullikin to John Ross) [illegible] 3,400

Commercial st, s of Wrightwood, s e f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 22 (Charles W. Fullerton to Henry Rutz) [illegible] 475

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Langdale av, 66 ft s of Forty-fifth st, w f, 66 ft in alley, dated Sept. 15 (Charles E. Scribner to Tillie C. Heckman) [illegible] 4,000

Butterfield st, 100 ft s of Fifty-first, w f, 25x100 ft, dated March 15 (T. and H. Janssens to H. Mehlen) [illegible] 425

South Dearborn st, near Fifteenth, w f, 50x100 ft, dated Sept. 15 (M. and W. Shanemeyer to Charles Rutz) [illegible] 1,300

Throop st, s w cor Fifteenth, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 18 (Isaac Cook to L. and H. Glick) [illegible] 2,000

Wentworth av, near Twenty-sixth, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 18 (C. R. Demster et al. to H. and E. Rittenhamp) [illegible] 942

Wentworth av, near Sixty-second, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Sept. 8 (C. E. and J. F. Page to P. and C. Arnold) [illegible] 2,500

Wood st, 66 ft n of Clinton, e f, 30x125x irg ft, dated July 24, 1883 (Cook County to Oscar Burdick) [illegible] 7,000

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

North av, 50 ft w of Western, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 17 (S. H. Matthison to Charles Carroll) [illegible] 2,075

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

Ben. G. West, Nineteenth street, H. Gies, two-story flats, 31x52 feet, $5,000.

No. 275 Morgan street, J. Grovener, one-story cottage, 20x40 feet, $1,000.

Nos. 1 to 15 Elizabeth street, A. J. Snell, eleven three-story dwellings, 22x[illegible] feet, $[illegible].

No. 1[illegible] Nineteenth street (rear), one-story barn, 21x30 feet, $[illegible].

No. 1[illegible] Clark street (rear), two-story dwelling, 22x[illegible] feet, $[illegible].

No. 6[illegible] Indiana street, Dr. P. H. McElroy, two-story addition, 8x[illegible] feet, $[illegible].

No. 22[illegible] Dickson street, M. Novitsky, two-story dwelling, 21x[illegible] feet, $2,200.

No. 6[illegible] Hurlbut street, J. A. Anderson, two-story addition, 20x[illegible] feet, $4,000.

No. 1[illegible] Twenty-second street, Fritz Sellow, two-story dwelling, 21x[illegible] feet, $[illegible].

Nos. 1[illegible] to 1[illegible] West Polk street, J. B. Armstrong, two-story dwellings, 22x[illegible] feet, $[illegible].

No. 3[illegible] Vernon avenue, two-story barn, 20x25 feet, $[illegible].

No. 1[illegible] West Nineteenth street, H. Scherbut, basement, 22x50 feet, $[illegible].

No. 6[illegible] West Ohio street, John Montgomery, one-story cottage, 22x[illegible] feet, $1,[illegible].

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were generally more active yesterday and averaged stronger. This applied chiefly to grain and October lard, and did not apply at all to pork, which was swamped for the time by larger offerings. The weather was fine, but a cold wave was said to be approaching, and this furnished an excuse for higher prices in breadstuffs, if there were no better reason. The statement that rail freights are marked down 40 per cent was, however, a cause of strength, though the cut had been in the service of some shippers previously. The afternoon feeling was generally weak.

Provisions were quiet, except on lard for next month, but averaged much stronger, though the local hog market was tame, and private advices quoted a decline of 2s 6d on bacon and hams in Liverpool, with shoulders unsalable. October lard was bought freely by Hutchinson, which sent it up from $6.27½ early to $7.30, being 20c above the latest price of Wednesday, but fell back 12½@50 before 1 o'clock. In the afternoon it opened at $7.10, broke to $7.02½, under vigorous pounding by Clifton, which led others to sell, whereupon he became a buyer, and the market reacted to $7.30 at the close. January lard rose 12½c, to $6.35, and closed at $6.30 bid, with November at $7.35 bid after having sold at $7.32½. February sold at $7.40, and other deliveries were nearly nominal. The cash trade was quiet. Short ribs were not much better than nominal. They sold early at $16.45 for September and $16.40 for October, but both were quoted later at about $16.30, when lard weakened. January ribs sold at $6.32. Pork was nominal at $16.50 for this month and $16.60 for October. The year sold early at $11.90, and afterwards at $12.00. January sold at $12.15, up to $12.35, and then at $12.30, but $12.15 was the best bid heard at the close of trading, that being 5c above the latest price of Wednesday.

Flour was quiet and steady. The trade was mostly local, but included a small quantity for export. The coarse millstuffs were firm.

Wheat was more active and averaged stronger. November sold early at 79⅝c, being ⅝c advance, declined to 79c, rose to 79¾c, fell off to 79⅛c, improved to 80⅛c, receded to 79⅛c at 1 o'clock, and afterwards to 78⅝c bid, with October at 1¾c discount, December at 1¾c premium, January at 2¼c premium, and May at 6¼c premium, with September nearly nominal at 78¼@78⅞c, being ¾@1¼c below October. Cash No. 3 spring sold at 76½@77c, with No. 2 at 82c, and Hutchinson sold out a lot of rejected at 44c. The British markets were called firm, with more inquiry, but private advices said there had been no advance in Paris, except on flour for this month, and that the party in New York who received the news of the strength in France had been active in selling wheat Wednesday afternoon. That news, however, caused some buying early, and the crowd sold, sending it down. The news that a cold wave was moving caused more buying, led by Hutchinson, Baker, and Van Inwagen, who were reinforced later by Jones and Comstock, but the last two sold out near the top, in company with Morison, Warner, and Ramsay, which caused the decline toward 1 o'clock. The session was marked by good buying almost throughout, and observers thought they saw signs of a sphinx-like action on the buying side, such as has heretofore been attributed to Jones and Ream. But this vanished in the latter part of the trading, when New York sent in some selling orders with reports of a weaker feeling there. It was said that Murray and two or three other shorts filed in on the up-turn, while Trego-Smith increased their holdings.

Red winter wheat was in fair demand for the lower grades at 64½@65c for No. 3 and 81@83c for rejected. No. 2 was quiet and easy at 78½@79c. Our receipts were light, though larger, being 96 car-loads, against 52 cars reported Wednesday, while Toledo and Kansas City showed a decrease, and low freight-rates tempted shippers a generous but exporters said they could do nothing, and some of them stated that winter wheat may have to take a back seat now that the spring grades are moving more freely.

Corn was quiet and very irregularly stronger. Our receipts were large. There were enough sustainings about big quantities on the way hither from Eastern points, and Liverpool was called 1d per cental lower. But the trade was perverse enough not to notice these things, or, if it did, attached little importance to them. The trading for this month was very light, and comparatively few samples were on the market, many of them having previously been sold to arrive. September opened at 72c, being 1¼c below the latest price of W